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LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA.

VOL. III.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

PART II.

SPECIMENS OF THE BODO, NĀGĀ, AND
KACHIN GROUPS.

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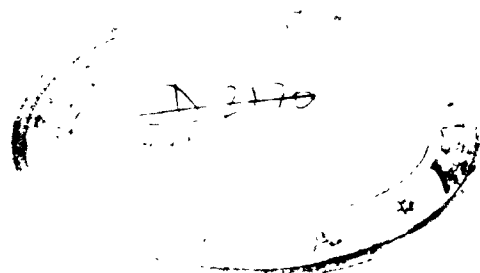
PART II.

SPECIMENS OF THE BODO, NĀGĀ, AND
KACHIN GROUPS.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

G. A. GRIERSON, C.I.E., PH.D., D.LITT., I.C.S.

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CALCUTTA :

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1903.

CALCUTTA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE
8, HASTINGS STREET.

23423
4 4 56
No. 491 4/ L. S. 1/62

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- „ II. Mōn-Khmēr and Tai families.
- „ III. Part I. Tibeto-Burman languages of Tibet and North Assam.
 - „ II. Bodo, Nāgā, and Kachin groups of the Tibeto-Burman languages.
 - „ III. Kuki-Chin and Burma groups of the Tibeto-Burman languages.
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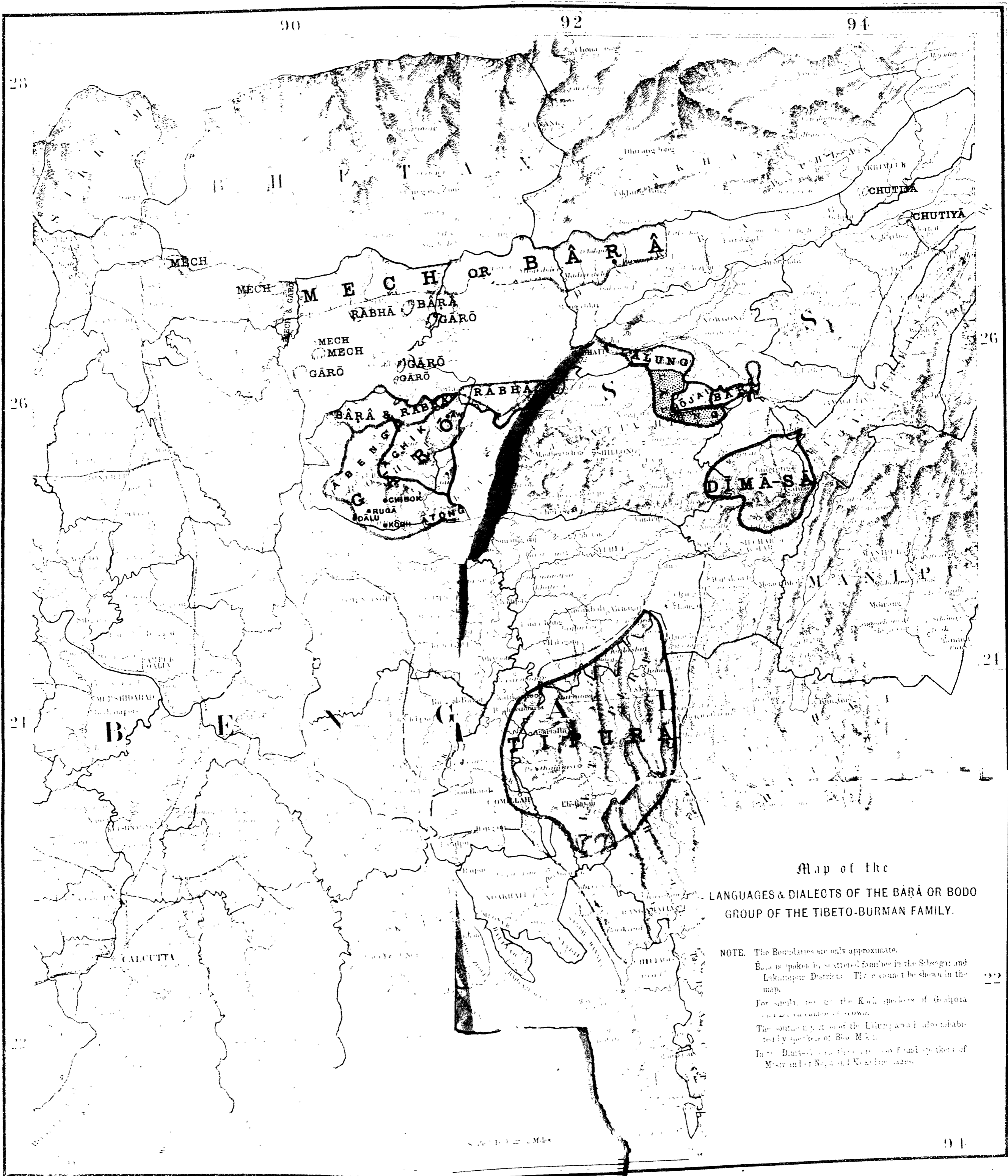
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THE BĀRĀ OR BODO GROUP.¹

The generic name 'Bodo' was first applied by Hodgson to this group of languages. The exact sound is better represented by spelling it Bādā or Bārā. Bodo or Bārā is the name by which the Mech or Mes and the Kachārīs call themselves. Like other tribal names in Assam, the name probably once meant a male member of the tribe. In the closely allied Tipurā language *bārā(k)*, still means a 'man,' and a Kachārī or Mech will call himself a *Bārā-f'sā*, a son of Bārās, to distinguish him from *e.g.* a *Sim-sā*, that is, a Bhotiyā, or *Chin-f'sā*, a son of China. The Bārā folk who live to the west of the Kamrup district are called Mech by their Hindū neighbours. This word is probably a corruption of the Sanscrit '*Mlēcchha*,' which corresponds to the original meaning of our word 'Welsh,' *i.e.* foreigner, stranger. Those of the Bārā who live in and to the east of the district of Kamrup are called Kachārīs, pronounced *kosārī*, by Hindūs. It is said that the name Kachārī originated in the fact that, some 200 years ago, the Rājā of Hill Tipperah, when giving his daughter in marriage to the Rājā of Maibong in the present North Cachar, gave her as dowry the Surmā valley in what is now known as the district of Cachar. The inhabitants of North Cachar were the Dīmā-sā, whom the Assamese called Kachārīs. In process of time this name was extended to their Bārā kinsmen, who occupied the plains of Assam and North-East Bengal over an area practically coterminous with the ancient kingdom of the Kos (or Koch) kings of whom the Maharajah of Cooch Bihar and the Mangaldai Rajahs are the present representatives. This explanation has, of late, been objected to on the ground that the name of the district is, phonetically, *Kāchār* or *Kāsār*, with a long *ā* in the first syllable, and not *Kosār*. It has been suggested that the word *Kos-ārī* means the *Kos-ārūi*, the sons of the Kos, and that Hodgson might have called them, what some of the family still call themselves, namely, Koch or Kos.² The use of the word Koch to describe the Bārā race is, however, open to the objection that the name has acquired a specific use, namely, to describe a Bārā who has become converted to Hinduism, and his descendants, and the Koch are fast becoming (if they have not already become) a recognised Hindū caste. The derivation of *Kachārī* from *Kos-ārūi*, is, moreover, nothing but a hypothesis, and cannot, as yet, be proved by any historical facts. Till these are forthcoming, the traditional connexion of the word with Cachar, though not entirely satisfactory, must hold its ground.

The Bārā group, then, comprises the language spoken by the Bārā-f'sā (*i.e.*, the

¹ For the portion of the Linguistic Survey which deals with this group. I must take the first opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the assistance which I have received from Mr. J. D. Anderson, I.C.S. (Retd.). The whole section has been most carefully revised by him, and the greater part of the general introduction, besides nearly the whole of the important introduction to the Bārā language, is from his pen. It will also be seen that he has provided some valuable specimens in that form of speech. As occasion occurs I shall again and again have to draw attention to notes written by him for the survey of this group. It must, however, be understood that I am responsible for what follows, and any mistakes which may be noted should be attributed to me and not to him.

² *Āri* or *ārūi* is the patronymic commonly used by the Bārā people in naming their sects or clans.

Mech and Kachāris) and the cognate languages spoken by the other tribes shown in the following table :—

Name of Language.	NUMBER OF SPEAKERS IN		TOTAL.
	Assam.	Bengal.	
True Bārā (Kachāri and Mech)	247,520	25,011	272,531
Rābhā	31,370	...	31,370
Lālūng	40,160	...	40,160
Dimā-sā (or Hills Kachāri)	18,681	...	18,681
Gārō (or Māndē)	129,780	28,813	149,093
Tipurā	300	105,550	105,850
Chutiya	304	...	304
TOTAL	459,115	158,874	617,989

To this list must be added one more name, Morān. This was the language of a tribe now completely Hinduised, living in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. A list of a few of the words of this language will be found elsewhere, and shows clearly its affinity to the Bārā group. But it must be remembered that the whole group has a tendency to become absorbed into the Aryan tongues of Bengal and Assam. Many of the people who speak these Bārā languages are bilingual, and can use Bengali or Assamese, as the case may be, as fluently and freely as their own language. If they become 'Hindū' and abjure roast pork and rice beer, they usually adopt the use of the Aryan tongue as their sole language. But even before this radical change is effected, Aryan influences alter their mode of speaking. The philological interest of this group of languages consists largely in the fact that they are agglutinative tongues which have learned inflexion by coming into contact with the speech of Aryan peoples. Thus, a Bārā living in Darrang can talk, not only Assamese and a rich idiomatic Bārā, made picturesque and vivid by the use of polysyllabic agglutinative verbs, but also an Aryanised Bārā which freely borrows the linguistic artifices of Aryan tongues, such as the use of the relative clause, of the passive voice, of adverbs, etc., and which almost wholly abjures the characteristic agglutinative verb that does the work of these more analytic devices of language. Unfortunately most of the following specimens belong to this latter class, but in dealing with Kachāri, the language of this group best known to Europeans, it has been possible to give specimens of both types.

The nature of the agglutinative verb will be fully explained in dealing with Kachāri. The specimens of the various members of the group will show in what manner each tribe has grafted a more or less complete system of inflexion on to its heretofore agglutinative verb.

It has been observed that these languages show a failure to realise the distinction between the verb and other parts of speech, a failure which is indeed common in nearly all isolating and agglutinating languages. This remark must not, however, be too strictly applied to the Bārā group of tongues. The agglutinative verb can be modified by the insertion of 'infixes' (examples of which will be given later on) and these infixes are a device by means of which the work of adverbs and adjectives is done, often with a very picturesque effect, lending itself to a vivid narrative style which can only be realised by hearing the stress and modulation used in dealing with long agglutinative verbs.

These languages have vocabularies which are evidently closely related, and their grammars have also a number of special points in common. To illustrate this, I here quote Mr. Gait's account of the salient peculiarities of the grammar of Bârâ or Plains Kachârî,¹ nearly all of which applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the other languages of the group.

"The following short outline of Kachârî Grammar is given for comparison with that of other languages of the other group. In Kachârî inanimate objects have no gender; that of animate objects is denoted by a qualifying word placed after the noun, the particular word used varying according to the class of objects referred to. There are only two numbers, singular and plural, the former being sometimes made more emphatic by the addition of a word meaning 'one'; the latter is denoted by the postposition *far* or *frā*. Case is denoted by affixes which are added to the nominative form, the only modification being the occasional insertion of an euphonic *i* between the stem and the termination. Adjectives sometimes precede, but usually follow, the noun they qualify, the case-ending in the latter alternative being attached to the adjective, and not to the noun. They undergo no change in termination to make them agree with the gender or number of the noun they qualify. The comparative is formed by adding some word meaning 'than' to the dative of the word with which the comparison is made, and *sin* to the adjective which immediately follows it. The superlative is formed in the same way, some word signifying 'all' being placed before the word compared

The numerals only run up to ten, higher numbers being expressed by the use of the word *zakhuî*, meaning 'a group of four.' Thus, fifteen is three groups of four, *plus* three. Different prefixes are used with numerals according to the class of noun referred to, *sā* being used for human beings, *mā* for irrational animals, *gāng* for flat things, and so forth.

There are three personal pronouns which are used without distinction of gender, and are declined in the same way as nouns. Possession is denoted simply by the use of the genitive. There is no relative pronoun;² its place is usually supplied by the participle. Thus, *the man whom I saw yesterday has run away*, is expressed in Kachârî by *the yesterday seen man has run away*. There are interrogative and demonstrative pronouns which are declined in the usual way, except that the former seldom take the plural affix.

The imperative is the simplest form of the verb, the different tenses being denoted by affixes, which remain unchanged for all persons, numbers, and genders. Potentiality is expressed by the use of the infinitive with the auxiliary verb *hā-nū*, to be able. The past participle is frequently used as a noun, and in such cases is declined as such. The passive is formed by prefixing the past participle to the different tenses of the verb *zāanū*, to be, and the causative by conjugating *hū-nū*, to give, with the infinitive of the main verb. Negative verbs are formed by inserting *ā*³ between the stem and the termination, except in the imperative, when *dā* is prefixed to the stem. Adjectives are often conjugated like verbs, and verbs are frequently compounded with other verbs, the latter only being declined in such cases.

Adverbs are often separate words, but are also frequently formed from the corresponding adjective by adding *hūi* or *ūi*. Sometimes they are declined like nouns. The relations of space and position are expressed by postpositions. Conjunctions are very sparingly used, their place being largely taken by participles. *I saw and called him*, for instance, would be expressed as '*I seeing him called.*'

It must be remembered that most of the following specimens have been prepared by natives who have, so to speak, looked at the pronunciation of the various languages through Assamese spectacles. Hence the systems of representing the vowel sounds are far from uniform, for in Assamese nothing can be more uncertain than the pronunciation of the vowels. It should be remembered that *a*, *o* (as in 'hot'), and even *ō*, may, in different specimens, represent the same sound. Again, some people represent the sound of *a* in 'father' by *ā*, and some by *a*. Similarly *ch* and *ch'* are usually pronounced as *s*. Some writers invariably mark a final *i* or *u* long, while others leave it unmarked. So far as I could, with certainty, I have endeavoured to reduce the whole to uniformity, but there are many cases which I have not ventured to touch. Exceptions to these remarks are the specimens of Bârâ supplied by Mr. Anderson and those in the same language from

¹ Report on the Census of Assam for 1891, p. 159.

² A borrowed relative, *zi*, is sometimes used.

³ Sometimes also *i* or *e*.

Darrang, most of the Gārō specimens, and that of Chutiya, all of which have been very carefully written according to the rules of pronunciation laid down in this section.

There is another point. In some of these languages aspirated consonants are not so common as appears at first sight. In writing them in the Bengali or Assamese character it is usual to write *kh*, *th*, and *ph* at the commencement of a syllable, instead of *k*, *t*, and *p*, respectively. How this came about will be found explained under the head of Gārō. In transliterating the following specimens, I have, in doubtful cases, let the aspiration stand, but in every case its presence should be viewed with suspicion. In dealing with languages hitherto unwritten it is impossible to obtain at once absolute accuracy.

Throughout all the languages of this group dental consonants are pronounced as semi-cerebrals, as in English.

The following note by Mr. J. D. Anderson on the mutual relationship of the languages forming the Bodo group will be read with interest:—

So far as the vocabulary of the specimens goes, Dimā-sā, Hojai and Tipurā are nearer the standard dialect than the others, and Chutiya is least like Bodo. But many words run through the whole group, and in some cases afford interesting phonetic changes. I give some instances:

English.	Bārā.	Rābhā.	Lālung.	Dimā-sā.	Hojai.	Gārō.	Tipurā.	Chutiya.
get	<i>man</i>	<i>mān</i>	<i>mān</i>	<i>mai</i>	<i>mai</i>	<i>mān</i>	<i>mān</i>	<i>nīm</i>
give	<i>hū</i>	<i>rā</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>rī</i>	<i>rī</i>	...	<i>ru</i>	<i>ra</i>
seize	<i>hom</i>	<i>rīm</i>	<i>ram</i>	<i>rīm</i>	<i>rem</i>	...	<i>rom</i>	...
cloth	<i>hī</i>	<i>nen</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>rī</i>	<i>rei</i>	...	<i>rī</i>	...
far	<i>g^hzān</i>	...	<i>chāla</i>	<i>jain-bi</i>	<i>kejeng</i>	<i>chela</i>	<i>k^hchāl</i>	...
go	<i>thāng</i>	<i>reng</i>	<i>lī</i>	<i>tung</i>	<i>thāng</i>	...	<i>thāng</i>	...
good	<i>g^hhām</i>	<i>nem</i>	...	<i>hām</i>	...	<i>nām</i>	...	...
do	...	...	<i>khān</i>	<i>khlai</i>	<i>khulai</i>	...	<i>khalai</i>	...
become	<i>zā</i>	<i>chhāng</i>	<i>hāng</i>	<i>jā</i>	<i>jā</i>	...	<i>chā</i>	<i>sā</i>
house	<i>nā</i>	<i>nok</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>nok</i>	<i>no</i>	...
how many	<i>bese</i>	...	<i>penchek</i>	<i>bishli</i>	...	<i>bādītā</i>	<i>busuk</i>	...
swine	<i>ō-mā</i>	<i>bak</i>	<i>o-a</i>	<i>hono</i>	<i>han</i>	<i>wak</i>	<i>wāk</i>	...
goat	<i>bur-mā</i>	<i>prīm</i>	<i>barun</i>	<i>burun</i>	<i>brin</i>	...	<i>purun</i>	...
eat	<i>zā</i>	<i>sā</i>	<i>chā</i>	<i>jī</i>	<i>jī</i>	<i>chā</i>	<i>chā</i>	<i>hā</i>
hunger	<i>ukhui</i>	...	...	<i>hukhri</i>	<i>hukhri</i>	<i>okhri</i>	<i>ukhu</i>	...
die	<i>thoi</i>	<i>sī</i>	<i>thī</i>	<i>tī</i>	<i>thēi</i>	<i>sī</i>	<i>thui</i>	<i>sī</i>
see	<i>nu</i> (or <i>nai</i>)	<i>nuk</i>	<i>nui</i>	<i>nai</i>	<i>nu</i>	<i>nī</i>	<i>nug</i>	...
kiss	<i>khudum</i>	<i>khutam</i>	...	<i>kadom</i>	<i>khudum</i>	...	<i>matām-su</i> apparently means 'smell-body'	...
put on clothes	<i>gān</i>	...	<i>gān</i>	<i>gai</i>	<i>keng</i>	<i>gān</i>	<i>kān</i>	...
again	<i>fīn</i>	...	<i>fensā</i>	<i>fīni</i>	...	...	<i>fī</i>	...
breathe	<i>thāng</i>	<i>kheng</i>	<i>thāng</i>	<i>tāng</i>	...	<i>tāng</i>	...	...
lose	<i>g^hmā</i>	<i>mī</i>	<i>kamai</i>	<i>gama</i>	<i>kamī</i>	<i>gimā</i>	<i>kamī</i>	<i>kimāng</i>
ask	<i>sung</i>	<i>sīng</i>	<i>sung</i>	<i>shing</i>	<i>sung</i>	<i>sīng</i>	<i>sung</i>	<i>shī</i>

The words 'give,' 'seize,' and 'cloth' seem to show that Bodo is a degenerate member of the group and has softened its sounds.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHĀRĪ.

The people who speak this language call themselves 'Bârâ' or 'Bârâ-fisâ', *i.e.*, sons of the Bârâs. This word 'Bârâ' has been identified by the first English enquirers with their nationality, and is usually written 'Bodo.' They do not apply the name 'Kachārī' to themselves. The origin of that name is dealt with in the general introduction to the group.

The following account of the early history of the Kachārīs is taken from page 224 of Mr. Gait's Report on the Census of Assam for 1891 :—

"The first historical notice of the Kachārīs of which I am aware is found in the annals of the Ahom who debouched from the Patkoi in 1228 A.D., and found the country at its base in possession of the Morān and Borāhis, whom they at once subjugated. They next fought with the Chutiās, who occupied the north-east portion of the Brahmaputra valley, and then came into collision with the Kachārīs, whose country lay to the west. This was in 1458 A.D., when the Kachārī capital was probably still at Dimapur, from which place it was removed to Maibong in 1536 A.D., after a decisive victory had been gained by the Ahoms. The capital remained there for two centuries, when the attacks of the Rājā of Jaintia necessitated a further retreat to Khaspur in the plains of Cachar. These migrations were shared in only by the Rājā and a few of his followers. The great bulk of the Kachārīs remained behind, and became the subjects of the Ahoms in Upper Assam, and of the Koch kings lower down the valley."

In the general introduction to the Bodo Group I have quoted Mr. Gait's account of the typical peculiarities of the Bârâ language, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

The head-quarters of the Bârâ language are now the three central districts of the Assam Valley, *viz.*, Darrang, Nowgong, and Kamrup, but it extends westwards through Goalpara, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar, in a slightly different form, under the name of Mech, pronounced Mes. The Meches deny all connexion with the Bodos, but there is little doubt that the tribes are identical. At any rate their language is one and the same, differing only in a few dialectic peculiarities.

The standard form of Bârâ may be taken as that of Darrang, which has the advantage of being illustrated in Mr. Endle's excellent little grammar. As such it is spoken with slight variations in the following districts and by the following number of people :—

Garō Hills	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	570 ¹
Goalpara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,300
Kamrup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85,700
Darrang	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63,000
Nowgong	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,200
Sibsagar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,100
Lakhimpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,250
TOTAL													.	178,320

In Goalpara the language of most of the Bodos is called Mech, and only a few, principally those residing on the Kamrup border, have been returned as speaking Bârâ. The number of Mech speakers is, as will subsequently be seen, 93,911, so that the total number of speakers of Bârâ and Mech together, that is of what is practically one language, is 272,231.

What is called the Hills Dialect of Kachārī is spoken in the North Cachar Hills, and in a small tract in the South of Nowgong. This is commonly said to be a dialect of

¹ Returned as Bârâ.

Bârâ, or at least it is contended that the two are common dialects of one language. No doubt at one time these two speeches were identical, but in the course of centuries, they have developed on such different lines that I prefer to call Hills Kachârî, or, as its speakers call themselves, Dimā-sā, (the language of) the people of the great river, a separate language of the Bodo Group. It certainly differs from Bârâ far more than does Gârô, which is universally admitted to the status of an independent language.

The following are the principal authorities on Bârâ and Mech. As there is so little difference between the two dialects I place the two lists of authorities in juxtaposition. Further information about Mech will be given on a subsequent page.¹

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¹ See p. 36.

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„ —, —*A short Grammar of the Mech or Boro Language.* Ebenezer Santhal Mission Press 1889.

Grammar.—All the dialects of Bârâ borrow words freely from the Aryan languages, Bengali or Assamese, with which they are brought in immediate contact. Words so adopted frequently suffer considerable corruption in the process of borrowing. The principal modes in which the corruption takes place, are described by Mr. Endle on pp. 36 and 37 of his grammar.

I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Anderson for the following note on Bârâ Grammar :—

As has been said in the general introduction to the group, the Bârâ people use Bengali or Assamese (as the case may be) as easily as their own tongue. This has necessarily affected the use of the Bârâ language (as indeed it has, probably, affected Assamese and has, perhaps, introduced some of the linguistic peculiarities which differentiate it from Bengali). It has become possible to use Kachârî words almost as if they were Assamese words. An illustration of this is given in the statement of an accused person printed below. This was taken down in Assamese, and was subsequently rendered, as will be seen, word for word, into Kachârî. The result was intelligible, if not very idiomatic, Kachârî. There is also given one of Æsop's fables which also shows evident signs of having been translated from Assamese into Kachârî. Finally, there will be found a folk-tale or *khorāng*, and some nursery-rhymes and songs which more closely resemble the idiomatic speech of the people when most removed from Aryan influences. The most characteristic thing about these latter specimens is the idiomatic use of the agglutinative verb, the nature of which will now be roughly explained in a rapid analysis.

In the first place it will be well to make a list of the most common verbal roots.

These are :—

<i>ālu</i> , pain.	<i>būkhū</i> , drag up (cf. <i>g'khū</i>).
<i>āgār</i> , be loosed (v. <i>gār</i>).	<i>lūng</i> , speak.
<i>bā</i> , bear (on back).	<i>būng</i> , fill.
<i>bai</i> , buy.	<i>dai</i> , weave.
<i>bai</i> , break (neuter).	<i>dām</i> , drum.
<i>ban</i> , tie up.	<i>dān</i> , cut.
<i>bān</i> , bear (on shoulder).	<i>dang</i> , be.
<i>bāt</i> , cross (a river).	<i>dāng</i> , hold, feel, brandish.
<i>bāt-drum</i> , } jump.	<i>dau</i> , feed.
<i>bāt-sum</i> , }	<i>daugā</i> , swim.
<i>baugār</i> , forget (v. <i>gār</i>).	<i>de</i> , hit.
<i>bet</i> , burst, break (neuter).	<i>det</i> , increase, grow (cf. <i>f'det</i>).
<i>bī</i> , beg.	<i>d'hon</i> , extricate.
<i>bīr</i> , fly.	<i>d'khāng</i> , take out.
<i>brāp</i> , be angry.	<i>din</i> , put, place.
<i>bū</i> , beat.	<i>d'thī</i> , show (cf. <i>khī/thī</i>).
<i>būhī</i> , flow (of water).	<i>eo</i> , clear (jungle) (cf. <i>kleo</i>).
<i>būi</i> , work.	<i>e-fop</i> , (lightly) bury (cf. <i>fop</i>).

f^ahām, mend (*i.e.* make good).
fān, sell.
farang, teach (v. *salang*).
fⁱdet, make big (cf. *det*).
fⁱsī, tear up.
fⁱsī, feed.
fⁱsī, make wet (cf. *sī*).
fīn, *fāfīn*, return.
fle, mix.
fop, bury.
frān, make dry (cf. *rān*).
fū, pluck.
fū, sow.
fudung, heat.
f^u-thū, causative of *thū*.
gā, good.
gā, tread on, thresh out paddy.
gā, cure (disease).
g^adā, cut up (meat, etc.).
g^agrum, feel about for.
gai, transplant.
g^akhū climb.
gamā, lose.
gān, wear (shawl, etc.).
gāng, thirst.
gāp, cry.
gāp-zrī, cry shrilly.
gau, hurt, shoot.
gār, loose, let go.
gele, play.
gⁱsīp, crow (of a cock).
gē, fear.
gnāng or *nāng*, be obliged, stick.
gnāng-lai, quarrel (v. *lai* in list of infixes).
gō, escape.
goblong, burst (neuter).
golai, mix.
grup, fit.
gum, herd.
gut, catch (fish).
hā, be able.
hā, cut, fell (crops, etc.).
hā, fall (of rain).
hā, ripen (of crops, fruit, etc.).

hā-khmā, conceal (v. *khmā* in list of infixes).
hām, be thin, ill.
hām, be good.
hāmā-su, sigh.
han, speak.
hāp, enter.
hā-sn, make water.
hat, frisk.
hogār, lose (v. *gār*).
hom, catch.
hoy, be night.
hoṭ, give, send, throw.
hū, give.
hū-sin, give more, heap.
hū, drive.
hū, scrub.
hūng, strew.
khā, bind.
khāi, cut.
khām, roast.
khām,
khām, } do, make.
khāi, }
khāng, take (cf. *si-khāng*).
khāṭ, run.
khau, steal.
khau-khā, wear (turban, etc.).
khā-khāi, cause to fall (cf. *ga-glai*, to fall).
kheo, open, clear (cf. *eo*).
khep, seize, hold.
khī, dung.
khī-thā, speak.
khī-thī, show.
khūā, hear.
khūā-song, hear attentively.
khū, undo (clothes).
khubui, throw.
khuglup, crouch.
khulum, worship.
khup, cover, hide.
khur, scratch.
khut, take off (*e.g.* pot off a fire).
lā, take.

<i>lā-bō</i> , bring.	<i>sang</i> , bark (of dog).
<i>lai</i> , draw (water, etc.).	<i>sang</i> , ask.
<i>lai</i> , <i>slai</i> , or <i>zlai</i> , exchange.	<i>se</i> , snatch.
<i>lā-khmā</i> , take secretly.	<i>s^hfai</i> , destroy.
<i>lāng</i> , walk, go.	<i>sen</i> , hang up.
<i>lāng</i> , take.	<i>set</i> , squeeze, press.
<i>lāng</i> , thirst (used with <i>dūi</i> , water).	<i>sī</i> , be wet.
<i>ling</i> , call.	<i>sī</i> , open.
<i>lit</i> , write.	<i>si-khāng</i> , come out.
<i>lū</i> , build (houses, etc.).	<i>si-khāng</i> , lift up.
<i>lubui</i> , wish.	<i>si-mau</i> , shake.
<i>lung</i> , drink.	<i>sō</i> , come.
<i>m^ablip</i> , lighten (lightning).	<i>sō</i> , pound, bruise.
<i>man</i> , get, hold, meet, fit, ripen.	<i>song</i> , cook.
<i>mān</i> , creep.	<i>srāng</i> , dawn.
<i>mau</i> , labour.	<i>sū</i> , pain.
<i>megem</i> , ache.	<i>sū</i> , insert.
<i>meng</i> , be tired.	<i>sū</i> , <i>sū-srā</i> , clean.
<i>mⁿnī</i> , laugh.	<i>sū-gūm</i> , growl.
<i>mī-thī</i> , understand (cf. <i>khi-thī</i>).	<i>sūbā</i> , slap.
<i>nā</i> , roll.	<i>thā</i> , stay.
<i>nai</i> , watch, observe (cf. <i>ne</i> and <i>nu</i>).	<i>thāng</i> , go.
<i>namai</i> , wish, desire, begin.	<i>thāng</i> , live, breathe (<i>hāng</i> = breath).
<i>nāng</i> = <i>gnāng</i> .	<i>thāp</i> , be caught (v. <i>hāp</i>).
<i>ne</i> , watch, guard.	<i>thāt</i> , kill.
<i>nu</i> , see.	<i>thin</i> , send.
<i>nung</i> , think.	<i>thoi</i> , die (<i>thoi</i> = blood).
<i>oi</i> , plough.	<i>thrup</i> , sink.
<i>on</i> , pity, love.	<i>thu</i> , prod, goad, prick.
<i>on-khāt</i> , come out.	<i>thukui</i> , bathe (causative) (v. <i>dugui</i>).
<i>o^r</i> or <i>o^t</i> , bite (cf. <i>o^t</i> = fire).	<i>udu</i> , sleep.
<i>rai</i> , speak.	<i>udui</i> , be young.
<i>rān</i> , divide (v. <i>sān</i>).	<i>ukhui</i> , hunger.
<i>rān</i> , become dry (v. <i>f-rān</i>).	<i>zā</i> , break.
<i>rang</i> , be able.	<i>zā</i> , sit (cf. <i>sā</i>).
<i>rūgā</i> , bind (sheaves, etc.).	<i>zā</i> , become, be.
<i>sā</i> , sit (cf. <i>zā</i>).	<i>zā</i> , eat.
<i>sā</i> , set (trap).	<i>zap</i> , finish.
<i>sai</i> , sit (by fire).	<i>zau</i> , sift (rice, etc.).
<i>sai-khāng</i> , eviscerate.	<i>zau</i> , dig.
<i>sān-srī</i> , track (<i>srī</i> = silently).	<i>zen</i> , fit.
<i>sān</i> , count.	<i>zim</i> , wear (waistcloth).
<i>sau</i> , scrape.	<i>zingāsī</i> , lament.
<i>sau</i> , bruise.	<i>zīrā</i> , rest.
<i>sau</i> , hoe, dig.	<i>zu</i> , collect.
<i>sām</i> , soak.	<i>zū</i> , kick.
	<i>zom</i> , stand erect.

Now these roots (or some of them) can be agglutinated to one another and so form 'compound verbs.' I give some instances :

Dāng, *e.g.* *man-dāng*=feel.

Fai , <i>e.g.</i>	<i>lāng- zā- man- hũ- khi-thĩ- sō-</i>	$fai = \text{come and}$	<i>take. become. get. give. show. arrive.</i>
Fin , <i>e.g.</i>	<i>thāng- lābō- nai-</i>	$fin = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{go} \\ \text{bring} \\ \text{look} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>back.</i>
Hũ , <i>e.g.</i>	<i>zā- fān- lā- bān- hom- hoṭ-</i>	$hũ = \text{give (or cause) to}$	<i>eat. sell. take. bear. seize. bite.</i>
Hoṭ , <i>e.g.</i>	<i>nu- khubui- khi-thā- ling- rai- hogār- bĩ- khi-thĩ-</i>	$hoṭ =$	<i>see from far. throw away. speak out. shout loud. talk loud. give up. beg aloud. show from far.</i>
Lai , <i>zlai</i> ,	<i>khām- gnāng- rai- zā- sai- thāng- khai- gār- han- sān-srĩ- brāp- m'nĩ-</i>	$lai =$	<i>do together. stick together (i.e. fight). take to one another. eat together. sit by fire together. go together. bind each other. loose one another. speak with one another. creep together. be angry with one another. laugh together.</i>

Nāng } *e.g.* { *hũ-nāng*=must give.
Gnāng } { *thāng-gnāng*=must go.

Nai, *e.g.* *lābō-nai*=bring and examine.

Sām, *e.g.* *sĩ-sām*=thoroughly soak.

Sō, *e.g.* *dān-sō*=wound by cutting.
oṭ-sō=wound by biting.

Thā, e.g. *thāp-thā*=be caught and stay.

hom-thā=seize and stay.

Thāt , e.g.	<i>bū-</i>	}	<i>thāt</i> =kill by	}	beating.
	<i>dān-</i>				cutting.
	<i>sō-</i>				pounding.
	<i>sū-</i>				piercing.
	<i>gau-</i>				shooting.

Zā , e.g.	<i>thoi-</i>	}	<i>zā</i> =become	}	dead.
	<i>zā-</i>				sitting.
	<i>oṭ-</i>				bitten.
	<i>fop-</i>				bruised.

(This use of *Zā* is the basis of the Passive voice now found in Aryanised Kachāri.)

Zap , e.g.	<i>fān-</i>	}	<i>zap</i> =finish	}	selling.
	<i>bū-</i>				beating.
	<i>bū-thāt-</i>				killing.

But, besides these agglutinations which resemble what we call 'compound verbs,' there are others, the second (and subsequent) members of which are enclitic and have no independent existence. The exact meaning of these is not always easy to give in a list as they modify the meaning of the whole sentence and take the place of our adjectives and adverbs. I give some examples:

Brop, e.g. *gai-brop*=plant in a hurry.

Bū , <i>bān-</i>	}	<i>bū</i> =	}	bear away.
<i>on-khār-</i>				come clean out.
<i>det-</i>				get much bigger.
<i>dīn-</i>				put in.

Bai, expresses continuous action.

e.g. <i>bī-</i>	}	<i>bai</i> =continue	}	begging.
<i>thā-</i>				staying.
<i>zom-</i>				standing.
<i>khulum-</i>				worshipping.
<i>ba-brāp-</i>				being angry.
<i>namai-</i>				seeking.

Dop, e.g. *song-dop*=cook hastily.

Fā, expresses contiguity.

e.g. <i>thāng-</i>	}	<i>fā</i> =	{	}	in company.	
<i>namai-</i>						go
<i>lāng-</i>						seek take

Frām, e.g. *thoi-frām*=all but die.

Fnāng is the causative of **Gnāng**.

e.g. *dān-fnāng*=compel to cut.

gā-fnāng=compel to tread.

Gru , e.g. <i>thoi-</i> <i>thin-</i> <i>khām</i>	}	$gru = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{die} \\ \text{send} \\ \text{do} \end{array} \right\}$	suddenly.

Hũi, expresses action at a distance.

e.g. <i>man-</i> <i>khi-thā-</i> <i>hāp-</i> <i>thā-</i> <i>dāng-</i> <i>dān-</i> <i>nu-</i>	}	$hũi = \text{go and}$	{ get. say. enter. stay. handle. cut. see.

Hāng=**Fram**, e.g. *thoi-hāng*=be nearly dead.

Māt (opposite of **thī**), e.g.

<i>fai-</i> <i>thāng-</i> <i>thoi-</i>	}	$māt = \text{really}$	{ come. go. die.

Khāng , e.g. <i>on-</i> <i>nai-</i> <i>manām-</i> <i>hamā-sū-</i> <i>bāt-</i>	}	$khāng =$	{ love much. observe well. smell strongly. draw <i>long</i> breath. cross (a river) and emerge on other side.

Khāmā, e.g. *thāng-khmā*=go secretly.

khā-khmā=bind secretly.

Khau, e.g. *gāb-* or *gāp-khau*=cry out suddenly.

Khrong, e.g. *gī-khrong*=be *very* much afraid.

Khrop, e.g. *khā-khrop*=bind fast.

Lāng is very common and useful, and indicates completeness or conclusion.

e.g. <i>bāt-</i> <i>hũ-</i> <i>udu-</i> <i>bũ-</i> <i>thoi-</i> <i>thin-</i> <i>namai-</i> <i>khāt-</i> <i>gār-</i> <i>bīr-</i> <i>dikhāng-</i> <i>ũhi-</i> <i>zā-</i>	}	$lāng =$	{ cross <i>over</i> . give <i>away</i> . sleep <i>soundly</i> . beat <i>hard</i> . die <i>outright</i> . send <i>away</i> . seek <i>thoroughly</i> . run <i>away</i> . loose <i>quite</i> . fly <i>away</i> . lift <i>up</i> . flow <i>away</i> . eat <i>up</i> .

Sai takes the place of the adverb *sā-i-au*.

e.g. khā-sai = tie high up.

Su is intensitive.

<i>on-</i>	}	<i>su</i> =	{	love much.
<i>ukhūi-</i>				hunger greatly.
<i>m'nī-</i>				laugh heartily.

Slāp,—*e.g. hogār-slāp* = nearly let go.

Sin is the sign of the comparative.

<i>e.g. khep-</i>	}	<i>sin</i> =	{	grip harder.
<i>hū-</i>				make bigger (heap).
<i>gaglai-</i>				fall more heavily.
<i>zā-</i>				sit closer.

Si ,— <i>e.g. gaglai-</i>	}	<i>sī</i> = all but	{	fall.
<i>dān-</i>				cut.
<i>man-</i>				get.

Srā ,— <i>e.g. sū-</i>	}	<i>srā</i> =	{	clean well.
<i>man-</i>				get completely.

Thī implies pretence : (cf. *māt*).

<i>e.g. gāp-</i>	}	<i>thī</i> = pretend to	{	cry.
<i>zā-</i>				be.
<i>lom-zā-</i>				be ill.
<i>thoi-</i>				die.

Thrā is another (very common) intensitive.

<i>e.g. gai-</i>	}	<i>thrā</i> =	{	plant completely.
<i>gaglai-</i>				fall heavily.
<i>thoi-</i>				die outright.

But no mere list will give an adequate description of the use of these infixes. For several, of both classes, may be agglutinated together. I give some examples :

² ³ ¹ <i>gum-zāp-hū</i>	=	¹ ² ³ allow to-herd-cattle together.
³ ² ¹ <i>sūbā-khrāng-hoṭ</i>	=	¹ ² ³ apply a-smart slap.
³ ² ¹ <i>nai-bai-thā</i>	=	¹ ² ³ stay continually watching.
¹ ³ ² <i>uḍu-lāng-māt</i>	=	¹ ² ³ ¹ go really fast asleep.
³ ¹ ² <i>g^akhū-hū-lai</i>	=	¹ ² ³ make each-in-turn to-climb.
⁴ ³ ² ¹ <i>ne-bai-thā-thī</i>	=	¹ ² ³ ⁴ pretend to-stay (and) to-continue looking.
¹ ² ³ <i>khāt-thrā-lāng</i>	=	¹ ² ³ run right away.
² ³ ¹ <i>gnāng-khām-hū</i>	=	¹ ² ³ cause necessity of-doing ; i.e. compel to do.
<i>nu- zā- hūi- nai- sūi- lā</i>		

see-become-motion-from-observe-much-take = go and take and see and observe carefully.

The root, compound or simple, is the imperative, the simplest form of the verb. Besides the infixes, some of which have been given above, there are three valuable suffixes, namely, *nǎ*, *sǎ* (or *sǎi*) and *bǎ*. These have a slightly intensitive effect, and *bǎ* indicates *additional* action, something like our 'also.'

It will be observed that in the specimens given below these agglutinations are sparingly used, in some cases hardly at all. This is due to the introduction of inflection and the free use of participial forms. It is obvious that the place of many of the enclitic infixes can be taken by adverbs.

There is an adverb in Kachārī, usually formed by adding the suffix *ǎi* to an adjective. The adjective itself is usually formed by prefixing *gʷ* to a (verbal or other) root. Thus *hām*, be well; *gʷhām*, good; *gʷhām-ǎi*, in a good manner. But the further process of deglutinisation will be best observed by considering the participial forms of the verb. These are—

(1) The active participle in *-nānǎi*: where several active roots in succession occur in an agglutination, a Bârâ accustomed to talk Assamese will substitute a whole series of active participles. Thus, in a folk-story I have found this expression:—

bī-khō hom-nānǎi lāng-nānǎi fop-nānǎi dīn-nānǎi fai-naisè.

him-to seiz-ing tak-ing bury-ing put-ting came.

This, in more idiomatic shape, would be—

bī-khō hom-lāng-fop-dīn-fai-naisè.

(2) The adverbial participle. This is formed, as the adverb is, by adding *ǎi* to the verbal root, and modifies the sense of the root much as an adverb does.

Thus, *āng thāng-ǎi thā-dang.*

I go-ing(ly) staying-am.

This is often used in a reduplicated form as a continuative. Thus,

āng thāngǎi thāngǎi thā-dang means, I keep going, I continue to go.

(3) The conditional or absolute participle in *bā*, which sometimes takes the place of a conditional clause and, more often, has the effect of the ablative absolute with participle in Latin. Thus, to take an example from the Latin grammar, we may render—

Cæsare venturo, Phosphore, diem redde.

Kaizār-ā fai-bā, Sān, funzā-nǎ hǎ.

It may be noticed that this participle has its own nominative or subject. Compare the Assamese-Bengali participle in *ilē*.

(4) The passive or relative participle in *nai*. This can be declined like a noun or used like an adjective, and is used as the basis of the passive form, which in this as in other hill languages, is rarely used. Thus *bu-nai zā* is 'become beat-en,' and this clumsy expression, by conjugating the verb *zā-nǎ* (to become), may be considered to form a passive voice. The relative use of this participle is very idiomatic and can be best understood by considering a few examples:—

Thus:—

gādā-i-au set-bā gākhīr¹ on-khāt-nai gāthā } means—
neck-on squeez-ing milk exud-ing boy }

a boy so babyish that if you squeeze his throat (mother's) milk exudes.

¹ Here and elsewhere putting a Bârâ word in Italics indicates that it is borrowed from Assamese or Bengali.

mi-khām	song-nai	hingzau	} means a woman who can cook rice.
<i>rice</i>	<i>cook-er</i>	<i>woman</i>	
bī-fā	thoi-zā-nai	gâthâ	} a boy whose father is dead.
<i>father</i>	<i>dead-be-ing</i>	<i>boy</i>	
āng	fālāngī	khām-nũ	} means during my going to do trade.
<i>I</i>	<i>merchandise</i>	<i>do-to go-ing-in</i>	

The remaining inflexions, etc., of the Bârâ language will be sufficiently well understood from the following tabular statement compiled from the Reverend Mr. Endle's excellent grammar of Kachārī.

BĀRĀ SKELETON GRAMMAR.

I.—PRONUNCIATION.—Pronounce *ā* as in 'pan,' and *āā* as a prolonged *ā*; *ā* is Mr. Endle's *ā*; *e* as in 'bed', *ē* an intermediate sound between *ē* and *e*; *ū*, — this is Mr. Endle's transcription though he prefers *ō*. He describes the pronunciation as follows. It bears some resemblance to *ā*, but is much more compressed. In uttering it the cheeks are drawn close to the jaws, the lips but slightly apart, and the tongue placed near the outer edge of the hard palate, the breath being allowed to escape slowly between the two latter organs with a semi-nasal intonation. The diphthong *au* is pronounced as the *ow* in 'how,' but *aū* approximates *ō*; *ūi* fluctuates between a very short *oi* and *i*; it is apparently made up of the *ū* sound above described and *i*, the voice gliding rapidly over the former vowel and dwelling on the latter, the whole sound approximating to *i*; in the specimens this sound is often written *oi*; thus *mānsōi* instead of *mānsūi*. When a vowel is written above the line, as in *g^āzā*, red, it is pronounced as short as possible. Mr. Endle represents this by the sign [˘] over a vowel, thus *gā[˘]zā*. These short vowels are often omitted. Thus, *gā*, or *zā* for *g^āzā*, male; *fsā* for *f^āsā*, a child.

T and *d* are always semi-cerebral as in English, except in words borrowed direct from Sanskrit.

II.—NOUNS.—The Gender of animate nouns is denoted by suffixed words, *e.g.*, in the case of human beings, *hōā*, male; *hūgzhāu*, female; in the case of birds, *z^ālā*, male, *zū*, female; and so on. I find *z^ālā* often also used in the case of human beings. The plural is formed by adding *fūr*, *far*, or *frā*. Cases are formed as follows:—

Sing.	
Nom.	<i>mānsūi</i> , a man.
Acc.	<i>mānsūi-khō</i> or <i>-khaū</i> .
Instr.	..... <i>-zang</i> .
Dat.	..... <i>-nū</i> .
Abl.	..... <i>-nī-frai</i> .
Gen.	..... <i>-nī</i> or <i>-hā</i> .
Loc.	..... <i>nī-āu</i> or <i>-āu</i> .
Plur.	
Nom.	<i>mānsūi-fūr</i> , <i>-far</i> , or <i>-frā</i> .
Acc.	<i>mānsūi-fūr-khō</i> , and so on.

Nouns ending in vowels often take *ā* in the nominative, which gives the force of the definite article. Thus *mānsūiā thoi-dang*, the man is dying. If the final vowel is *a* or *ā*, *i* is inserted and the two become *ai*. Thus *dāu-z^ālā*, a cock; *dāu-z^ālai-ā*, the cock. When the Loc. term. *āu* follows a vowel, *i* is also optionally inserted. Thus *nū-āu*, *nū-i-āu*, or *nū-nī-āu*, in a house. The genitive termination *hā* is chiefly used with animate nouns.

Adjectives are compared by suffixing *sāri* or *khri* to the dative of the word with which comparison is made, and adding *sin* to the adjective. Thus *bi āng-nū-khri g^āzāu-sin*, he is taller than I. So *boinū-sāri bi g^āzāu-sin*, he is taller than all; *i.e.*, tallest. Most adjectives begin with the syllable *g^ā*. They do not change for gender, and may either precede or follow the noun qualified. In the latter case, they, and not the noun, take the postposition of case.

III.—PRONOUNS.—The personal pronouns are:—

Sing.	Plur.	
<i>āng</i> , I.	<i>zang</i> or <i>zang-fūr</i> , etc., we.	The nominative singular may take <i>-ā</i> . Thus <i>āngā</i> . In other respects the declension is quite regular. The word <i>thāng</i> implies respect, as in <i>nang-thāng</i> , your Honour.
<i>nang</i> , thou.	<i>nang-sūr</i> , you.	
<i>bī</i> , he, she, it.	<i>bī-sūr</i> , they.	

The relative pronoun is *zi* or *zai*, which is borrowed from Assamese.

The interrogative pronouns are *sūr*, who?; *mā*, what?; *bābe*, which (of several)?

The demonstrative pronouns are *bē*, this; *boi*, *boi-hā*, that; *bī*, that (remote). The plural is formed by adding *sūr* or *fūr*, etc. *Sūr* is principally used for human beings. *Gāgai* or *gaigai* is 'self.'

Pronominal prefixes of possession are commonly added to nouns expressing relationship.

Thus—

	Father.	Mother.	Eldest son.	Eldest daughter.
My	<i>āng-nī ā-fī</i> .	<i>āng-nī ā-i</i> .	<i>āng-nī ā-dī</i> .	<i>āng-nī ā-bī</i> .
Your	<i>nang-nī nang-fī</i> or <i>nam-fā</i> .	<i>nang-nī nam-mā</i> .	<i>nang-nī nang-dā</i> .	<i>nang-nī nang-bā</i> .
His	<i>bī-nī bī-fī</i> .	<i>bī-nī bī-mā</i> .	<i>bī-nī bī-dā</i> .	<i>bī-nī bī-bā</i> .

IV.—VERBS.—The Verbs substantive are *dang-a*, is; *dang-man*, was. The negative forms are *gũĩ* and *nũngā*, it is not; *gũĩ-li-ā* is more emphatic. *Nāng-gō*, negative form *nũng-ā*, is 'it is necessary.' *Gnāng* means 'possessed of,' as in *bē thākhā gnāng*, he owns money.

As in other Bodo languages, verbs do not change for number or person, both of which are indicated by the subject. The only sign of inflexion is that the letter *i* is inserted between a root ending in a vowel and a termination commencing with one. Thus, *thāng-ũ*, go; but *nu-i-ũ*, see, present tense. The following is the formation of the various tenses :—

Present.	<i>āng nu-i-ũ</i> , I see. First person also <i>āng nu-ni</i> .
Pres. def.	„ <i>nu-dang</i> , I am seeing.
Imperfect.	„ „ <i>-dang-man</i> , I was seeing.
Past.	„ „ <i>-bai</i> , I saw.
Pluperf.	„ „ <i>-nai</i> , or <i>nu-dang-man</i> , I had seen, I saw a long time ago. Sometimes <i>nai-sè</i> is used. As <i>nu-nai-sè</i> , I saw (in narrative). <i>Sè</i> is the same as <i>sũi</i> , lower down, and has a completive force.
Future.	„ „ <i>-gan</i> , I shall see.
Fut. immediate.	„ „ <i>-si-gan</i> or <i>nu-nũ-sũi</i> , I shall see soon.
Imperative.	„ <i>nu</i> , see; <i>nu-thang</i> , let him see.
Subjunctive	„ <i>nu-blā</i> or <i>nu-blā</i> , if I see or had seen.
Infinitive.	<i>nu-nũ</i> , to see.
Participles.	<i>nu-ni</i> , seeing; <i>nu-nā-nũi</i> , having seen; (termination sometimes <i>ni-nũi</i> , as <i>fai-ni-nũi</i> , having come. <i>Nũi</i> is sometimes written <i>noi</i> , as in the first specimen). <i>nu-nai</i> , seen. <i>nu-ũi</i> , while seeing.
Agent.	<i>nu-grā</i> or <i>nu-nai</i> , a seer.

Causal verbs are formed by conjugating *hũ-nũ*, to give, with the infinitive of the principal verb. Thus *nu-nũ hũ-nũ*, to give, or cause, to see; *āng nu-nũ hũ-i-ũ*, I cause to see. They are also made by the prefix *f'*, as in *det-nũ*, to grow; *f'let-nũ*, to make big. Compare the similar use of the Mikir *pe*.

The Passive is formed by conjugating *zāu-nũ*, to be, become, with the past participle of the principal verb. Thus *āng u-nai zāu-i-ũ*, I am seen.

The Negative verb is thus conjugated. Its typical syllable is *ā* :—

Pres, *nu-ā*.

Imperfect, *nu-ā-khũi-man*.

Past, *nu-ā-khũi-nũ* or *nu-ā-man*.

Plup., *nu-ā-khũi-sè*

Fut., *nu-ā*.

Imperat., 2, *dā nu*; 3, *dā nu-thang*.

Subj., *nu-ā-bā* or *-blā*.

Part. pres., *nu-ĩ*, not seeing.

past, *nu-ā-lābā*, not having seen.

„ *nu-e*, not seen.

Intensive particles or infixes are added to the root between it and the tense suffix; e.g, *bār bār-dang*, the wind is blowing; *bār bār-sũ-dang*, the wind is blowing strongly. Other similar particles are *khāng*, *zap*, and *thrā*. See, however, the preceding pages.

[No. I.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHÂRĪ.

(The Revd. Russell Payne, 1899.)

(DISTRICT DARRANG.)

Note.—Vernacular words in Italics are borrowed from Assamese, in a more or less corrupted form.

SPECIMEN I.

Sā-sè mānsūi-hā f'sā zālā sâ-nūi dang-man. Bī-ni f'sā-zālā
Person-one man-of child male person-two were. Him-of child-male
mudūi-ā bi-fā-ni-āu khīthā-nai-sè, 'he ā-fā, nang-ni zi basthu-
little-the his-father-to said, 'O my-father, thee-of what property-
ni zi bhāgū āng-ni-āu gaglai-ū, bī-khō āng-nū hū.' Bī-āu-nū
of what share me-to falls, that me-to give.' That-at (thereon)
bi-fai-ā gāgai-ni basthu-khō bī-sūr-nū rān-nā-noi hū-nāi-sè. Bī-ni
his-father-the himself-of property them-to having-divided completed-giving. That-of
bangai sān-āu unāu boi mudūi f'sā-zālāi-ā gāgai-ni gāsenū thākhā futhām-
a-little day-at after that little child male-the himself-of all money having-
nā-noi g^azān thāuni-āu thāng-nā-nai hamā hābā māu-nā-noi gāsenū
taken far country-to having-gone bad work having-done all
sefai-nā-noi kharas khām-nai-sè. Bī-hā gāsenū thākhā zap-nai-
having-spoiled expenditure was-finished. Him-of all money being-
āu-hā, bī thāuni-āu āngkhā¹ g^adet zāa-nai-sè; bī-āu bī-hā mūng-bō
finished, that country-to famine great completely became; then him-of anything
gūiā zā-nū hom-nai-sè. Unāu bī thāng-nā-noi bī thāuni-āu
not-is to-eat seized.¹ Afterwards he having-gone that country-to
sā-sè giri-ni-āu hāp-hūi-nai-sè. Bī mānsūi-ā
a-certain-one proprietor's-on (i.e., at the house of) went-(and)-entered. That man-the
ōmā gūm-nū gāgai-ni dubli-āu bī-khō thīn-hot-nai-sè. Bī-āu-nū ōmai-ā
swine to-keep himself-of field-to him sent away. Thereafter swine-the
zā-nai gundūi-zang bī gāgai-ni udoi-ā-khō būng-hū-nū mān khlai-bā-bū,
being-eaten husks-with he himself-of belly-the to-fill mind on-making,
bī-nū rāu-bo bāngai-bū za-nū lāgi hū-ā-khūi-sè. Unāu that mān-nā-noi
him-to any-one anything to-eat for did-not-give At-last mind having-got
bī būng-nai-sè, 'āng-ni ā-fā-ni eseng bèsèbā sākhar thū-zā-sè
he said, 'me-of my-father-of how-many how-much servants sufficient
zā-nai basthu, āru bī-nū-khri zābrā mān-ū, khinthu āng ukhūi-nā-noi thoi-
eaten things,' and that-than more receive, but I being-hungry am-

¹ i.e., famine seized him.

dang. Ăng uthi-nā-noi ā-fā-ni-āu thāng-nā-noi bē khorāng-khō
dying. I having arisen my-father-to having-gone this word
khithā-gan, “he ā-fā, nokhrong-ni nu-nai-āu āru nang nu-nai-āu-nũ
will-say, “O my-father, heaven-of seeing-in and thy sight-in
fāfu khlai-bai; nang-ni fīsā-zālā-ni nām-āu-nũ ling-hot-nai-ni ārũ
sin (I-)did; thee-of child-male-of name-by being-called-aloud-of any-more
zogyā nūng-ā; nang-ni sā-sè thākhā man-nai sākhār-ni baidi
worthy (I-)am-not; thee-of person-one money receiving servant-of like
āng-khō khlai.”” Bī-unāu uthi-nā-noi bī-fā-ni khāthi-āu thāng-nai-sè.
me make.”” That-after having arisen his-father-of vicinity-to (he-)went.
Khinthu gāzān-āu thā-nai-āu-nũ bī-fai-ā bī-khō nu-nā-noi, an-nā-noi,
But distance-in being his-father-the him having-see, having-compassion,
khāt-lāng-nā-noi, bī-ni gūdũ-āu gaglai-nā-noi, khudũm-nai-sè. Bī-āu-nũ
having-run, him-of neck-on having-fallen, kissed. That-after
fīsā-zālāi-ā bī-nũ khithā-nai-sè, ‘he ā-fā, nokhrong-ni nu-nai-āu āru
child-male-the him-to said, ‘O my-father, heaven-of seeing-in and
nang nu-nai-āu-nũ āng fāfu khlai-dang; nang-ni fīsā-zālā-ni nām-ai-āu
thy sight-in I sin am-doing; thee-of child-male-of name-by
ling-hot-nai-ni ārũ zogyā nūng-ā.’ Khinthu bī-fai-ā sākhār-fūr-khō
being-called-aloud-of any-more worthy (I-)am-not.’ But his-father-the servants-to
khithā-nai-sè, ‘boi-nũ-khri gāhām gāmsā lābō-nā-noi bī-nũ gān-hũ;
said, ‘all-than good robe having-brought him-on to-wear-cause;
bī-ni ākhai-āu āsthām, ātheng-āu ap-thāng gān-hũ; ārũ zang-fūr
him-of hand-on ring, feet-on slippers to-wear-cause; and we
bhũzũ zā-nā-noi rang-zā-gan. Mānathũ bē āng-ni fīsā-zālā
feast having-eaten rejoice-will. Because this me-of child-male
thoi-nā-noi-bũ, dā thāng-nai zāa-dang; gamā-nā-noi-bũ, man-nai
dead-having-been, now living is; having-been-lost, found
zāa-dang. Bī-āu-nũ bī-sar rang-zā-nũ ham-nai-sè.
is. Thereon they rejoicing held.

Boi samai-āu bī-ni gādat fīsā-zālāi-ā dubli-āu dang-man. Unāu-hā
That time-at him-of elder child-male-the field-in was. Afterwards
bī fai-nā-noi nā khāthi man-nā-noi bāzanā āru ma-sā-nai-ni māthũ
he having-come house near having-found music and dancing-of sound
khā-nai-sè. Bī-āu-nũ bī sā-sè sākhār-khō ling-hot-nā-noi sang-nai-sè,
heard. Thereon he person-one servant having-called-aloud enquired,
‘bē khorāng-ni khāron-ā mā?’ Bī-āu-nũ sākhār-ā khithā-nai-sè,
‘this word-of reason the what?’ Thereon servant-the said,
‘nang-ni nang-fāng fai-bai, ārũ nang-ni nam-fai-ā bī-khō gāhām
‘thee-of thy-brother came, and thee-of thy-father-the him good
modom-āu man-nai-khai nang-ni nang-fai-ā bhũzũ hũ-dang.’ Bī-āu-nũ
body-in receiving-because thee-of thy-father-the feast is-giving.’ Thereon

bī brāp-nā-nōi nā-i-āu thāng-nũ namai-ā-khũi-man. Bī-ni-khai
he having-become-angry house-in to-go did-not-wish. This-of-for
 bī-fai-ā baizh-āu fai-nā-nōi bī-khō mozāng khorāng khīthā-nai-sè.
his-father-the outside-to having-come him beautiful word spoke.
 Bī-āu-nũ bī-fā-khō u^{thar} hũ-nai-nā-nōi khīthā-nai-sè, 'nai-hot, āng-ā
Thereon his-father-to reply having-given he-said, 'behold-well, I
 eseng basar nang-ni hābā khām-nā-nōi mabā samai-āu nang-ni
so-many years thy work having-done any time-at thee-of
 hukum sefai-ā-khũi; theo-bũ khurmā-fũr-ni lagu-zang rang-zā-nũ āng-khò
order did-not-break; though friends-of with to-make-merry me-to
 mā-sè burmā-f'sā hũ-ā-khũi. *Khinthu* nang-ni bē f'sā-z'lai-ā
animal-one goat-child did-not-give. But thee-of this child-male-the
 besyāli-mānsũi-zang nang-ni thākhā sefai-gār-bai, bī fai-ni-āu-nũ,
harlot (-monger)-man-with thee-of money has-squandered, he un-coming-immediately,
 nang bī-ni-khai bhũzũ hũ-dang.' Bī-āu-nũ bī-nũ khīthā-nai-sè, 'he
thou him-of-for feast art-giving.' Thereon him-to (he-) said, 'O
 āng-ni f'sā, nang sār-frām-bũ āng-ni lagu-zang thā-dang, ārũ āng-hā
me-of child, thou day-(infix of repetition)-verily me-of with art, and me-of
 zī-zī dang-ũ gāsē-bũ nang-ni; *khinthu* nang-ni nang-fang-ā thoi-nai
whatever is all thee-of-(is); but thee-of thy-brother dead
 zāa-nai-bũ, dā-bũ thāng-nā-nōi thā-dang; gamā-nā-nōi-bũ, man-nai zāa-dang;
having-become, now living is; having been lost, found is;
 bī-ni-khai zang rang-zā-nā-nōi phũzũ-nai-ā g^ahām.'
him-of-for we having-made-merry rejoicing (is-)good.'

The following four specimens are from the pen of Mr. J. D. Anderson, and illustrate the two different styles of speaking Bârâ.

The first is the statement of an accused person translated from Assamese. In order to show how the Assamese idiom has been followed, the original version in that language is also given in italics with which the Bârâ version agrees word for word. The second is a fable which bears evident signs of translation from the same language. Finally there are a folk-tale and some folk songs in genuine agglutinative Bârâ.

[No. 2.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHARĪ.

(THE STATEMENT OF AN ACCUSED PERSON TRANSLATED FROM ASSAMESE.)

(J. D. Anderson, Esq., 1900.)

NOTE.—In the Bârâ line, words in italics are borrowed from Assamese.

<i>Tumi</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>kaba</i>	<i>khuzā ?</i>	<i>Māngālbār</i>	<i>dinā</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>ishkula-lái</i>		
Nang	mā	būng-nũ	namai-dang ?	<i>Mongolbār</i>	<i>din-au</i>	āng	<i>ishkūl-au</i>		
You	what	to-say	wish ?	Tues-day	day	I	to-school		
<i>goisilō</i>		<i>Māstōre</i>	<i>āmāre</i>	<i>ghār</i>	<i>āhiba</i>	<i>lái</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>bāzit</i>	<i>suti</i>
thāng-dang-man.		Māstōr-ā	zang-fūr-khō	nā	fai-nũ	<i>lāgī</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>bāzi-au</i>	<i>suti</i>
went.		The-master	to-us	home	to-go	for	two	o'clock	leave
<i>dile.</i>	<i>Ghārot</i>	<i>āhi</i>	<i>khai</i>	<i>dai-kāri</i>	<i>Nandir-tāt</i>			<i>pārība-lái</i>	
hũ-nai.	Nā	fai-nā-nũ	zā-ũ	lung-ũ	<i>Nandī-nī-au</i>			salang-nũ	
gave.	Home	coming	eating	drinking	to-Nandi's			to-learn-for	
<i>gālō.</i>		<i>Tini</i>	<i>bāzit</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>goisilō.</i>	<i>Tāt</i>		<i>der-ghantā</i>	
thāng-nai-sè.		<i>Tinī</i>	<i>bāji-au</i>	āng	thāng-nai.	Bē-au		<i>ghantā-sè-khai-sè</i>	
went.		Three	o'clock	I	went.	There		an-hour-and-a-half	
<i>pārisō.</i>		<i>Hāre-sāri-bāzit</i>	<i>pāri</i>	<i>thākār-pārā</i>	<i>mār</i>			<i>Pārāmesari</i>	
salang-nai.		<i>Ghantā-brūi-khai-sè</i>	salang-bai	thā-nai-au	āng-nī			Poromesori	
(I) learned.		Half-past-four	learning	on-staying	my			Paramesvari	
<i>bhānir</i>	<i>māt</i>	<i>hunilō.</i>	<i>Mahārānir</i>	<i>dahai !</i>	<i>mār</i>			<i>gārbha-bāti</i>	
āgũ-nī	<i>māth-ũ</i>	khñā-nai-sè.	<i>Mohārānī-nī</i>	<i>dohai !</i>	āng-nī			modom-au-thā-nai	
sister's	voice	heard.	Empress's	invocation !	my			pregnant	
<i>bai-ek</i>	<i>sulit</i>	<i>dhāriba</i>	<i>ne-pai.</i>	<i>He rakam</i>	<i>buli</i>			<i>hunālē</i>	<i>may</i>
āgũ-nī	khene-au	hom-nũ	man-ā.	Bē-baidī	būng-nai			khñā-nai-au	āng
sister's	hair	to-seize	be'its-not.	This-way	speaking			on-hearing	I
<i>ulai-āhilō.</i>		<i>Dekhō</i>	<i>Kuntiye</i>	<i>Gilāsiye</i>				<i>suliā-suli-kái</i>	
onkhāt-bñ-nai-sè.		Nū-nai-sè	Kuntī-zang	Gilāsī-zang	khene-au			hom-lai-nā-nũ	
came-out.		Saw	Kunti (with)	Gilāsī (with)	on-hair			mutually-holding	

<i>pārise</i> ; gaglai-nā-nūi tumbling-down	dang ; are,	<i>āru</i> and	<i>Pārāmesariye</i> Poromesorī-zang Paramesvari (with)	<i>Ilasiye.</i> Ilāsī-zang. Ilāsī (with).	<i>Masai</i> Mosai-ā Mosai	<i>E-</i> rul- ruler.
<i>dāl-rul</i> gong-sè one-piece	<i>āni-pelai</i> lā-nā-nūi taking	<i>Gilāsik</i> Gilāsī-khō Gilāsī-to	<i>erōai-dile.</i> saga-hū-nai-sè separated.	<i>Kuntik</i> Kuntī-khō Kunti-to	<i>āgar-māri-dhārise.</i> hom-khiup-nai-sè. seized-and-held.	
<i>Bām-hāte</i> Ākh-ī-zang Left-hand-with	<i>Kuntir</i> Kuntī-nī Kunti's	<i>hāthat</i> ākhā-i-au hand-to	<i>dhārise,</i> hom-dang, held,	<i>hon-hātat</i> āgdā-zang right-hand-with	<i>rulir</i> rul-zang ruler-with	<i>āghāt-kārise.</i> bū-dang. beat.
<i>Kunti</i> Kuntī-ā Kunti	<i>tatkhānāt</i> obā-nū then	<i>pāri-gāise.</i> gaglai-nāng-nai. had-to-fall-down.	<i>Tār</i> Bī-nī This	<i>hehe</i> un-au after	<i>Madhu</i> Modhu Madhu	<i>āhise.</i> fai-nai. came.
<i>Kuntik</i> Kuntī-khō Kunti-to	<i>sulit</i> khene-au hair-by	<i>dhāri</i> hom-nā-nūi seizing	<i>e-sār</i> sūbā-sè slap-one	<i>mārise.</i> sūbā-nai-sè. slapped.	<i>May</i> Āng I	<i>gālō.</i> thāng-nai-sè. went.
<i>Gay'-pelāy</i> Thāng-nā-nūi Going	<i>kalō,</i> khithā-nai-sè, said,	<i>Āpo,</i> Brai, old-man,	<i>ehab</i> bē-fūr these	<i>bar-anyāy</i> h'mā bad	<i>kāthā.</i> khorāng. words.	<i>He</i> Bē These
<i>zāni-e</i> zū-ā-bū girls-also	<i>tomār</i> nang-nī your	<i>zi-ar.</i> fīsā-zū. daughters.	<i>Tomār</i> Nang-nī Your	<i>jiar-hatak</i> fīsā-zū-khō daughters	<i>zī</i> zī as	<i>ne-mārilā,</i> būā-khūi-sè, were-not-beaten,
<i>zū-ā-bū</i> girls-also	<i>tomār</i> nang-nī your	<i>zi-ar.</i> fīsā-zū. daughters.	<i>Tomār</i> Nang-nī Your	<i>jiar-hatak</i> fīsā-zū-khō daughters	<i>zī</i> zī as	<i>ne-mārilā,</i> būā-khūi-sè, were-not-beaten,
<i>bāni-hatak</i> āgūi-fūr-khō sisters-to	<i>kio</i> mā-nū why	<i>mārilā ?</i> bū-nai ? beat ?	<i>Tomār</i> Nang-nī Your	<i>jiar-hatak</i> fīsā-zū-fūr-khō daughters	<i>o</i> bū also	<i>māriba-puā</i> bū-nāng-au-man, should-have-been-necessary-to-beat,
<i>mār</i> āng-nī my	<i>bāni-hatak-o</i> āgūi-fūr-khō-bū sisters-also		<i>māriba-puā.</i> bū-rāng-au-man. should-have-been-necessary-to-beat.	<i>Āru</i> Ārū Also	<i>rān</i> nāng-lai-nai the-quarrelling	
<i>bhāngi-diba-puā.</i> sefai-nāng-au-man. would-have-been-right-to-break-up.		<i>E</i> Er-ūi Thus	<i>buli-kawāte</i> khithā-nai-au on-saying	<i>mak</i> āng-khō to-me	<i>bukatē</i> zerbā-i-au on-breast	<i>Bāngālī-</i> Bāngālī- Bengali-
<i>ghuḥā</i> ghusā buffet	<i>māriḥ.</i> sau-nai-sè. beat.	<i>He</i> Bē That	<i>ghuḥā-khāy</i> sau-zāa-nā-nūi beating-at	<i>may</i> āng I	<i>jijir-muā</i> zingri-mutdā upset	<i>khālō.</i> mau-nai-sè. became.
<i>mur</i> āng-nī my	<i>bapāyr</i> ā-fā-nī my-father's	<i>māt</i> mathū voice	<i>ḥunlō.</i> khnā-nai-sè. heard	<i>Bapāie</i> Afā-i-ā My-father's	<i>kāise,</i> khithā-dang, said,	<i>'Mār</i> āng-nī 'My
<i>sawālik</i> hingzau-sā-khō daughter	<i>ne</i> dā (do) not	<i>māribi.</i> bū. beat.	<i>Kawātē</i> Khithā-nai-au-nū (Just)-on-saying	<i>Masai</i> Mosai Mosai	<i>āhile.</i> fai-nai-sè. came.	<i>Mār</i> āng-nī My
<i>e-mār</i> phong-sè one-blow	<i>mārise.</i> bū-dang. beat.	<i>Bapāye</i> Ā-fā My-father	<i>bāgarī</i> gaglai-nai-sè. fell-down	<i>pārise.</i> Bī-nī Of-that	<i>pīsāt</i> un-au after	<i>Madhue</i> Modhu-ā Madhu
<i>e-mār</i> phong-sè one-blow	<i>mārise.</i> bū-dang. beat	<i>Tār</i> Bī-nī Of-that	<i>pīsāt</i> un-au after	<i>Kāmesar</i> Kāmesor Kāmesvar	<i>bār-bāḥ</i> uā-g'det bamboo-big	<i>e-dāl</i> gong-sè one
						<i>lūi-āhise.</i> lābō-dang brought.

Mār-mānat handeha-hal. Mār bapāy bura mānu. E-du-mārāte bapāy
 Āng gī-nai-sè. Āng-nī āfā brai māsũ-i. Be-phong-nè bũ-nai-au-nũ āfā
 I was-afraid. My my-father old man Thus-twice on-beating my-father
kāpi ūse. Tenekwāte Kāmesare e-mār mārise. Tenekwāte Madhu-o
 mau-bai thā-dang. Bē-baidi-nũ Kāmesor-ā fong-sè bũ-dang. Bē-baidi-nũ Modhu-bũ
 trembling was. This-way Kāmesvar one-(blow) beat. This-way Madhu-too
e-dāl bāḥ lái mariba-lái āhise. Prānar bhay-dekhi zi-thait
 gong-sè uā lā-nā-nũ bũ-nũ fai-dang. Thoi-nũ gī-nā-nũ zer-au
 one bamboo bringing to-beat came. To-die fearing where
hangrām haise, hi-thait bāḥ e-dāl pālō. Mār bapāik märe
 nāng-lai-dang-man, bē-au-nũ uā gong-sè man-nai. Āng-nī āfā-khō bũ-gan
 the-fighting-was, even-there bamboo one found. My father will-beat
buli, may-o ē-bār Madhuk mārilō. Murat pārise, na
 han-nā-nũ, āng-bũ gong-sè Modhu-khō bũ-nai-sè. Khoro-au-sũ gaglai-khũ, nā
 saying, I-also one-blow to-Madhu beat. On-head (it) fell, or
kōt pārise mār gāt-yād nai, Tetiā Madhu mātīt pāri-gāis.
 mau gaglai-khũ āng khithā-nũ hā-i-ā. Obā-nũ Modhu-ā hā-i-au gaglai nai-sè.
 where (it) fell I to-say cannot. Then Madhu on-the-ground fell.
Mār bapāik may tuli-laisō. Hal!
 Ang-nī āfā-khō āng dikhāng-nai-sè. Zap-bai!
 My father-to I raised-up. That's all!

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

What do you wish to say?

On Tuesday I went to school. At two o'clock the master gave me leave to come home. After coming home, and having my meal, I went to Nandi's to read. I went at three o'clock. There I read for an hour-and-a-half. At half past four, while I was reading, I heard my sister Paramesvari's voice. (She said), '*Mohārānir dohai!* You must not seize my pregnant sister by the hair.' On hearing this, I came out. I saw that Kunti had Gilāsi by the hair, and Paramesvari had Ilāsi by hers. Mosai taking a ruler in his hand, pulled Gilāsi away, and seized and assaulted Kunti. With his left hand he held Kunti's hand, and with his right hand he applied the ruler (to her). Kunti suddenly fell down. Then Madhu came and seizing Kunti's hair gave her a slap. I went up and said, 'Old man, this is grossly unjust. These two girls are your daughters-in-law. You do not beat them; why beat my sisters. Of course you can beat both your son's wives and my sisters too if you like. But it would be better to put a stop to the fight.' When I said this he hit me with the fist on the chest. When he hit me, I was all of a tremble. Just then I heard my father's voice; saying, 'Do not beat my pregnant daughter!' On his saying this, Mosai struck my father and knocked him down. After that Madhu struck him a blow. And then Kāmesvar came up with a big bamboo. I began to be afraid. My father is an old man, and was trembling from the two blows he had received. Then Kāmesvar struck him; and Madhu went and got a bamboo. Seeing that it was a matter of life and death, I picked up a bamboo at the place where the fight was going on, and thinking he was going to beat my father, I struck Madhu once. Whether it hit him on the head or elsewhere, I cannot say, but he fell down and I picked up my father.

The next specimen provided by Mr. Anderson is Æsop's fable of the False Friend. It bears manifest traces of having been translated from Assamese, but is more agglutinative than the preceding.

The acute accent marks the emphatic syllable in each word.

[No. 3.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHÂRÎ.

(THE FABLE OF THE FALSE FRIEND.)

(J. D. Anderson, Esq., 1900.)

NOTE.—In the Bârâ line, words borrowed from Assamese are in Italics.

Sā'-nūi	f'sikhī	dang'-man-nū.	Bī'-sūr	sā'-nè	zang	khōrāng
<i>Men-two</i>	<i>friends</i>	<i>were-very.</i>	<i>They</i>	<i>men-two</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>word</i>
khā'-lai-naise ¹	zi	'zang'-fūr	zé'-bū	dukh'-u-au	gār'-lai-nū ¹	nāng'-ā.'
<i>bound-mutually</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>'we</i>	<i>whatever</i>	<i>trouble-in</i>	<i>loose-mutually</i>	<i>must-not.'</i>
Phār'e	sān'-sè	bī'-sūr	mau'-bā	thāng'-nāi-au	hā'-grā ²	g'zer'-g'zer
<i>Then</i>	<i>day-one</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>somewhere</i>	<i>going-on</i>	<i>forest</i>	<i>within-within</i>
thāng'-dang-man.	Be'-au-nū	lā'mā	g'z'er-au	māf'ur	mā'-sè	lū'gū
<i>were-going.</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>road</i>	<i>midst-in</i>	<i>bear</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>meeting</i>
						<i>got.</i>
Phā	bī'-sūr	sā'-nūi-nī	g'z'er-au	sā'-sè	bong'-fāng	gākhū'-nū
<i>Then</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>men-two-of</i>	<i>midst-in</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>to-climb</i>
						<i>could,</i>
sā'-sè	hā'-i-ā-man.	Ze-blā	māf'ur-ā	hū'-sū-bū-dang,	sā'-sè	khāt-nā-nūi
<i>one</i>	<i>could-not.</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>bear</i>	<i>is-chasing,</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>running</i>
bong'-fāng-au	gākhū'-hūi'-naise ³	sā'-sè	mung'-bō	uf'ai	man'-e	zāā'-nānūi
<i>tree-in</i>	<i>went-and-climbed,</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>any</i>	<i>resource</i>	<i>gets-not</i>	<i>becoming</i>
hā'-i-au	khuglūp'-nānūi	hāng	lā'-i-ā-bā	thā'-naise.	Unau'	māf'ur-ā
<i>earth-on</i>	<i>crouching</i>	<i>breath</i>	<i>taking-not</i>	<i>stayed.</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>bear</i>
fai'-na-nūi	bī'-khō	manām-su'-nā-nūi,	hāng	gū'-i-e	nu'-nā-nūi	gār'-lāng'-naise. ⁴
<i>coming</i>	<i>him-to</i>	<i>smelling-well,</i>	<i>breath</i>	<i>is-not</i>	<i>seeing</i>	<i>left-completely.</i>
Phā	bong'-fāng-nī	mān'sūi-ā	sang'-naise,	'He'-lūi	sikhī!	Nang'-khō
<i>Then</i>	<i>tree-of</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>asked,</i>	<i>'Hey</i>	<i>friend!</i>	<i>Thee-to</i>
						<i>bear</i>
manām-su'-nānūi	mā	khithā'-nai?	Be'-au-nū	bī	būng'-naise,	'Bē-baidi
<i>smelling-well</i>	<i>what</i>	<i>said?</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>said,</i>	<i>'That-kind</i>
mān'sūi-zang	nang	khur'mā	dā	khām,	er'-ūi	han'-nānūi
<i>man-with</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>friends</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>make,'</i>	<i>thus</i>	<i>speaking</i>
						<i>said.</i>

¹ lai, zlai, reciprocal.

² Cf. hā-zō, high-earth = mountain.

³ hūi = distance, went-and climbed.

⁴ lāng = completion.

FREE TRANSLATION.

Two men were great friends. They vowed to one another not to desert each other in any trouble. One day, as they were going somewhere, they came into a forest. On the road a bear met them. Of the two, one could climb trees, the other could not. When the bear chased them, the first climbed high into a tree, the other, being helpless, crouched on the ground and held his breath. The bear came and smelt him hard, and finding him without breath left him. The man on the tree asked, 'My friend, when the bear smelt you so hard, what did he say?' The other replied, "'Don't make friends with such as he'" was what he said.'

The next specimen provided by Mr. Anderson is a folk-tale in genuine agglutinative Bārā. With the aid of the list of agglutinative particles on pp. 10 and ff., no difficulty will be found in following the interlinear translation.

[No. 4.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BĀRĀ OR BODO GROUP.

BĀRĀ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHĀRĪ.

(A FOLK-TALE.)

(J. D. Anderson, Esq., 1900.)

NOTE.—In the Bārā line, words borrowed from Assamese are in Italics.

Brai *burui* *sā-nūi* *dang-man.* *Bī-sūr-bā* *zā-nū* *lung-rū*
Old-man *old-woman* *persons-two* *were.* *Them-to* *to-eat* *to-drink*
gūi-ā-man. *Bī-nī-khai* *sen-khokhā* *sā-nā-nūi,* *zi* *nā* *man-ū,* *bī-zang-nū*
was-not. *That-of-because* *trap* *setting,* *what* *fish* *get,* *that-with-even*
mai *slai-nā-nūi* *mikhām* *zā-i-ū.* *Bē-baidi-nū* *khām-ūi* *khām-ūi*¹ *sān-se*
paddy exchanging *rice* *eat.* *This-way-even* *doing* *doing* *day-one*
sen-au *nā* *mā-se-bū* *nāng-ā-lābā,* *embū-bonglā* *gazā* *sen-au*
trap-in *fish* *animal-one-even* *caught-not-on-being,* *toad* *only* *trap-in*
thip *nāng-nā-nūi* *thā-dang.* *Obā-sū* *brai-ā* *dau-lā* *g^asip-bā* *sā-au-nū*
full *caught-being* *staying-were.* *Then-even* *old-man* *cock* *crowing* *before*
thāng-nā-nūi *sen* *nai-hūi-naise,* *ārū* *sen-khō* *dikhāng-nā-nūi* *ilit*
going *trap* *went-and-examined,* *and* *trap-to* *lifting-up* *heavy*
man-nai-khai *rong* *zā-nā-nūi* *māmār* *bibān* *khā-nā-nūi,* *nā-hā-lāgi*
finding-because-of *happy* *becoming* *quickly* *load* *binding,* *house-as-far-as*
bāt-zret-bāt-thet *bān-bū-naise.* *Ārū* *burui-khō* *fuzā-nā-nūi* *būng-naise,*
waddling *bore-in.* *And* *old-woman-to* *awaking* *said,*
'Burui, *burui,* *mā!* *dā-bū* *uthi-ā,* *lūi?* *Sān-zā-bai,'*
'Old-woman, *old-woman,* *what!* *now-even* *got-up-not,* *hey?* *Day-break-is,'*
han-nā-nūi, *fuzā-bā* *burui-ā* *māmār* *sikhāng-nā-nūi* *āt* *sū-nā-nūi*
saying, *waking-on* *old-woman* *quickly* *emerging* *fire* *blowing-up*
sā-ne-zang *āt* *sai-lai-naise.* *Ārū* *brai-ā* *būng-naise,* *'zang-fūr-lā*
persons-two-together *fire* *sut-over-together.* *And* *old-man* *said,* *'us-to*
dinī *khofāl* *g^ahām!* *sen-au* *nā* *thip-būng-nā-nūi* *thā-dang.'* *Obā-sū*
to-day *luck* *good!* *trap-in* *fish* *filled-full-being* *remain.'* *Then*
burui-ā *būng-naise,* *'Hūrū!* *hūrū!* *nai-nī!* *Lābo-nai!* *han-bā,* *braiā*
old-woman *said,* *'Hi!* *Hi!* *see-let's!* *Bring-look!* *saying,* *old-man*
māmār *khithi-fai-naise.* *Ārū* *brai* *burui-ā* *sā-nūi-zang* *ār-au*
quickly *came-and-showed.* *And* *old-man* *old-woman* *they-two-together* *fire-in*

¹ Adverbial form of verb.

g^ahâm-ũi nai-nā-nũi nu-naise gāse-nủ embu-Bonglā gazā. Obā-sủ burui-ā
well observing saw all toads only. Then old-woman-the
 brai-khō búng-naise, 'Dinĩ nang-hā khofāl-ā g^ahām zā-dang.
the-old-man-to said, 'To-day your luck good has-become.
 G^aham-ũi-nủ khām man-zā-si-gan,' han-nā-nũi búng-bā brai-ā sen-khō
Well-indeed rice get-eat-enjoy-will,' speaking on-saying old-man trap
 dākhā-nai-se, ārũ burui-khō bũ-thāt-nủ thin-bā, burui-ā gon gong-se
shook-out, and old-woman-to kill-by-beating-to sending-on, old-woman stick one
 lā-nā-nũi thā thā bũ-thāt-hũ-lāng-naise. Em-fāre bũ-thāt-zap-bā
taking thump thump beat-kill-give-end-did. Then beat-kill-end-on
 mā-se ātheng bai-nā-nũi thoi-frām-nā-nũi burui-nĩ khāmflai sing-au
animal-one leg dragging dead-nearly-being old woman's stool under
 thā-dang-man. Un-au gā-se-nủ embu-fũr-khō sai-khāng-nānũi, brai burui-ā
staying-was. After all-even frogs-to skinning, old-man old-woman
 bĩ-nĩ-frai uthĩ-bā ārũ khāmflai di-khāng-bā, hē thoi-frām-nai
there-from getting-up-on and stool lifting-on, that dead-nearly-being
 embu-khō nai-nā-nũi, brai-ā, 'burui! mā-se embu thā-bai, bũ-thāt!
frog-to examining, old-man, 'old-woman! one frog remained-has, beat-kill!
 bũ-thāt!' han-bā, embu-ā rai-dau-nai-se, 'Āfā lũi, āng-khō dā
beat-kill!' saying-on, frog-the spoke-shrilly, 'My-father O, me-to not
 bũ-thāt! āng nang-nủ hālĩ oi-nā-nũi, khōdāl zau-nā-nũi, mai gai-nā-nũi
beat-kill! I you-to plough driving, hoe digging, rice planting
 hũ-gan.' Obā-sủ brai-ā búng-nai-se, 'Mābā-thũ embu-bonglā-i ā hābā
give-will.' Then old-man said, 'Anyone-then toad work
 mau-nā-nũi hũ-nai nũ-dang lũi? Nang hābā mau-nā-nũi hũ-nai-i-ā g^akhā!
doing giving saw O? You work doing giving bitter!
 Bũ-thāt-zā-nủ gĩ-nā-nũi nang bē-khō-nủ khithā-dang,' búng-bā,
Beat-kill-become-to fearing you that-to-even saying-are,' saying-on,
 embu-bonglā-i-ā g^ahām-ũi khulum-bai-nai-khai, ārũ sủmai lā-nai-khai,
toad well worship-continu-ing-because, and oath tak-ing-because,
 brai-ā burui-ā ân-nā-nũi bũ-thār-ā-lābā nā-i-au din-nai-se. Obā-sủ
old-man old-woman pity-ing beat-kill-not-on-being house-in placed. Then
 āzi-bũ thā-i-ũ khālĩ-bũ thā-i-ũ dũi-lāng bũthũr sả-bā,
to-day-also staying to-morrow-also staying water-completed season setting-on
 embu-bonglā-i-ā nāngal lā-nā-nũi dublĩ-au hālĩ oi-nủ thāng-nai-se,
toad plough bring-ing field-in plough drive-to went,
 ārũ bĩ nāngal mothĩ-au gākhu-nā-nũi hālĩ oi-bai-thā-bā bĩ-nĩ
and he plough handle-on climbing plough drive-continue-staying-on him-of
 dublĩ thĩng sủr-bā rāsā sả-se hālthĩ gā-nā-nũi fai-nai nũ-bā
field direction some king man-one elephant driving coming seeing-on
 embu-bonglā-i-ā rai-hot-nai-se, 'He-lũi, He-lũi, nang mau-nĩ mẫnsủi lũi?
toad-the saying-shouted, 'O, O, you where-of man O?

Āng-nī āli-fūr-khō gāfle-gāsī khām-dang! Han-bā rāzā-i-ā, 'Āng-khō
Me-of balk-s-to disturbed making-are! Saying-on king, 'me-to
 bē-baidī rai-nai-ā sūr?' han-nā-nūi, mānsūi-khō hot-bā, sāfrā sing-au
that-way speaking who? saying, man-to sending-on, clod under
 hākhmā-nā-nūi thā-i-ū. Bī-nī-khai mānsūi-ā nū-nū bā-e-khai rāzā-i-ā
hiding stops. That-of-because man see-to able-not-because king
 m^osō-khō-nū lā-nū thin-nā-nūi nā-hā-lāgī lāng-naise. Obā-sū bī-bū
cattle-to-even take-to send-ing house-up-to bring-did. Then-even he-too
 khī-thū khī-thū thāng-nā-nūi go-grā-nī nā sā-i-au thurui sing-au
behind behind com-ing cow-herd-of house up-on thatch under
 hāp-sū-nā-nūi thā-nā-nūi rāzā-khō baidī baidī
creep-thrust-ing stop-ping king-to kind kind (in various manners)
 rai-bai-thā-sū-naise. Rāzā-i-ā bī-khō khnā-nā-nūi, nai-bā-bū
say-continue-stay-very-was. King him-to hear-ing, examining-on-even
 nū-e-khai brāp-nā-nūi gogrā-khō-nū s^efai-nū thin-naise.
sce-not-because angry-being cow-herd-(house)-to-even pull-down-to order-ed.
 Khintu bī bī-nī-frai thāng-khmā-nā-nūi saurā nā sā-i-au thā-nā-nūi
But he there-of-from go-secretly-ing guest house up-on stay-ing
 ārū rai-naise. Bē-baidī-nū gā-se-nū nā s^efai-nū gnāng-zā-nai-khai,
more speaking-was. That-way-even all houses destroy-to necessity-becom-ing-because
 rāzā-i-ā un-au gī-nā-nūi bī-khō g^ahām-ūi sang-nai-se, 'He-lūi āfā,
king after fear-ing him-to thoroughly ask-ed, 'O my-father,
 nang-lai modai nā mānsūi? Āng nang-khō mung-bō khām-li-ā,' han-bā,
you-now god or man? I you-to anything did-not,' saying-on,
 bī būng-naise, 'Āng modai nung-ā, mānsūi-sū. Ārū nang āng-nī m^osā
he said, 'I god am-not, man-very-indeed. And you me-of cattle
 lābō-nai-khai āng nang-khō rai-dang. Ārū nang dā nang-nī
tak-ing-because I you-to speak-ing(am). And you now you-of
 fⁱsā-zū-khō āng-zang hābā khām-nā-nūi hū-gan han-nā-nūi sūmai
daughter-to me-with marriage making will-give saying oath
 lā-i-ā-gō mānī, āng nang-khō be-baidī-nū nū-e-zā-nā-nūi rai-bai.
take-not till, I you-to that-way-even seen-not-becom-ing speak-continue-
 thā-gan,' han-bā, rāzā-i-ā sūmai lā-gnāng-naise. Obā-nī-ā bī nā-nī-frai
stay-will,' saying-on, king oath take-must-became. Then he house-from
 onkhāt-naise. Onkhāt-bā rāzā-i-ā sūmai lā-nai-khai, ārū mā-bā
emerge-d. Emerging-on king oath tak-ing-because, and some-sort
 modai-fūr zā-nū hā-gō nung-na-nūi, hābā khām-nā-nūi hū-naise, ārū
gods become-to may think-ing, marriage mak-ing give-did, and
 dolā, hathī, gorai gākhu-hū-lai-nā-nūi¹ nā-hā-lāgī hot-bā, brai
palanquin, elephant, horse mounting-severally house-up-to sending-on, old-man

¹ gakhū + hū + lai } cause-each-to-climb.
 climb + give + mutually }

burui-nī nā khāthī man-fai-bā, brai burui-ā gī-nā-nūi
old-woman's house near getting-coming-on, old-man old-woman fear-ing
nā-nī-frai khāt-lāng-dang-man. Bi-khō embu-bonglā f'sā-tlā-i-ā¹ nu-nā-nūi,
house-from flee-continue-were. Him-to toad son-the seeing,
'Gī-nū gnāng-ā,' han-nā-nūi, mānsūi hot-nā-nūi lābō-fāfin-nai-se. Obā-sū
'Fear-to must-not,' say-ing, man send-ing take-back-did. Then-even
brai burui f'sā-tlā ārū bihām-zū boi-bū zā-zā-nā-nūi
old-man old-woman son and daughter-in-law they-too-(-all) sit-becom-ing
rong zā-lai-nā-nūi mānsūi-fūr-khō khām dūi zā-hū-nai lung-hū-nai-
pleased become-mutually-ing men-to rice water eat-giv-ing drink-giv-ing
se. Bē-baidī-nū thā-ū-i dang, sān-se bihām-zū-ā embu-bonglā-khō
were. That-way-even stay-ing were, day-one daughter-in-law toad-to
nai-nū bā-nā-nūi² embu-bonglā-khō dugui-nū thin-nai-se. Embu-bonglā-i-ā
see-to hating toad-to bathe ordered. Toad-the
būng-nai-se, 'āng udui-nī-frai dūi-au-nū thā-i-ū. Dā dugui-bā āng-hā
said, 'I childhood-from water-in-even stay. Now bathing-on me-to
mā zā-nū?' Obā-sū hing-zau-ā būng-nai-se, 'Nang dūi gusu-au
what happen-to?' Then-even wife said, 'You water cold-in
thā-nai-khō āng mithī-dang. Khintu nang-nī bikhong-nī gādī-mālā
staying-to I knowing-am. But you-of back-of pro³ uberances
nū-nā-nūi-sū āng nang-khō thukui-nū namai-dang,' han-bā, embu-bonglā-i-ā
seeing-even I you-to bathe-to wishing-am,' saying-on, toad-the
mānthī zā-naise. Zā-bā dūi glop-glop fudung-nā-nūi hoā-khō
consenting became. Becoming-on water bubbling heat-ing husband-to
ling-hot-nai-se, 'Māmār fai dū! Āng thukui-nū nāng-gō.' Bī māmār
cry-loud-did, 'Quickly come you! I bathe-to must.' He quickly
fai-nā-nūi sang-bā, 'nang āglā dūi-au bāt-sūm-grū. Āng un-au bī-khong
com-ing asking-on, 'you first water-in jump-in. I after back
hū-nā-nūi hū-gan,' han-bā, bī bī-au bāt-sūm-nā-nūi khāng-grāng-nā-nūi
scrubbing give-will,' saying-on, he it-in jumping rolling-over-and-over
thoi-nā-nūi thā-nai-se. Zap-bai.
dy-ing remained. Ended.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

There was once an old man and an old woman, who had nothing to eat or drink. So they set a fish-trap, and any fish they caught they exchanged for paddy and so got rice to eat. One night, instead of fish, the trap became full of toads, and the old man rose before cock-crow and, lifting it up, found it very heavy. Greatly pleased, he hoisted it on to his back and waddled home. Then he woke up his old

¹ t euphonic for z.

| ² lā-nā-nūi = bearing on back, finding burdensome.

woman and said to her, 'old woman, old woman, not up yet? The day has dawned. So the old woman came out and blew up the fire in the yard, and the two squatted over it together. The old man said, 'we are lucky to-day. The trap is brimful of fish,' and the old woman replied, 'bring it here, bring it here, and let us look at it.' When they looked at it by the light of the fire, they found it full of nothing but toads. Then said the old woman, 'we *are* lucky to-day. We *shall* get plenty of rice to eat to-day.' On this the old man shook out the toads and the old woman began killing them with a stick. But one half-dead toad crept with a broken leg beneath the old woman's stool, and when she had finished skinning the rest of the toads she lifted the stool and saw the survivor. But the toad cried shrilly, 'O Father, do not kill me. I will plough for you, and hoe for you, and plant paddy for you.' But the old man replied, 'who ever saw a toad doing any work? Your offer of work is likely to be a bitter business. You only make it because you fear to die.' But the toad begged so hard that the pair took pity on him and kept him in their home. Time passed and the season of the rains came on. The toad went out into the field to plough, and sitting on the plough-handle urged the cattle with his voice. Now, a certain Rajah, riding on an elephant, came that way, and the toad shouted at him, 'Hi! who are you that come upsetting the balks of my paddy field?' But the Rajah flew into a rage and sent a man to fetch him. However, he hid under a clod, and the Rajah finding no one ordered the plough oxen to be driven to his palace. The toad following behind, climbed into the thatch of the cowshed, and, there hidden, in a loud voice cursed the king by all his gods. The king heard him, but was unable to find him, so in a rage he ordered the cowhouse to be pulled down. But the toad went and hid himself in the thatch of the guesthouse, so that it became necessary to pull that down, too, and so on with other houses. Finally the king addressed his unseen enemy, and asked him whether he was a god or a man. Said the toad, 'no god am I, but merely a man, and I curse you because you carried off my cattle. But if you will take an oath to give me your daughter in marriage I will trouble you no more.' To this the king consented, and the toad jumped down; and, for his oath's sake, and lest the toad should be in some sort a god, the Rajah married his daughter to him, and sent the young pair home to the old man and the old woman, with a retinue and a palanquin and elephants and horses. When the old man and the old woman saw the *cortège* coming, they ran away in fright, but their son, the toad, pursued them and brought them back, and they all lived together.

One day the princess looking at her husband found him very ugly, and asked him to bathe himself, to which he replied that he had lived in water all his life, from childhood up. Then said the princess, 'I know very well that you live in *cold* water, but what I want to give you is a *hot* bath to take the warts off your back.' So she made some water boiling hot and bade her husband jump in. So he perished miserably, and that's all.

The last set of specimens provided by Mr. Anderson consists of a collection of Folk-songs and Nursery Rhymes in genuine agglutinative Bârâ.

[No. 5.]

BÂRÂ FOLK-SONGS AND NURSERY RHYMES.

TO A SPOILED CHILD.

Dērā lu, *dērā* lu, *āfā* Fānzālū.
Hut build, hut build, my-father Funzalu.
Dai nāng, fūdū nāng, āfā zuzi-nāng.
Trouble begin, worry begin, my-father help-must.

TO A CONCEITED CHILD.

Āng gūrung, gūrung. Dainā gūrung.
I (am)-wise, (am)-wise. The-witch (is)-wise.
Dau khī-thū, khī-thū āng-nī khī-thū.
Bird behind, behind of-me behind.

OF WOMAN.

Dau-thep,¹ dau-thep, dau golondi.
Wagtail, wagtail, bird with-goitre.
Hābā rāngā, hukhā rāngā, fsā bā-flundī.
Work cannot, anything cannot, child bearing (on back).

A NURSERY RHYME.

Bong-fāng dō, bong-fāng do, bong-fāng nārengā.
Tree whack, tree beat, tree (of) orange.
Fit-siu-siu, firingā, bi-dūi
Chirrup, chirrup, bhīmrāj (bird), (give) eggs (lit. bird-water)
zo-khai-bā.
gaṇḍās-five (i.e., five fours = twenty).

WHAT WOMEN SING AT WEDDINGS.

Zō sit, sit, Gogorleng, zō sit, sit.
Beer pour, pour, Gogorleng, beer pour, pour.
Dāng-nai, dāng-nai sit, dāng-nai, dāng-nai sit.
From-high, from-high pour, from-high, from-high pour.

In other verses substitute other festive occupations as:—

Goe khau, khau, slice betel-nut.
Zō lū, lū, pass round the beer.
Khurūi sū, sū, clean the plates.

¹ *Motacilla alba*, *dau-thep* = the pinched-tail bird.

Gogorleng is the traditional name for the *bārū* or *bohuā* who plays the buffoon at weddings.

A WOMAN TO HER LOVER.

Sō, mālibai, sō-bai,
Come, my-lover, come-then,
 Gangā zālā,
River fisherman,
 Thākā-nī kheru man-ā-bā
Silver-of ear-rings get-not-if
 Āng-bū thāng-li-ā
I-too come-not

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

Girl sings:—

Silākōn-ārūi gāthā-fūr.
Chīnākōnā-folk boy-s.
 Moisū hū-nū fai!
Buffaloes drive-to come!

Boy answers:—

Hū-nū rāngā, mū-nū rāngā,
Drive cannot, wive cannot,
 Āng-khō dā-ling, fai,
Me-to don't-shout, come,
 Engkhut khārūi khūrū-khūrū,
Rice('s) brass-pot bubble-bubble,
 Āng-nī fāt-se tūrū, fūrū
Me-of side-one trouble, trouble
 Khârâ khuzuli,
Head itch,
 Bīdot zā-suli.
Flesh eat-er.

WHAT WOMEN SING TO THE BRIDE WHEN SHE IS TAKEN AWAY.

Dā gāp-se, ai, dā gāp-se,
Don't weep, dear, don't weep,
 Khā-nū lai lāng-ā
Bind-for to (they) take-not
 Su-nū lai lāng-ā.
Wound-for to (they) take-not.
 Bāngāl Sim-sā-nū¹ lāng-ā.
Bengali Bhutiā-for take-not.

¹ Sim-sa seems to be Chīn-fsā, son of China.

Ēhē, hāi, hǎi.
Oh, ho, ho.

Lines 2, 3 and 4 may be varied *ad infinitum*.

A MOTHER'S LAMENT OVER HER DEAD SON.

Thokon srong srong
(With) clubs in-crowds in-crowds
 Thāng-dang-man, āfā Sokhai, nang-lai.
Went-est (thou), son Sokhai, thou-oh.

For line 1, substitute—

Emfū bli-blā
Sword flashing
 khaukhā dumā-dumī
turban heaped-high

or Nang dang-bā, omā bidot zang zā-dang-man, etc.
You be-ing, pig flesh we eat-ing-were.

AN INVITATION.

Ūi, Silākōn-ārūi, hing-zau-fūr,
Oh, Chinākōnā-folk, women-folk,
 Nā gut-nǔ fai,
Fish catch-to come,
 Nā gut-nǔ rāng-ā-bā,
Fish catch-to able-not-being,
 Lǔgǔ-se dā-lā fai.
With don't-at-all come.

In other verses substitute { megong khā-nǔ }
vegetables cut-to, or other occupations which
 man and maid can do together.

A LOVE-SONG.

Āgūi Boisāgi,
Sister wanderer,
 Āng-khō dā bāsī,
Me-to (do) not scorn,
 Sīkhā sip-nǔ hā-i-ā-bā
Girl sweep-to able-not-being
 Āng-bǔ sip-fā-gan.
I-too sweep-with (her)-will.

In the next verse, for the last two lines, put :

Dūi lai-nǔ hā-i-ā-bā, āng-bǔ lai-fā-gan,
Water draw-to able-not-being, I-too draw-with (her)-will,
 and so on with other feminine occupations.

If a woman sings, the first line will be

Ādā Bŭi-dāsi,
Brother Bi-desi,

and she will select men's work as *hāthi* hŭ-nŭ, to catch elephants, *hālī* oi-nŭ, to plough, *mai* gai-nŭ, to plant paddy.

MOTHER-IN-LAW TO DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Wā bi-zō-nī gāndeolā,
Bamboo top-of butterfly,
 Bīr-dau, bīr-dau, bīr-dang.
Flutter, flutter, fly.

Bauhāri gādai zō zong-nai-ā,
Daughter-in-law younger('s) beer brew-ing-(nom.),
 Kbŭiram-dŭiram zā-dang,
Helter-skelter becom-es,

or

Bauhāri gādai khām songnai-ā
Daughter-in-law younger('s) rice cook-ing
 Sigram zethram zā-dang.
Hugger mugger becom-es.

A WOMAN TO HER HUSBAND.

Hī dai-dai-hŭ-bā-bŭ.
Cloth weave-weave-giv-ing-even.

Zim-nŭ rāng-e-ā,
Put-on-to able (is) not,

Mā hoā zang gorop-khŭ!
What husband I ('ve) got-then!

Zang-nī khāfāl-ā!
Me-of luck!

Sŭ-nī khāfāl-ā.
Evil-of luck.

For the first two lines substitute—

Gāmsā dai-dai-hŭ-bā-bŭ
Shoulder cloth
 Gān-nŭ rāng-e-ā
Wear-to

or

Fāli dai-dai-hŭ-bā-bŭ
Turban
 Khau-khā-nŭ rāng-e-ā
Bind-to

COURTSHIP.

Man says—

Ũi bāze, ũi bāze
Oh sister-in-law, oh sister-in-law
 Em bō-nānũi hũ.
Mat spreading give.

Woman answers—

Nang-nī hingzau-sũ nongā, hai,
Thee of wife-indeed am-not, ho,
 Em-sũ bō-bai-nũ.
Mat-even spread-(continue)-for.

Other occupations in other verses.

A man speaking to a woman says, *lũi*.

A woman speaking says, *hai*.

A man speaking to a woman familiarly says, *ũi*.

A LOVE SONG ?¹

Dũi lai-nai-ā sũrũ man ?
Water draw-ing who was.
 Āgũi Bonbāhī sikhla man.
Sister Ban-bāsī girl was.

Other occupations to be substituted, male or female, according as the singer is woman or man.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Dudu-gur, dudu-gur, mā-lā-ũi ?
Little-drum, little-drum, what-? oh ?
 F'sā bā-nai-nī fālā-ũ.
Child bear-(on-back)-ing-of task-eh !

In other verses other work is substituted. The *dudugur* is the little drum with a bead tied to it, which is shaken from side to side so that the bead beats it *dudugur*, *dudugur*.

TO A WOMAN.

Boisāgī, āsāgī, rā, rā,
Wanderer, squanderer, stay, stay,
 Megong mi-khām song-blā, dũi-lau, dũi-sau.
Vegetables rice cook-ing, higgledy, piggedy.
 Hoā sā-se nu-bũ-lā
Man one see-(even)-ing
 Gadā gā-sō.²
Topsy turvy.

It is not necessary to give specimens of the Bârâ spoken in Nowgong and other districts south and east of Darrang. It is exactly the same as that which has been illustrated in the preceding pages.

¹ Goes to the tune of 'Savez-vous planter les choux ?' and is a singing game of the same sort.

² *Lit.* 'neck twisted.'

MES OR MECH.

The people who speak this dialect call themselves Mes, which is usually written 'Mech,' according to the spelling adopted when writing the name in the Assamese alphabet.

It is very doubtful whether Mech should be considered as a dialect of Plains Kachāri, or as identical with the standard of that form of speech. If we take the Plains Kachāri of Darrang as the standard, the differences between it and Mech are certainly very slight, and are principally matters of pronunciation; but there are also one or two points of difference in grammar, and hence I have followed the general custom, and treat Mech as a dialect very nearly related to the standard.

The Meches do not admit any relationship with the Bodos of Kamrup and Darrang, but it is doubtful if they are really a distinct tribe. Hodgson in his Essay on the Kóech, Bódó, and Dhimál tribes, has given a Bódó Grammar and Vocabulary, and distinctly states that Mēch and Bodo are the same. He says,¹ 'For Mécch, read Bôdo, *passim*. Mécch is a name imposed by strangers. The people call themselves Bodo, which, of course, is the proper designation.' As a matter of fact, the term Mech is, at the present day, confined to the speakers of Plains Kachāri or Bârâ who dwell west of the district of Kamrup. The head-quarters of the standard dialect are that district, Darrang, and Nowgong. In Goalpara, immediately to the west of Kamrup both terms are in use, for Plains Kachāri has been returned as the language of 8,300 people, and Mech as that of 68,900. Probably the smaller number represents the speakers who dwell near the Kamrup border, and whose language is not affected by what may be called the typical Mech peculiarities. The form of speech illustrated by Hodgson more nearly agrees with what I here give as Mech than with the standard dialect of Darrang, and I hence insert his name in the list of authorities on Mech, and not in that of authorities on standard Plains Kachāri.

Mech has been returned as spoken in the following districts :—

In Assam	in Goalpara by	68,900
In Bengal	in Jalpaiguri by	21,311
„	in Cooch Behar by	3,700
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	93,911
		<hr/>

In Goalpara the speakers are scattered all over the District. There are three settlements of them in Jalpaiguri, while in Cooch Behar they are confined to the eastern and northern tracts of the State, comprised within the Tufānganj Sub-Division. As in all Bodo languages, words are freely borrowed from the neighbouring Aryan forms of speech, Assamese and Bengali respectively. As might be expected, in the case of Mech this tendency is not so marked in Goalpara as in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.

Taking the Goalpara form of speech as the typical one, the following are main points of difference between it and the standard dialect of Darrang :—

Pronunciation.—It is difficult to say how much in the specimens is mere variety of spelling, and how much represents actual variety of pronunciation. In the Goalpara specimen the sound which in Darrang is written *a*, here regularly appears as *o*.

Thus Darrang *dang*, is, becomes *dong*. Darrang *ũ* also becomes *o*, as in *no*, the sign of the dative case. Darrang *ũi* becomes *oi*, pronounced as in 'oil,' as in *ukhoi*, for *ukhũi*, to be hungry. The very short vowels, which in the Darrang dialect are represented by small letters above the line, usually altogether disappear in Goalpara, to which fate they already show a tendency in the former district. Thus Darrang *z'lä* or *zlā*, male, becomes *jlā* in Goalpara. On the other hand Darrang *f'sa* or *f'sa*, a child, is *f'sā* in that district. The Darrang *z* is uniformly represented by *j* in all the Mech specimens. It is doubtful, however, whether this is not a mere matter of spelling. It may be noted that Hodgson invariably uses *j*. The word *mānsũiā*, which means 'a man' in Darrang, becomes *mānsiā* in the Goalpara specimens.

As regards **declension** of nouns, after allowing for the changes of spelling indicated above, the only difference between the Darrang and Goalpara specimens is that in the latter the termination of the locative is *āo* and not *āu*. This again is almost nothing but a matter of spelling.

As regards **pronouns**, that of the third person singular has a nominative *bī-ō*. The reflexive pronoun is *gāo*, self.

As regards **verbs**, we may note the use of the termination *ni* which is confined to the first person of the present tense. This also occurs in the standard dialect, but attention should be drawn to it here, as it indicates the commencement of a system of inflexion which is further developed in Jalpaiguri.

The past tense is commonly formed by adding *āsoi* to the root. Before this a euphonic *i* is inserted when the root ends in a vowel. Examples are *bung-āsoi*, he said; *jā-i-āsoi*, he became; *lubu-i-āsoi*, he desired.

The following instances occur of the use of a negative past, *ho-ā-kho-soi*, did not give; *naigir-ā-khō-soi*, did not wish; *gār-thār-ā-khoi*, disobeyed not; *ho-ā-khoi*, gave not.

AUTHORITIES—

The authorities on Mech will be found detailed after those on Bārî, Bodo, or Hills Kachârî.

The first specimen is a translation of the Parable of the Prodigal Son from Goalpara.

[No. 6.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHĀRĪ.

MES OR MECH DIALECT.

(DISTRICT GOALPARA.)

Sā-sè mānsiā sā-nōi fisā-jlā dong-mon. Bi-sor-nī gejer-āo
Person-one man-(of) persons-two child-male were. Them-of among
 godai-thār-ā gāo-nī hī-fā-khau bung-āsoi, 'ā-fā, besār-bosthu-nī zī
younger-the his-own his-father-to said, 'my-father, property-of what
 sebāng-bāhāg āng mon-gon, bi-khau āng-no ho.' Bī-ō-no bī-ō bī-sor-nī
share I will-get, that me-to give.' There-on he them-of
 gejer-āo besār-bosthu-khau rān-nā-nōi ho-āsoi. Sān-noiso-nī un-āo godai-thār
among property having-divided gave. Days-few-of after younger
 fisā-jlā-i-ā gāse-bo logōsē khlām-nā-nōi gojān dēso-āu khāt-lāng-āsoi,
child-male-the all together having-made distant country-to run-away (i.e., departed)
 āro bī-āo bīō inai-thār khlām-nē-o gāo-nī besār-bosthu-khau
and there he riotous doings-in his-own property
 gār-job-āsoi. Bī-ō gāse-bo fō-job-lā, bi
gave-up-entirely (i.e. squandered). He the-whole having-scattered-entirely, that
 dēso-āu inaino khāngāl jā-i-āsoi, āro bī-ō dukhu mon-no hom-āsoi.
land-in severe famine became, and he trouble to-find caught (i.e. began).
 Oblā bī-ō thāng-nā-nōi bī dēso-nī sā-sè nogorbāsi-nī gāsebo-āsā
Then he having-gone that country-of person-one citizen-of refuge
 lā-i-āsoi. Bī mānsiā bī-khau gāo-nī hu-āo omā gum-no thinhot-āsoi.
took. That man him his-own field-to swine feeding-for sent.
 Un-āo omā-i-a jī bigur jā-grā-mon, bī-jong bīō udai sufong-no
Then swine-the what husk eaters-were, them-by he belly filling-for
 lubu-i-āsoi; mānonā rāo-bo bī-no hō-ā-kho-soi. Un-āo, mithī-nā-nōi,
wished; but any-one him-to gave-not. Then, having-understood,
 bī-ō bung-āsoi, 'āng-nī ā-fā-nī bēsē dormāhā mon-grā-frā golām-nī
he said, 'my my-father-of how-many wages receivers servants-of
 bārā jā-nai mon-oi thā-dong, āro āng ēbē-āo
superfluous food having-got remaining-are, and I here
 ukhoi-nā-nōi thoi-dong. Āng khāt-lāng-nā-nōi gāo-nī
having-hungered dying-am. I having-run-away (i.e., having gone-away) my-own
 ā-fā-nī jing-āo thāng-gon, bī-thāng-khau bung-gon, "ā-fā, āng
my-father-of vicinity-in will-go, him-to will-say, "my-father, I

sworgo-ni kheloi âro nong-thăng-ni sigăng-ăo fâf khlăm-dông; âng
heaven-of against and thee-of front-in sin doing-am (have-done); I
 âro nong-thăng-ni fisă-hôă hon-nă-noi năm lă-no hăno-hălê-ă;
any-more thy child-male having-been-called named to-bear fit-not-am;
 âng-khau nong-thăng-ni să-sè dormăhă jă-gră golăm-ni baidi rākhi.”” Un-ăo
me thy person-one wages eater servant-of like keep.”” Then
 bī-ô uthi-nă-noi găo-nī bī-fă-nī khăthi-ăo thăng-ăsoi. Mănonă bī-ô gojăn-ăo
he having-arisen his-own father-of vicinity-in went. But he distance-in
 thă-blă-no bī-nī bī-fă-i-ă bī-khau nu-no mon-ăsoi, âro ânhar-nai
remaining-even his his-father-the him to-see got (was-able), and compassionate
 jă-nă-noi, khăt-nă-noi, thăng-nă-noi, bī-nī godo ham-nă-noi, khudum-ăsoi.
having-become, having-run, having-gone, his neck having-caught, kissed.

Fisă-jlă-i-ă bī-khau bung-bai, ‘ă-fă, âng sworgo-ni khelai âro nong-thăng-ni
Child-male-the him-to said, ‘my-father, I heaven-of against and thee-of
 sigăng-ăo fâf khlăm-no ham-dong; âng âro nong-thăng-ni fisă-hôă
front-in sin to-do taking-am (begin); I any-more thy child-male
 bôn-nă-noi năm lă-no hăno-hălê-ă.’ Mănonă âfă găo-nī
having-been-called name to-bear fit-am-not.’ But the-father his-own
 golăm-for-khau bung-ăsoi, ‘thăb-no mojăng-sin hī lă-bo-nă-noi bī-khau
servants-to said, ‘quickly most-beautiful robe having-brought him
 găn-ho; bī-nī âkhai-ău năsithăm, âro năthing-ăo jothă găn-ho; âro
to-wear-cause; his hand-on a-ring, and foot-on shoe to-wear-cause; and
 jong-for jă-nă-noi rong jă-nī; mănonă âng-nī êbê fisă-hôă-i-ă
us having-eaten rejoicing let-be; because my this child-male-the
 thăi-nă-nai thăng-dong-mon, thăng-khăng-bai; gomă-nă-noi thăng-dong-mon,
having-died going-was, alive-entirely-was; having-been-lost going-was,
 mon-fin-bai.’ Un-ăo bī-soro rong jă-no hom-bai.
got-again-was.’ Then they rejoicing to-be took (began).

Ăro bī-nī gidir fisă-hôă-i-ă hu-ăo dong-mon. Bī-ô foi-nă-noi
And his big child-male-the field-in was. He having-come
 nau-nī jing-ăo jă-blă mo-să-nai âro dăm-nai khonă-no mon-bai.
house-of vicinity-in on-becoming dancing and music to-hear got.
 Oblă bī-ô să-sè golăm-khau jing-ăo long-nă-noi song-ăsoi, ‘êbê-for mă?’
Then he person-one servant vicinity-in having-called asked, ‘these what?’
 Bī bī-no kothă-i-ăsoi, ‘nong-nī bī-fong-ă foi-bai; âro nong-nī bī-fă-i-ă
He him-to said, ‘thy brother-the come; and thy his-father-the
 gidir jă-ho-no khlăm-no hom-dong; mănonă bī-thăngă bī-khau mojăng thănă-i-ău-no
great feeding to-do begins; because he him good condition-in
 môn-fnăng-dong.’ Mănonă bī borăb-bai, gejer-ău thăng-no naigir-ă-khō-soi.
has-got-back.’ But he was-angry, within to-go wished-not.
 Un-ăo bī-nī bī-fă-i-ă baijo-ăo foi-nă-noi bī-khau bujhi-ho-no
Then him-of his-father-the outside-to having-come him to-remonstrate

hom-bai. Mānonā bī-ō uthar khlām-nā-nōi gāo-nī bī-fā-khau bung-āsoi, 'nai, èsè
began. But he answer having-made his-own his-father-to said, 'look, so-many
 bosor hom-nā-nōi āng nong-thāng-khau khulum - bai-thā-dong;
years having-taken (i.e., during) I thee-to service - am-doing;
 nong-thāng-nī mungbo thon-nai māblā-blābo gār-thār-ā-khoi; theobo nong-thāngā
thy any order ever-even disobeyed-not; nevertheless thou
 māblā-blābo-so āng-no mā-sè bormā fisā bā-so ho-ā-khoi, joroihā āng-nī
ever-even me-to animal-one goat young-one even gavest-not, that my
 khurmā-for-khau lā-nā-nōi rong jā-ni. Mānonā nong-thāng-nī ēbē
friends having-taken rejoicing I-may-be. But thy this
 nsā-hōā, jī nothi-far-khau logoi nong-thāng-ni besār-bosthu jā-nā-nōi
child-male, who harlots with thy property having-eaten
 gār-jōb-bai, bī-ō jeblā foi-bai, oblā nong-thāng-ā bī-no lāgi jā-ho-no
gave-up-entirely (i.e., wasted), he when came, then thou him for feast
 khlām-no hom-bai.' Mānonā bī-ō bī-khau bung-bai, 'fisā, nong jeblā-bo
to-make didst-begin.' But he him-to said, 'child, thou always-even
 āng-nī khāthi-āo dong, āro āng-nī jī jā-i-o boibothā nong-nī. Mānonā
me-of vicinity-in art, and mine what is all thine (is). But
 rong jā-nā-i-ā āro bājlobainyā gāhām jā-dong, jōrāiā nong-nī ēbē
rejoicing becoming and being-merry good is, because thy this
 bī-fong-ā thoi-nā-nōi thāng-dong-mon, thāng-khāng-bai; gomā-nā-nōi
brother-the having-died going-was, alive-entirely-was; having-been-lost
 thāng-dong-mon, mon-fin-bai.'
going-was, got-again-was.'

Two specimens are given from Jalpaiguri. The first is a version of the Parable. The second is a folk song.

The language of the Bodos of Jalpaiguri closely resembles the Mech of Goalpara. The following are the main points of difference.

We at once notice that the **vocabulary** is much more full of Bengali words. Here and there whole sentences are Bengali from beginning to end. The last two lines of the second specimen are even Bengali in grammar. The influence of Bengali is specially manifest in the spelling. The typical Bengali *sh* is very common, and the tendency to aspirate tenues is not observable. Thus, 'sin' is *pāp*, not *fāf*. There is great laxity in the use of the vowels. We may also note that the word for 'son' is not *fisā-jlā*, but *bishā*.

The declension of **nouns** is in the main quite the same as in Goalpara. The only exceptions worth noting are that in one instance *bifā-niā*, instead of *bifā-nī*, is used for 'of the father,' and 'a house' is *nō*, and 'in a house', *nāo* for *nō-āo*. Here we see an attempt at inflexion.

As regards **pronouns**, the suffix *ō* is used not only with *bī*, but also with *āng* and *nung*. It is used with the nominative plural as well as with the nominative singular so that we have *jung-ō*, we, and *bī-sor-ō*, they. The plural of the first person is *jung*, not

jong, and similarly, 'thou' is *nung*, not *nong*. In the second specimen, *nung-nō* means 'thou.' In the first specimen, *bī-ehī-nē* is twice used to mean 'of them.' Note *ēnbē*, this, which occurs also in Cooch Behar. In Goalpara Mech it is *ēbē*.

In the conjugation of the verb there is a tendency to inflexion in the present tense. The forms are as follows :—

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Āng shu-nī</i> , I strike.	<i>Jung shu-nī</i> , we strike.
<i>Nung shu</i> , thou strikest.	<i>Nung-sorō shu</i> , you strike.
<i>Bī shu-ā</i> , he strikes.	<i>Bī-sorō shu-ā</i> , they strike.

It may be noted that the root corresponds to the standard *soā*, to pound. In Jalpaiguri it is sometimes spelt *shō*, and sometimes *shu*. Both spellings will be found in the list of words and sentences.

Other examples of this tense which occur in the specimens give yet other forms. Thus, *chā-jā-lai-nī*, let us eat; *rong-jā-jā-lai-nī*, let us rejoice, the first person present indicative being used for the imperative. The termination *soi*, which in other places appears to correspond to the standard *sāi* or *sē*, seems to be also used as a termination of the present. Thus, *thui-soi*, am dying, and *long-soi*, they are.

The future has several forms, none of them agreeing with the standard. Those noted are, *āng-shu-nai*, (I) shall strike; *thāng-nai*, will go; *āng-bung-nai-ān*, (I) will say. Different is *mun-gau*, (I) will get.

For the past tense, we have the termination *āsoi*, as in Goalpara. There is also another very common one, *ā-mon*, as in *shu-ā-mon*, struck; *hu-ā-mon*, gave; *thun-hon-ā-mon*, sent. In two instances we find the termination *soi* or *mon* omitted, and only the *ā* remaining. These are *jā-i-ā*, took place, and *khlām-ā*, did. Other forms are *khouā-non*, he heard, and *maubā-i*, (I) have worked. What seems to be a past subjunctive is *rong-jā-jālai-nā*, (I) might be mutually merry.

For the conjunctive participle we have the usual termination *nā-nōi*, and also *nān* as in *rān-nān* and many others.

The following forms occur of the negative verb, *ung-ā*, were not; *gār-ā-khoi*, (I) did not disobey; *nung-ō ho-ā-goi*, thou didst not give; *thāng-ā-gō-soi*, he did not go; and, in the second specimen, *hot-nā-kho-choi*, did not give. In the first specimen *hu-ā-mon* is used to mean both 'gave' and 'did not give.' In the latter instance, there is probably some mistake in writing the Mech word.

[No. 7.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHÂRĪ.

MES OR MECH DIALECT.

(DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.)

(Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, 1899.)

SPECIMEN I.

Kōno ēk mānshī-hā shā-noi bishā dong-mon. Bī-chī-nī gejer-āo
Certain a man-of persons-two sons were. Them-of among
 mudui-ā bī-nī bi-fā-khau rāi-āsoi, 'ā-fā jinishpāti-nī bhāgo jē
young-one-the his his-father-to said, 'my-father property-of share what
 āng mun-gau āng-no ho.' Ār bī-ō bi-chī-nī gejer-āo gāo-nī shompotti
I will-get me-to give.' And he them-of among his-own property
 rān-nān hu-ā-mon. Ār gobāo din-nī un-āo ung-ā bī mudui-shin
having-divided gave. And many days-of after were-not that younger
 bishā gāsen jinishā-khau futhum-nān ēk gojān dēsh-āo thāng-āsoi, ār
son all property having-collected a far country-in went, and
 bauhai khārāp lōk-jong thāpā-nān gāsen shompotti binā hābai
there evil company-with mixing all property without purpose
 nosht-khāsām-gār-āsoi. Ār jokhon bi-ō gāsen shompotti nosht-khāsām-nān,
squandered. And when he all property had-squandered,
 bī dēsh-nī gejer-āo mojāngin āngkhāl jā-i-ā, ār bī-ō dukhu
that country-of midst-in great famine became, and he misery
 mun-no hom-āsoi. Bī-nī un-āo bī-ō thāng-āsoi, ār bī dēsh-āo-nī
to-get began. That-of after he went, and that country-in-of
 ēk nogor-āo-nī jong milā-i-āsoi. Bī nogor-nī mānshīā bī-khau
a city-in-of-(person) with joined. That city-of man him
 thin-hon-ā-mon futhār-āo iōmā-khau jā-ho-no; ār bī-ō māni-ā-mon
sent field-into swine eating-giving-for; and he was-obliged
 udoi bung-ho-no iōmā-nī jā-nai gundoi-jong; ār kōno mānshīā bī-no
belly to-fill swine-of eaten husks-with; and any man him-to
 mung-bo hu-ā-mon. Ār jokhon bī bujhi-āsoi, tokhon bī bung-āsoi,
anything gave-not. And when he understood, then he said,
 'āng-nī bifā-niā bēsē tolob jā-i-āo chākṛā gobāngoi jā-i-ono, ār
'my father-of how-many wages eating servants much eating-for, and
 hu-no dong-mon, ār āng-ō ukhuin thui-soi. Āng ji-khāt-nān
giving-for was, and I hungry am-dying. I having-arisen

ā-fā-nī-āo thāng-nai ār bī-khau bung-nai-ān, “ā-fā, āng
my-father-of-towards will-go and him-to will-say, “my-father, I
 nung-nī-āo ār Bhagabān-nī-āo pāp khlām-ā, ār āng-ō nung-nī
thee-of-on and God-of-on sin did, and I thy
 bishā hun-nā-noi bung-de thāw-ā. Āng-khau nung-nī ēk shā-sē
son having-called to-say fit-am-not. Me thy one person-one
 tolob jā-grā chākor khlām.”” Bī-nī un-āo bī-ō ji-khān-āsoi, ār
wages eater servant make.”” That-of after he arose, and
 bī-fā-nī-āu thāng-āsoi. Jokhon bī-ō gobāng gojān-noi dong-mon,
his-father-of-towards went. When he very far was,
 bī-nī bī-fā bī-khau nu-nā-noi, ār gōsh-āo wān-nā-noi,
his his-father him having-seen, and mind-in having-compassion,
 ār hōshō-lāng-nān, bī-nī gōd-nā gōb-āsoi, ār bī-khau khaudum-āsoi.
and running, his neck clasped, and him kissed.
 Ār bī-ō bung-āsoi, ‘ā-fā, āng-ō Thākur-nī gunoi ār nung-nī gunoi
And he said, ‘my-father, I God-of against and thee-of against
 pāp khlām-ā, ār āng-ō nung-nī bishā hun-nā-noi bung-de thāw-ā.’
sin did, and I thy son having-called to-say fit-am-not.’
 Ma-hun-blā bī-fā bī-nī chākor-frā-khau bung-āsoi, ‘boi-nī-bo
Which-saying (i.e., but) his-father his servants-to said, ‘all-than
 shob-shin poshāk lā-bo, ār bī-no gān-ho; ār bī-nī nākhai-ā
good clothes bring, and him-to cause-to-wear; and his hand-on
 man-sē nāstām, ār nāheng-āo jōthā gān-ho.’ Ār bung-āsoi,
thing-one ring, and feet-on shoes cause-to-wear.’ And (he)-said,
 ‘foi, jung-o chā-jā-lai-nī ār rong-jā-jā-lai-nī; māno āng-nī
‘come, (let)-us eat and rejoice; because my
 ēmbē bishā thoi-thāng-ā-mon, dā thāng-fin-bai; bī gōm-ā-nān
this son died-had, now living-again-was; he having-been-lost
 thāngā-mon, dā mon-fin-bai.’ Ār bī-sor-ō rong-jā-no hum-āsoi.
stood, now found-again-was.’ And they to-rejoice began.
 Shēi shomoy bī-nī gibi bishā futhār-āo dong-mon. Jokhon bī
That time his elder son field-in was. When he
 nō khāthoiu-āo foi-ā-mon, bī-ō rojopmā ār bajōlwā khonā-non. Ār bī-ō
house vicinity-in came, he music and dancing heard. And he
 chākor-fur-nī gejer-āo shā-sē-khau ling-hon-āsoi ār shung-āsoi, ‘bī-fur-lai
servants-of among person-one called and asked, ‘these
 mā?’ Bī bī-khau bung-āsoi, ‘nung-nī fung-bā-i-ā foi-dong, oishā-khān
what?’ He him-to said, ‘thy brother-the come-is, therefore
 nung-nī bifā bhoj khung-sē ho-dong, mā-no bīō bishā-khau āltho-ai
thy his-father feast thing-one giving-is, because he son safe
 mon-fin-bai.’ Bau-hā-nu bī rāg jong-āsoi, ār nō gejer-āo
got-again.’ At-this he anger with-was, and house inside

thāng-ā-gō-āsoi. Oishā-khān bī-nī bī-fā bair-āo foi-āsoi, ār bī-khau
go-did-not. Therefore his his-father outside came, and him
 bujā-i-āsoi. Ār bī rāi-fīn-ān bung-āsoi, 'ēto botsor āng nung-nī
soothed. And he saying-back-again said, 'so-many years I thy
 hābā maubā-i, āng nung-nī hukum kōno-din gār-ā-khoi; thau-blā-bō
work have-worked, I thy order any-day disobeyed-not; nevertheless
 nung-ō kōno-din āng-nō mā-sē bormā-lishā ho-ā-goi, jē āng-ō
thou any-day me-to animal-one goat-young-one gavest-not, that I
 lōgōloyā jong rong-jā-jālai-nā; mā-hun-blā nung-nī jē bishā
friends with might-be-mutually-merry; but thy what son
 nati-fur-ni-nāo shompotti noshto khlām-ā, bī-ō jen foi-fīn-āsoi,
harlots-of-house-in property destroyed made, he when came-back,
 thēn nung-ō ēk bhōj hō-āsoi.' Bī bī-khau bung-āsoi, 'hē bishā,
then thou a feast gavest.' He him-to said, 'O son,
 nung-ō borābor āng jong dong, ār āng-nī jē dong bī-for-mān gāsen
thou always me with art, and mine that is those all
 nung-nī. Ēmbē ongau jē jung-ō rong-jā-jālai-nāo, māno
thine (are). This proper-(is) that we should-be-mutually-merry, because
 nung-nī ēmbē fung-bā-i-ā thoi-thāng-ā-mon, dā thāng-fīn-bai; ār
thy this brother dead-was, now living-again-was; and
 gom-ā-nān thāng-bai-mon, dā mon-fīn-bai.'
having-been-lost was, now got-again-was.

[No. 8.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHÂRĪ.

MES OR MECH DIALECT.

(DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.)

(Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, 1899.)

SPECIMEN II.

TRANSLITERATION OF SPECIMEN II AND INTERLINEAR
TRANSLATION.

1. Mai-nī moddē mai-mā.
The-paddy-of among (as-the)-mother-paddy-(is).
2. Hujur, nung-no jung-nī bīfā bīmā.
Lord, you of-us (are)-father mother.
3. Probhuā, āng-khau jonon hot-nān.
Lord, me birth having-given.
4. Budhi ār dhon hot-nā-kho-choi.
Wisdom and wealth not-gave.
5. Joto goāl-nī dong-soi khāriā.
All the-milkmen-of are milk-pots.
6. Āng-nī kopāloi jā-lā-bai hāoriā.
My lot-(because-of) (I) become poor.
7. Dūr hātē dēkhilā hōnā bhālā.
Distance from seeing is good.
8. Kāndāt jāyā dēkhilē diā-dokolā.
Near going seeing ups-and-downs (i.e., appears unseemly).

The last two lines are nearly pure Bengali.

Mech is also spoken in the eastern and northern parts of the Cooch Behar State, comprised within the Tufānganj subdivision. Two specimens are given of this form of the dialect. It will be seen that it is even more corrupt than that of Jalpaiguri, and abounds in Bengalisms. As special peculiarities, we may note the frequent use of *kō* instead of *khō* as the suffix of the Accusative-Dative (a mere matter of spelling), the curious form *bi-khnō*, him, and the use of the plural *jong*, we, in the sense of the singular. The word for 'this' is *imbē* or *ēmbē*. The verb which in the standard dialect is written *dang*, and is here written *dōng*, is used to mean 'was.'

[No. 9.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHÂRĪ.

MES OR MECH DIALECT.

(STATE, COOCH BEHAR.)

SPECIMEN I.

Hōa shā-chī-nē gōthō shā-nē dōngō. Gōthō udui bifā-kō khotā-dōng.
Man person-one-of son person-two were. Son small his-father-to said,
 ‘āfā! jong-nī jē māl-māthā jē mōn-gō bī-khō rān-nānē hō.’
‘my-father! my what property what get-will that dividing give.’
 Bī māl-māthā jē dōngō, rān-nānē hō-āy bishā shā-nē-nō. Shān-chē
He property what was, dividing gave son person-two-to. Day-one
 shān-nī-jōng gōthō udui māl-māthā jomā khlām-nānē lā-dōng gojān
day-two-after son small property collection doing taking distant
 deshē thāng-bai; bī-au-no thāng-nānē jothō māl-māthā foimāl
country-to went; there remaining all-(what) property waste
 khlām-nānē lā-bai. Shōb khōrōch khlām-jōb-bai ām-khāl desh-āo khūb
doing ended. All expense doing-going that country-in much
 āngkhāl jā-dōng, ārō biō khūb hāudiā jā-bai-dā. Bī thāng-nānē bī
scarcity was, and he very hungry was. He going that
 desh-āo ēk gristhi-mānshi-nī-āo lōgō lā-dōng; biō bī-khō
country-in one citizen-with companionship took; he him
 dābryā omā gum-nō hō-dōng. Jē omāi-ā gāngshu jā-dōng tā biō udi
field-to swine keep-to gave. What swine grass ate that he belly
 bunjāchē jān naigri-dōng-dā. Bī-nō rāu-bō hu-ā-nō. Shiri mon-nānē
filling to-eat wanted. Him-to anybody gave-not. Consciousness getting
 biō khotā-dōng, ‘āng-nī āfā-nī khotō dormainā jā-nālē sākhor
he said, ‘my my-father-of how-many wages eating servant
 jā-nō gār-lai jā-lai munō, ārō āngō ēm-bō-hai ukhi-nānē thā-yō.
to-eat scattering wasting get, and I there hungry-being remain.
 Āng uthi-nānē āfā-nī-āo thāng-nō, bī-khō khotā-nō, “ē āfā, āngō
I getting-up father-to will-go, him-to will-say, “O my-father, I
 Modai-nī mokhāng-āo āro nong-nī mōkhāng-āo pāp khlām-bai; āngō
God-of presence-in and your presence-in sin have-done; I
 nong-nī bishā jā-nō shom-ā-yā; āng-khō nongō dormainā hōnē bādi
your son to-be worthy-am-not; me your wages giving like
 sākhor rākhi.” Tā unāo jikhān-nānē biō bifā-nī-āo thāng-dōng.
servant keep.” There upon getting-up he his-father-near went.
 Bī-khno gojan-ao tha-nanc bifā nu-dong, hākhū-dākhū khlāng-dong,
Him distant remaining his-father saw, compassionately ran,

bī-nī gadu-āo gobā-nānē, khudum dōng. Bishā bī-nō khotā-dōng, 'ē āfā,
his neck holding, kiss did. Son him-to said, 'O my-father,
 āngō Modai-nī mōkhāng-āo ārō nong-nī mōkhāng-āo pāp khlām-bai; āngō
I God-of presence-in and your presence-in sin have-done; I
 nongnī bishā jā-nō shom-ā-yā.' Ārō āfā bī-nō sākhor-for-kō
your son to-be worthy-am-not.' But father his servant-many-to
 khotā-dōng, 'gokhrē hī mojāng lābo-nānē ēmbē-nō gāhnō; bi-ni nakhē-āo
said, 'soon cloth good bringing this-one-to put-on; his finger-to
 āsthām, ārō nāf-āo jōthā gān-nānē hō; jongō jāy-lingē mini jā-lai-nānē
ring, and foot-to shoe having-put-on give; we eating laugh joking
 thāng-ni; mănēnā ēmbē gōthō-ā thi-nānē thā-dōng-mon-dā, thāng-bai;
remain; for this son dying went, is-alive;
 gāmā-bai-mon, mon-bai.' Tā bī-sirō minī jā-lai-nānē thā-dōng.
was-lost, is-recovered.' Then they laugh joking remained.
 Bī-nī bishā gibi hu-āo dōng. Biō nā-khātē foi-nānē rajābnē
His son elder field-in was. He house-near coming song
 mashunāy khnā-bai. Dhoi-nō biō sākhor shā-chē-kō khātē ling-hō-nānē
music heard. Then he servant person-one-to near calling
 shungdōng, 'ēmbē mā?' Biō bī-khnō khotā-dōng, 'nong-ni fōng-bai
asked, 'this what?' He him-to said, 'your brother
 foi-gō, ār nong-nī nong-fā-i-ā khub bhōj geder khlām-bai; mănēnā biō
came, and your your-father very feast large made; because he
 bī-nō ghāminē shorilē mon-bai.' Biō nāthēn brāb-dōng; nō-shingō thāng-nō
him healthy body-in got.' He therefore was-angry; house-inside go-to
 nāigru-ā, unāo bī-nī bifā-i-ā bāy-āo ungkhā-nānē bī-khnō fōrōng-dōng.
wanted-not, then his his father outside coming-out him entreated.
 Biō bifā-kō rāi-fin-dōng, 'yāto bosor thā-nānē nong-nī hābā-khō-dā
He his-father-to answered, 'so-many years remaining your service
 shō māu-dōng; nong-nī sōgōl khotā-kō gār-ā-goi; thu-bo-nō āng-nō
up-to-now did; your all words disobeyed-not; ever to-me
 bormā-bishā mase-nō hu-ā-goi, āngō bishi bhur-khō lā-nānē
goat-young-one one gave-not, I friends many taking
 rongthāmsā khlām-nō; khintu nong-nī imbē bishā jē nong-nī mālmathā
merriment will-do; but your this son that your property
 hinja-fur jōng logō jā-nānē noshtō jā-bai, biō dānō foi-nānē bī-nī
women with companion being destroy did, he now coming his
 joninē nongō bhōj geder khlām-dōng.' Biō dā-nō khotā-dōng, 'Hē
on-account you feast large made.' He him-to said, 'O
 gōthō, nongō āng-jōng-nō shān-prom-bō thāp-lai, jē āngō dōngō biō
son, you with-me always remain, what mine is that
 nong-ni-nau. Jongō rong-jā-nānē thā-nō; mănēnā biō-nāthēn imbē
yours. Our merry-making should-remain; for that-reason this
 fōng-bai thi-nānē thā-dōng-mon-dā, thāng-bai, gāmā-bai-mon, mon-bai.
brother dying was, is-alive was-lost, is-recovered.'

[No. 10.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

BÂRÂ, BODO, OR PLAINS KACHÂRÎ.

MES OR MECH DIALECT.

(STATE, COOCH BEHAR.)

SPECIMEN II.

A COMPLAINT OF DESTRUCTION OF CROP BY BUFFALOES MADE BY A MECH TO THE MAGISTRATE.

Hujur! moishâl-for jongnî mai-â-khō jāthrō-hō-bai moishōā. Jongō
My-Lord! buffalo-men my paddy to-eat-caused buffalo. We
khōr-āo hubu-ā nai-gri-ō, hubunu-nō hā-yā. Jongō mā-brē khlām-nai?
away drive-to wanted, drive-to can-not. We what will-do?
Doiyā geder bād-hō-nō hā-yā. Nāo bogēyā mung bogēyā, mā
River large cross-to can-not. Boat is-not even is-not, what
khlām-nai? Mai māni jā-jōb-bai; mā jā-nānē thā-nai? Rājā-ni khājnā
will-do? Paddy all ate-up; what having-eaten will-remain? King-of revenue
mā-khau hu-nai? Bhi bishā mā-brē fusi-nai? Ibdi-blā jongō biāo
how give? Wife child how support? This-kind we then
thā-nō hā-yā. Hujur! āfinā shōbrō būbrōr khlām-ā-blā; bi-sorō
to-remain can-not. My-Lord! Your-Honour beat beat do-not; they
gīnai nōngō. Jong-khō gī-ā. Bi-sorō jong-ni khotādō-fong chē-ō
fear do-not. Us fear-not. They our word one-even
māni-ā. Mā-brē khlām-nai? Bi-sorō jong rai-blā dudu-for shēr
keep-not. What will-do? They we speaking milk-(plural) seer
chē shēr nē lā-nānē foi-ō. Jēlā rai-ō ō-blā dudu lā-nānē
one seer two taking come. When speak then milk taking
shomjā-shomji khlām-bai. Ār nōkhā nāi-nānē hōgār-nānē hōb-bai
compromise will-do. Again night ending letting-loose give
moishō-khō.
buffalo.

LĀLUNG.

Lālung is spoken in a portion of the south-west corner of the district of Nowgong, and in the adjoining tracts of Kamrup and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Immediately to its south-east, and between it and the North Cachar Hills in which Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī is spoken, lies a tract of hill country of which the language is Hōjai. The Lālung tract itself is also a hill country. The language is most closely connected with Hōjai and Dīmā-sā, and only presents a family resemblance to Bārā. This will be evident from a comparison of the grammar of the three forms of speech. It is spoken by the following number of people :—

Kamrup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,060
Nowgong	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,350
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,750
TOTAL														.	40,160

All that has been hitherto known concerning this language is a short vocabulary given by Mr. Gait on 162 of the Census Report of Assam for 1891. No explanation of the name has ever been offered. How the Lālungs came to their present site, or when, is not known. They are not mentioned by the Āhom historians, nor in the accounts of the Kōch kingdom. In Nowgong they are said to have a tradition that they came from the Jaintia Hills, while some of the Lālungs in the latter district say that their ancestors immigrated thither in the reign of the Jaintia Rājā U-mon Gohain. Another account, however, says that the Lālungs claim to be the autochthones of the Jaintia Hills.

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GRAMMAR.

In Lālung the pronunciation, as recorded in Nowgong, appears to be even more fluctuating than in Bārā. The pronunciation even of the consonants seems, if the specimens have been correctly written down, to be uncertain. Thus, we have both: *fādār* and *fāthār*, a field; *pathāl* and *bothāl*, to strike; *jigāl* and *chigāl*, to arise; *parun* and *burun*, a goat. At the same time it should be remembered that these discrepancies may be mistakes of the transcriber, who had to attempt for the first time to write down the sounds of a language hitherto unwritten. It should be explained that the specimens and list of words as received by me were written in the Assamese character, with a transliteration from that character into the Roman one. I have not ventured to alter the transcription as received from the local officers, but it is almost certain that every *ch* should be pronounced as a dental *s*, as is customary in Assamese. So, too, some of the *s*-s, but not all, should probably be pronounced, as in Assamese, as rough *h*-s. This is well illustrated by the word *sukum*, order, which is evidently an attempt at reproducing the word *lukm*, borrowed from Arabic, through Assamese.

Sufficient materials are not available for the compilation of a complete Lālūng grammar, but the following has been gathered from the specimens, and its correctness depends upon the accuracy with which they have been recorded.

The **Plural** is formed by adding *rau* or *ru* (compare Dīmā-sā *rau*). In the case of pronouns, the terminations *rā*, for the second person, *rē*, for the third person, and *khēdā*, for all three persons are used. The last is evidently a corruption of the Assamese *keṭā*, some.

The suffix of the **Accusative-Dative** is *ga* (probably pronounced *go*), as in *chākar-ga chāng-māti*, having called a servant; *chākar-ga kusi-gā*, he said to the servants. For the dative, *nā* is also used, as in *fā-nā*, to a father. Instead of *nā*, we sometimes have *ā*, corresponding to the Dīmā-sā *hā*, as in *fūdār-ā*, to the field; *fū-ru-ā*, to fathers. *Ga* and *nā* correspond, respectively, to the Bārā *khō* and *nū*. Like the Bārā *nū*, *nā* is also the sign of the infinitive.

Examples of the **Instrumental** case are *ādā-rē*, by husks; and *mung-ē-rē*, by name. This termination looks as if it were borrowed from Assamese.

The termination of the **Genitive** is *nē*, as in *bē-nē*, of him; *na-nē*, of a house. As in the case of the dative, the initial is frequently dropped, and we find simply *ē*. Thus *libing-ē*, of a man; *bil-ē*, of a lake. In *hēbē ghōrā-kichā-nē bayas*, the age of this horse, *ki-chā* (i.e., *kisā*) means, one individual, *chā* (or *sā*) being the numeral, and *ki* the generic prefix like *mā* in the Bārā *mā-sē*. In Bārā the sentence would run *bē gorai mā-sē-ni boyos*, the age of that one-piece horse; similarly *bēi kichā chā-nē-pērā kinī dam-nā*, from whom did you buy that one thing?

For the **Ablative**, *pērā* is added to the genitive, as in *chā-nē-pērā*, from whom? *Pērā* is the Assamese *parā*.

The **Personal Pronouns** are the following :—

<i>Āng</i> , I.	<i>jing-rau</i> ,	<i>ching</i> ,	<i>ching-khēdā</i> ,	we.
<i>Nā</i> , thou.	<i>nā-rā</i> ,	<i>nā-rā-khēdā</i> ,	<i>nā-khēdā</i> ,	you.
<i>Bē</i> , he.	<i>bē-rē</i> ,	<i>bē-khēdā</i> ,		they.

Āng-ē, is 'my'; *āng-ā*, 'to me'; *jing-ē*, our; *nē* is 'thy'; *nā-rā-rē*, your; *bē-nē*, 'his,' *bē-rē-u-ē*, their. Other forms noted are *bēi*, that; *ba-ga* or *ba-ga-la*, him, or to him; *hēbē* or *ēbe*, this; *hē-rā-nā*, to them. *Athē* seems to mean 'own.' The Assamese relative pronoun is used. *Chārā* is 'who?', and *chā-nē*, whose? *minā*, what? *chārbā*, anyone.

As regards **Verbs** it is reported that Lālūng shows no distinction between present, past, and future time. This is partly borne out by the list of words and sentences received, in which the present is shown as identical with the past, but, if it is a true statement, it would be a most extraordinary and unique condition of affairs. An examination, however, of the version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son shows that the statement is not correct, and that Lālūng has a complete array of tenses. The most that can be said is that, like the neighbouring tribes, the Lālūngs use their tenses loosely.

The Verb Substantive is *hangya*, am, is; and *thai-dang* or *dangya-man*, was. This is stated on the authority of the list of words, but *thai-dang* is, to judge from analogy, really a definite present, and means properly 'he is becoming.' Other words for 'is' are *dangya*, and *bāngya*. This termination *ya*, which occurs several times above, is probably pronounced as *a*, the *y* in the Assamese character being probably merely a fulcrum for writing the *a*, much as *alif* is used in Hindōstānī, so that *হাং* is really a way of writing *হা*, which is less correct, but more convenient.

Two instances occur of the negative verb substantive, both in the phrase 'I am not worthy.' They are *hing-i-āng-bē* and *hing-i-ām-mē*. These two forms are really identical, for, as will be seen in other cases, *ng* and *m* are freely interchanged.

The Finite Verb is conjugated as follows. The Present tense is formed by the suffix *ya* (?*a*), which after *ā* becomes *o*. This suffix evidently corresponds to the Bārā *ũ*. Examples are *nung-ya* (? *nung-a*), (you) drink; *thāo*, (he) lives; *chāo*, (you) eat.

The Present Definite is formed by the suffix *dang*, as *thai-dang*, is becoming; *thi-dang*, am dying; *ri-dang*, am doing. The final *ng* of *dang* is liable to be changed to *m*, as in *mān-dam*, are getting, and *thai-dam* (a case of the present used for the past), he is, *i.e.*, he was (in the field). Sometimes it is dropped entirely, as in *thai-da*, there are; *charai-da*, is grazing; *fi-da*, is coming; and *khanai-da* (again one of these historical presents), he heard.

The termination of the Future is *ang*, as in *bathāl-ang*, will strike. After a vowel, the initial *a* appears to be elided, as in *kusi-ng*, will say; *ri-ng*, will do, let us do.

The termination of the Past and also of the Perfect is *gāng*, as in *gadar-gāng*, (I) walked; *pathāl-gāng*, (I) struck; *ri-gāng*, (I) have done. The final *ng* is liable to be changed into *m*. It is frequently elided, as in *bathāl-gā*, struck; *hang-gā*, became; *kusi-gā*, he said; *as-gā*, he gave. Another form of the past appears in *hām-gai-bā*, he wished.

An example of the Past Participle is *as-ā*, given. The Conjunctive Participle ends in *māti*, as in *lai-māti*, having collected; *mān-māti*, having got. A kind of Gerund is *li-gā-rē*, on going. *Charē-nā*, for filling, represents an Infinitive.

Causal verbs are formed as in Bārā,—the verb *as*, to give, being appended to the main verb. Thus, *gān-as*, cause to wear. This is also an example of the Imperative, which takes no suffix.

The following examples occur of the negative verb: *as-iām*, gave not; *khan-iām*, did not; *nānā-hām-iām*, did not enter. Another system of conjugation is represented by *fi-ā-jāng*, transgressed not, and *as-ā-jā*, gavest not. The change of *gā* and *gāng* into *jā* and *jāng* reminds one of the Rābhā and Gārō negative form with *jā*.

I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Anderson for the following note on the specimens:—

The specimens suffice to show that Lālunġ like Bārā has an agglutinate verb which is now conjugated in much the same way as the Bārā verb. The verbal roots in both languages closely correspond, allowing for some phonetic changes. The following list gives the verbal roots found in the specimens which more or less coincide with Bārā roots.

Lālunġ.	Bārā.
<i>dangya</i> , be	<i>dang</i> .
<i>kusi</i> , say	<i>khithi</i> .
<i>as</i> , give	<i>hā</i> .
(cf. Lālunġ <i>mas</i> , a deer, which in Bārā is <i>mu</i> .)	
<i>lai</i> , bring	<i>lā</i> .
<i>khāmāi-gār</i> , squander	<i>ho-gār</i> .
<i>hang</i> , be	= Rābhā <i>chang</i>
<i>thi</i> , stay	<i>thi</i> .
<i>mān</i> , get	<i>man</i> .
<i>thi</i> , die	<i>thi</i> .
<i>chihl</i> , arise	<i>zikhing</i> .
(cf. <i>chālī</i> (far) = Bārā <i>gā-ū</i> .)	
<i>khan</i> , do	<i>khim</i> .
<i>nu</i> , see	<i>nu</i> .
<i>lābā</i> , bring	<i>lithi</i> .
<i>rom</i> , seize	<i>hom</i> .
(cf. <i>re</i> , cloth = Bārā <i>hi</i> .)	

Lālūng.		Bāṛā.
<i>chā,</i>	eat	<i>zā.</i>
<i>lā,</i>	bring	<i>lā.</i>
<i>gān,</i>	put on	<i>gān.</i>
<i>thāng,</i>	breathe, live	<i>thāng.</i>
<i>kamāi,</i>	lose	<i>g[*]maī.</i>
<i>thai,</i>	stay	<i>thai.</i>
<i>fi,</i>	come	<i>fai.</i>
<i>khanaī,</i>	hear	<i>khnā.</i>
<i>sang,</i>	ask	<i>sang.</i>
<i>fi,</i>	destroy	<i>s[*]-fai.</i>
<i>fi-gār,</i>	squander	<i>gār</i> (with causative <i>fi</i>).
<i>bathāl</i>	kill	<i>bu-thāt</i>

[No. II.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

LÂLUNG.

(DISTRICT NOWGONG, ASSAM.)

SPECIMEN I.

Ki-chā libing-ē ki-ning nunēchā dangya-man. Bē-nē sā jakhā-kichā
One man-of two sons were. His son younger-one
 bē-nē fā-nē āga kusi-gā, 'ā bā, nē bastu jē bhāg
his father-of before said, 'O father, thy property what portion
 āng-ā kau ba-gala āng-ā as.' Bē-nē fā bē-si-far bē-nē
me-to falleth that me-to give.' His father at-that-time his
 bastu herā-nā lar-as-gā. Bē-nē khēblāng-la bē-nē jakhā-kichā
property them-to dividing-gave. This-of after his younger-one
 sā bē-nē samuchā dhan lai-māti chālā-nā li-gā-rē
son his all property gathering far-(country)-to going
 kiriā-khātā khamai-gār-gā. Bē-nē samuchā dhan ban-gā bēi
with-riotous-living wasted. His all property had-spent that
 thai baṛ āng-khāl hang-gā : bufāyā bē dukhi-sā hang-gā.
country mighty famine arose : then he poor became.
 Khēblāng bē li kanē libing na-nē thā-gā. Bēi libing ba-ga
After he went one man house-of lived. This man him
 ōā chārē-nā bē-nē fādār-ā hāl-as-gā. Bē-far bē ōā-nā as-ā
swine feeding-for his field-to sent. Then he swine-for given
 ādā-rē, athē bōmānā charē-nā hām-gaiba ; chārbā bē-nā as-iām.
husk-with, his belly filling-for wished ; any-one him-to not-gave.
 Khēblāng khōsēi mām-māti bē bāsē-gā, 'ang-ē bā bahut
After sense having-got he said, 'my father's how-many
 chākar chā-nā-chau bastu mām-dam, ēthā āng maihāmāu-nē thi-dang.
servants eat-to-enough things get, but I hunger-of dying-am.
 Āng chigāl-māti āngē bā āgā li-māti ēbē khādā kusi-ng, "ā
I having-arisen my father before having-gone this word will-say, "O
 bā, Saragar sukum khan-iām, bē-si-far nā-rā nui-māti āng fāf
father, Heaven's order (I)-did-not-do, and thy sight I sin
 ri-gāng ; nē sā mung-ē-rē chāng-ā-nē bē-khāmā hing-i-āng-bē. Nē kichā
did ; thy son name-by of-being-called worthy am-not. Thy one
 thākhā-lābā-nē chākar māmā āng-ā ri." ' Khēblāng bē jigāl-māti
money-taker-of servant like me make.' ' After-this his having-arisen

bē-nē fā ocharā li-gā. Khēblāng chālā-nē thāwā-nē-far bē-nē fā ba-ga
his father near went. But distance-at on-being his father him
 nui, maram-nu-gā, chalē-li-māti, bē-nē kada ram-gā, chumā chā-gā.
saw, had-compassion, having-run, his neck seized, kiss ate.
 Busu-nā bē-nē sā bē-nē fā-nā kusi-gā, 'ā bā, Saragar sukum
Then his son his father-to said, 'O father, Heaven's order
 khan-iyām, bē-si-far nā-rā nui-māti āng fāf ri-gāng; nē sā mung-ē-rē
(I)-did-not-do, and thy sight I sin did; thy son name
 chāng-ā-ne bē-khāmā hing-i-ām-mē.' Busu-nā bē-nē fā chākar-ga kusi-gā
to-be-called worthy am-not.' But his father servants-to said,
 'sagale māja kroā-nē rē lā-māti ba-ga gān-as; bē-nē jā
'all than good robe having-brought-forth him-to to-wear-cause; his hand
 jāstām, jāthang jāta as; āru ching chainung rang ri-ng.
ring, feet shoe put-on; and (let)-us eating merriment make.
 Minā-nā hēbē āngē sā thiyāo-māti, āro thāng-gā; kamāi-māti-ba,
For this my son having-been-dead, and was-alive; having-been lost
 mām-gā.' Busu-nā bē-khēdā rang mām-gā.
was-got.' Then they rejoicing got (i.e., began).

Be-si-far bē-nē chaki-sā fāthār thai-dam; āru bē fi-māti
At-that-time his elder-son field was; and he having-come
 na ochar mām-māti sārāng-dās-nē-māt āru michāo-nē khanai-da. Busu-nā
house nigh having-got music-sound and dancing-of heard. Then
 bē kichā chākar-ga chāng-māti sang-gā, 'ēbē khādā mi-nā?' Busu-nā
he one servant having-called asked, 'this word what?' Then
 bē-nē chākar kusi-gā, 'nē gajāl fi-gā, busu-nā nē fā ā-ba
his servant said, 'thy brother came, and thy father him
 dukh-mānjāri māna-nē baṭ-bhōj phātē-gā.' Busu-nā bē rāng-doi-māti
safe-and-sound receiving-for great-food gave.' Then he angry-having-become
 na-ningya nānā-hām-lām. Busu-nā bē-nē fā bāhir fi-māti ba-ga
house-in would-not-go. Then his father out having-come him
 chāng-gā. Busu-nā bē bē-nē fā-nā uttar ri-gā, 'ēthānī, āng imān-din
entreated. Then he his father-to answer made, 'Lo, I these-many-years
 nē āl ri-dang, bā-khāl-bā nē khādā fi-ā-jāng, busu-nā
thy 'service am-doing, ever thy word transgressed-not, but
 sagi-rau laga dhēmāli khēlai āng kichā barun-pichā as-ā-jā; minā-nā
friends with merriment make-to me-to one goat-son gavest-not; but
 nē hēbē-nē sā dushtā-mārgi laga nē thā-ga figār-gā, bē fi-māti
thy this son, harlots with thy property devoured, he having-come
 bē-nē hang-ē nā baṭ bhōj khoi-gā.' Busu-nā bē-nē fā bē-nē sā-nā
him-of for thou great food gavest.' Then his father his son-to
 kusi-gā, 'ā āngē sā, nā sadāy āngē lago thai-da, āru āngē jē
said, 'O my son, thou ever me with art, and mine what

dang-ya, sakalō bēhāni nē; mi-nā nē hābē gajāl thi-māti,
is, all property thine; but thy this brother having-been-dead,
 āro thāng-thai-da; kamai-māti mām-dang; bē-khādāl ching rang
and is-alive-again; having-been-lost is-got; therefore we merriment
 dhēmāli ri-ng.
rejoicing should-make.'

[No. 12.]

(DISTRICT NOWGONG.)

SPECIMEN II.

QUESTION.

Nē mung mi-nā?

Your name what?

Nē na bātha?

Your house where?

Nā minā ri-māti chāo?

You what doing eat?

Nē kisāmat bāsi khājānā

Your circle how-much revenue

hang-ya?

is?

Rāyat bāsi bāng-ya?

Raiyat how-many are?

Nē na bāsu libing dang-ya?

Your house how-many man are?

Nē mai dāgli bani

Your paddy this-year how

hang-da?

grows?

Bāsi mai mām-gā?

How-much paddy got?

Nā-rā bātha di nung-ya?

You wherefrom water drink?

Nā-rā-nē na pārā bil-ē bāsu

Your house from lake-of how-much

chālāo?

distance?

ANSWER.

Āng-yē mung Āsirām.

My name Āsirām.

Āng-yē na Barkandali.

My house (at) Barkandali.

Āng maṇḍal kām ri-ng.

I village-head-man work do.

Chhui-sa mām dang-ya.

Six-hundred about are.

Bāng iyā tini-sa mām

More not three-hundred about

hang-ya-bē.

will-be.

Mārgi-ē mēwā-ē das-ṭa.

Woman man ten.

Kroi da.

Sufficient is.

Chāwā-nē jōkhā mām-gā.

Eating-of for got.

Ching bil-ē di nung-ya.

We lake-of water drink.

Chingē na bil-ē ochar.

Our house lake-of near.

DĪMĀ-SĀ OR HILLS KACHĀRĪ.

This member of the Bodo group is only spoken in Cachar, and more especially in the hilly northern portion of that district. It is hence called by Europeans Hills Kachārī, to distinguish it from the Plains Kachārī or Bārā spoken in Darrang, Nowgong, and Kamrup. The Kachārīs of North Cachar do not call themselves by this name, but speak of themselves as Dīmā-sā, explained by some as 'people of the great river, i.e., the Dhansiri,' on which their ancient capital Dīmā-pur, or Riverton, is situated. This appears to be an instance of folk-etymology, for, in the first place, 'Dīmā-pur' is probably a corruption of *Hiḍimba-pura*, *Hiḍimbā* being the Sanskrit name of Cachar, and, in the second place, the Dhansiri is not at all a large river. It is just possible that the *Dīmā* in *Dīmā-sā* has nothing to do with the *Dīmā* of *Dīmāpur*. If the former *Dīmā* is a corruption of *Hiḍimbā*, we should have an Aryan word, *Dīmā*, compounded with a non-Aryan word, *sā*. In *Dīmā-pur* (supposing it to be a corruption of *Hiḍimba-pura*) both members of the compound are Aryan. If therefore *Dīmā* (in *Dīmā-sā*) does mean 'great river,' it is most probably the Brahmaputra which is referred to, and, in that case, the *Dīmā-sā* have ascended to their present seats from the Assam valley.

There is no doubt that the speakers of Bārā and of Dīmā-sā belong to a common stock, which became divided in comparatively recent times, and which, for convenience sake, we may call Kachārī. How these Kachārīs got their name, and how they migrated into Cachar has been described when dealing with the Bārā language and need not be repeated here.

Dīmā-sā has hitherto been described as a dialect of Bārā. The two languages, like the speakers of them, have certainly a common origin, but they differ so much that one cannot be called a dialect of the other. Both possess all the typical peculiarities which belong to languages of the Bodo group, but Dīmā-sā differs more from Bārā than Gārō does, and the latter, also belonging to the Bodo group, is universally considered as a separate language. I, therefore, class Dīmā-sā as a separate language also.

Dīmā-sā has at least one dialect, Hōjai, which is spoken by 2,750 people in the south-west of the district of Nowgong, in the hills to the south-east of the area in which Lālūng is spoken. Lālūng might also be considered as a dialect of Dīmā-sā, but it differs much more from it than does Hōjai. I have hence followed my predecessors in classing it as a separate language, a sort of border form of speech between Bārā and Dīmā-sā, possessing points of resemblance with both.

According to some authorities, Hōjai is only another name for Dīmā-sā, and both names represent identically the same language. A reference to the specimens will, however, show that this is hardly a correct description of the case.

The following are the figures showing the number of people who speak Dīmā-sā including Hōjai:—

Cachar Plains	7,731	
Cachar Hills	8,200	
	<hr/>	15,931
Nowgong (Hōjai)		2,750
	<hr/>	
TOTAL		18,681
		<hr/>

The following are the authorities, so far as I am aware of them, on Dīmā-sā and Hōjai :—

AUTHORITIES—

- FISHER (Major Thomas),—*Memoir of Sylhet, Kachar, and the adjacent Districts. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, ix (1840), pp. 808 and ff. On p. 830 there is a brief note on Hills Kachārī.
- BUTLER, Captain J.,—*A rough Comparative Vocabulary of some of the Dialects spoken in the "Nágá Hills" District. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xlii (1873), Pt. I, Appendix. Vocabulary.
- CAMPBELL, Sir G.,—*Specimens of the Languages of India, including those of the Aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier. Calcutta, 1874. Cachari Vocabulary on pp. 188 and ff., and Hōjai Vocabulary on pp. 169 and ff.*
- DAMANT, G. B.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii (pp. 228 and ff.). On p. 232. an account of the tribe, in which Hōjai is identified with Hills Kachārī; on p. 254 a vocabulary.
- SOPPITT, C. A.,—*Outline Grammar of the Kachārī (Dārā) Language as spoken in District Darrang, Assam. by the Revd. S. Endle. Shillong, 1884. The Introduction gives a brief Grammar and Vocabulary of the Hills Language by C. A. S.*
- AVERY, J.,—*On the Relationship of the Kachari and Garo Languages of Assam. Proceedings of the American Oriental Society for May 1887, pp. clviii and ff., appended to Vol. xiii (1889) of the Journal of the Society. Contains a short Grammar of both Hills and Plains Kachārī.*
- GAIT, E. A.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891, p. 160.*

The following imperfect sketch of Dīmā-sā grammar is based on the information provided by the specimens and the list of words. Here and there I have pointed out where my information differs from that given by Mr. Endle.

The specimens and list of words received from North Cachar have been carefully prepared, and there seems to be little doubt about the pronunciation of the various words. Perhaps the numerous final *a*-s should be long. This, however, is rather a matter of spelling than of pronunciation.

The plural is formed by the suffix *rao*, spelt *rau* by Mr. Endle. That gentleman also mentions a plural suffix *nishi*, which does not appear in the specimens or list of words. We find, however, *shi* added to the genitives of pronouns, to form a plural in Hōjai.

The suffix of the Accusative-Dative is *kē*, Mr. Endle's *khô*. He also mentions a Dative suffix *ne* for which I have no authority. The Instrumental suffix is *jung*, and that of the Genitive is *nī*. That of the Ablative is *nī-fārang*, which Mr. Endle writes *nī-frang*. The Locative suffix is *hā*. We thus get the following declension :—

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>bufa</i> , a father.	Nom. <i>bufa-rao</i> , fathers.
Acc. <i>bufa-kē</i> , a father.	Acc. <i>bufa-rao-kē</i> , fathers.
Instr. <i>bufa-jung</i> , by a father.	And so on.
Dat. <i>bufa-kē</i> , <i>bufa-ne</i> , to a father.	
Abl. <i>bufa-nī-fārang</i> , from a father.	
Gen. <i>bufa-nī</i> , of a father.	
Loc. <i>bufa-hā</i> , in a father.	

As in other Bodo languages, generic prefixes are used with the numerals. For non-rational animate objects in general, and when the numerals are used alone in counting, the prefix is *mā*. Thus *shīsha mā-shī*, one dog; *mā-shī*, one. For human beings the prefix is *shao*, as *shūbāng shao-shī*, one man. For inanimate objects the most usual prefix is *gārāng*, as *nō gārāng-ginnī*, two houses, but for objects of the vegetable kingdom, *fāng* is used, as in *bongfang fāng-jī*, ten trees.

The forms given for the Pronouns by Mr. Endle differ somewhat from those found in the specimens and list of words and agree better with Hōjai. I give the forms according to both authorities :—

	Specimens.	Mr. Endle.
I,	<i>Ang.</i>	<i>Ang.</i>
Me,	<i>Ang-kē.</i>	
My,	<i>Ānī.</i>	
We,	<i>Āni-rao.</i>	<i>Jang, jing.</i>
Us,	<i>Āni-rao-kē.</i>	
Our,	<i>Āni-rao-nī.</i>	
Thou,	<i>Ning.</i>	<i>Nu, nung.</i>
Thee,	<i>Ning-kē.</i>	
Thy,	<i>Ninī.</i>	
You,	<i>Nini-rao.</i>	<i>Nu-shi, ni-shi.</i>
He,	<i>Bō.</i>	<i>Bwa.</i>
Him,	<i>Bō-kē.</i>	
His,	<i>Bō-nī.</i>	
They,	<i>Bō-rao, bōni-rao.</i>	<i>Bwa-nishi.</i>
This,	<i>Ībō.</i>	<i>Eb.</i>
Who?	<i>Sherē.</i>	<i>Shōr.</i>
What?	<i>Shūmo.</i>	

Note how, in the case of pronouns, the plural suffix is usually tacked on to the genitive. This does not occur in the case of nouns.

There appear to be pronominal prefixes in use. No. 223 of the list of words and sentences gives *ni-nī ni-fa*, your father. No doubt the *bu* in *bu-fa*, a father, originally meant 'his,' and the word meant 'his father,' but the special meaning of 'his' has been lost, and the word now means 'a father,' generally. This tendency to generalise the pronominal prefix of the third person is very common in languages which use this method of prefixing pronouns to words of relationship. As an example, the Burushaski of the North-Western frontier of India may be quoted.

The Verb Substantive is *dōng* or *dao*, is; *dōng-bā* or *dōng-kā*, was.

The verb is conjugated as follows :—

Present.	<i>Ang shū-rē</i> , I strike.
Present Definite.	<i>Ang shū-dū</i> , I am striking.
Future.	<i>Ang shū-mā</i> , I shall strike.
Future Definite.	<i>Ang shu-nung</i> , I shall be striking.
Past.	<i>Ang shū-bā</i> , I struck, I was striking.
Past Definite.	<i>Ang shū-kā</i> , I have struck, I did strike.
Imperative.	<i>Shū</i> , strike.
Infinitive.	<i>Shū-mā</i> , to strike.
Conjunctive Participle.	<i>Shū-dada, shū-ho</i> , having struck.
Gerund.	<i>Shū-mā-nī</i> , on striking (properly the genitive of the infinitive).

Causal verbs are formed, as in Bārâ, by adding the root meaning 'to give,' in *Dīmā-sā rī*, to the main verb. Thus, *jī-rī-mā*, to give to eat, from *jī-mā*, to eat.

A negative sentence is formed in two ways.—Either *guri* is added. Thus, *rī-bā*, gave; *rī-bā guri*, gave not. Or else a negative conjugation is used, of which the typical sign is the letter *ā*. Examples are:—

Ning ti-fu-ā, you are not able to call.

Lai-ā-kā, did not wish.

In the following we have a double negative:—

Kānai-ā-bā guri, did not not hear, did not refuse to hear, did not disobey.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BĀRĀ OR BODO GROUP.

DĪMĀ-SĀ OR HILLS KACHĀRĪ.

(DISTRICT NORTH CACHAR.)

Shūbāng shao-shī bō-nī bashā-rao shao-ginnī dōng-bā. Kāsl-ba bō-nī bufa
Man person-one him-of sons persons-two there-were. The-lesser his father
 jung tung-bā, i-lai ti-bā, 'eh bābā, danāng-hā ning ang-kē ni-nī boshtu-nī
to went, like-this said, 'O father, afterwards you me-to your property-of
 gajēr rī-nung dūbā rī-mā ham-nung.' Bō-nī-fārang bufa bō-nī boshtu
the-half will-give now to-give will-be-good.' That-upon the-father his goods
 ron-bā bashā kāshī-ba-kē gajēr rī-bā. Boshtu krip-jung kurung-badē
divided son the-lesser-to half gave. The-goods all-with having-collected
 ansā kāshī-ba ātāni gālun-hā gabang jainbi tung-kā. Bang krip
the-child lesser place different-to very far went. Money all
 jām-kā ashari hāmi-ā jā-bā. Ē-jūbā-nī bō gabang dūkū
expended famine bad became. On-account-of-this he great suffering
 mai-kā, ār bō bō ātāni-nī shūbāng jung jibi dōng-bā. Bō shūbāng
obtained, and he that place-of a-man with living remained. That man
 bō-nī hōnō-rao-kē bō-kē fādāin-hā raokī-mā rī-hā-bā. Hōnō-rao jhījai
his pigs him the-fields-in to-herd sent. The-pigs husks
 jī-dada nai-dada bō jī-nī hō-hā rī-mā jī-mā gabang majing-bā, dābō
having-eaten having-seen he his-own belly-in to-give to-eat very-much wished, but
 bō-kē sherē rī-bā guri. Bō-nī-fārang, bō kāshā gurigli jā-kā
to-him any-one gave never. That upon, he a-little wise became
 miti-kā, 'ānī bufa-nī dangjia-rao hō shō-kā bishli dōng, dābō ang
understood, 'my father-of the-servants bellies full how-many there-are, but I
 makāmbukriri jung tī-mā lai jā-dū. Ang bufa jung tung-dada i-lai
starvation from to-die like am. I father to having-gone like-this
 ti-nung, "eh bābā, Mudai sigang-hā ni-nī sigang-hā ānī dūbā gabang
will-say, "O father, God-of front-in you-of front-in my sin very-great
 jā-kā; dūhā ning ansā lai ti-phū-ā, dābō ning ang-kē ni-nī
has-been; now you a-son like to-call-are-not-able, but you me you-of
 dangjia-rao lai deng." Bō-nī-fārang, baija-bada, bō bō-nī bufa jung
the-servants like keep." That-upon, having-arisen, he his father to
 tung-mā balai-kā, bufa jung tī-kā. Kāshā jainbi-nī-fārang fai-dada
to-go prepared, the-father to went. A-little distance-from having-gone
 bufā bō-kē nai-kā, kāhā dī lai jā-kā, kai-kā, bō-kē rimmi kūdombā.
father him saw, heart water like became, (he)-ran, him seizing embraced.
 Bashā bō-nī bufa-kē nai-mānī tī-kā; 'eh bābā, Mudai sigang-hā ni-nī
The-son him-of the-father seeing said; 'O father, God front-in you-of

igang-hā ānī gabang dūbā jā-kā; dūhā ang ni-nī bashā-lai guri.
front-in my great sin has-been; now I you-of the-son-like am-not.
 Ībō-nī-fārang bufa bō-nī dangjia-rao nai-dada, ti-bā; 'rī hāmba-kē
This-upon the-father him-of the-servants having-seen, said; 'clothes good
lābo; bō-nī yao-hā yao-shatām gai-rī, ār bō-nī yēga-hā jūtā
bring; him-of the-hands-on ring placing-give, and him-of the-legs-on boots
ghai-rī. Āni-rao jī-mānī gabang kājū-nung. Ībō shūbāng ānī bashā
dressing-give. We feasting very will-be-merry. This man me-of the-son
mānang-hā tī-kā, dūhā finī tang-fin-kā; gāmā-bā, mai-fin-kā.'
formerly was-dead, now again has-revived-again; was-lost, is-found-again.'
 Ē jūbānī bō-rao kājū-mā balai-kā.
This on-account-of they to-be-merry prepared.

Bō-nī budda fādain-hā dōng-bā; fādain-nī-fārang nō
Him-of the-elder-brother the-field-in was; the-field-from the-house
 shampa-kā shō-dada bō damba shu-bā ār bai-bā kāna-mān
near having-arrived he the-music beating and dancing on-hearing,
 dangjia-rao-kē shūbāng shao-shī jirū-kā ār bō-kē shing-bā. 'Ībō biddi
the-servants a-man one called and him asked. 'This like-what
jā-kā?' Bō shainti-kā, 'ni-nī boifiang shō-dada fī-kā;
has-happened?' He replied, 'of-you the-younger-brother having-arrived has-come;
ni-nī bufa bandrā jerē-bā.' Ībō-nī-fārang bō gabang tamshi
of-you the-father feast has-given-to-eat.' This-upon he very-much angry
 baigō-kā ār nō bishing-hā tung-mā lai-ā-kā; dābō bō-nī bufa
became and the-house inside to-go did-not-wish; but him-of the-father
 bājir fī-hī būjai-bā. Bufa-kē bō shainti-kā, 'jaona, bishli maitē
outside coming pleaded. The-father-to he replied, 'behold, for-how-many years
 jung ang nālē-nālē ni-nī kūshi dang-bā; ang ni-nī shani-bā kānai-ā-bā
from I always of-you the-work have-done; I of-you the-orders not-heard
 guri; ishli maitē jung ābung-shī burūn-shā ānī kā-fiāng jung bandrā
never; for-so-many years from a-single-time a-kill me-of the-friends with feast
 jī-rī-mā ang-kē ning rī-bā guri. Ībō shūbāng, ni-nī bashā gējishā
to-eat-give me-to you have-given never. This man, your son harlots
 jung ni-nī boshtu dang-klai-kā, ār dūhā ning bō-kē bandrā jī-rim-dū.
with your goods has-thrown-away, and now you him a-feast give-to-eat.'
 Bufa Ībō-nī-fārang ti-bā, 'bashā, ning nālē-nālē ānī lūgu dōng-bā,
Father this-upon said, 'son, you always me-of with were,
 bishli ānī dōng-bā ishli ni-nī. Ībō shūbāng ni-nī boifiang
how-much me-of there-was so-much you-of. This man your younger-brother
 tī-kā, dūhā tang-fin-kā; gāmā-bā, mai-fin-kā; ē-jūbānī
was-dead, now has-become-alive-again; was-lost, is-found-again; for-this-reason
 āni-rao gabang kūshī dāng-dada dōng-nung.
we very pleased having-been-proper will-be.'

HŌJAI.

This dialect of Dīmā-sā is spoken by 2,750 people in the south-west of Nowgong District, between the area in which Lālūng is spoken, and North Cachar (the home of Dīmā-sā).

According to Mr. Gait,¹ Hōjai is a local name applied to the Kachāris in that part of Nowgong which was formerly under the rule of Tulārām Sēnāpati, who made himself independent of the Cachar kings of Khaspur on the death of Krishna-Chandra. His sovereignty of the country north of the Barail range was recognised by us in 1830, and he continued in enjoyment of it until his death in 1854, when it was annexed and amalgamated with the Nowgong District.

The name Hōjai is said to mean 'hill-man,' connected with the Bodo word *hāju*, a hill. The home of the tribe is mountainous. The language is clearly a dialect of Dīmā-sā. Mr. Damant, indeed, says that it is the purest form of the language, a statement which may be said to be borne out by the fact that one of the terminations used for forming the plural, *ērāo*, seems to be the original from which the standard Dīmā-sā plural termination *rao*, and the Lālūng *ru* or *rau*, have been derived.

The authorities on Hōjai have been dealt with in the introduction to Dīmā-sā.

The following imperfect account of the grammar of the dialect is based on the specimens and list of words, and depends on the correctness with which they have been recorded.

There is a regular tendency to aspirate tenues. Thus, the Dīmā-sā *tī*, die, becomes Hōjai *thēi*. So the Dīmā-sā *kē* (sign of the accusative) becomes *kha*.

The Pronoun of the third person is used as a definite article, as in the phrase—

pu jīm-kha pu-ni pishāo-hā ri, put *the* saddle on his back.

The plural is formed by the suffixes *puthu*, *ēra*, or *ērāo*. The standard Dīmā-sā *rao* also appears as *rāo*. *Ērāo* is evidently a fuller form of this.

The suffixes forming cases will be seen from the following declension—

Sing. Nom. *Pafā*, a father.

Acc. *Pafā-kha*, *-khu*, or *-ga*, a father.

Insts. *Pafā-jāng*, by a father.

Dat. *Pafā-ni-pānthā*, *pafā-nē*, to a father.

Abl. *Pafā-ni-fring*, from a father.

Gen. *Pafā-ni*, of a father.

Loc. *Pafā-hā*, on a father.

Plur. Nom. *Pafā-puthu*, *-ēra*, or *-ērāo*.

Acc. *Pafā-puthu-kha*, etc.

And so on.

Numerals, as usual, take generic prefixes. For human beings, both *shā* and *mā* are used. *Mā* is also used in counting and for animals generally. I have no information regarding inanimate objects.

¹ *Report on the Census of Assam*, 1891, p. 227.

The following are the principal Pronominal forms :—

I,	<i>Ang.</i>
My,	<i>Āni.</i>
We,	<i>Jung.</i>
Our,	<i>Jini, jung-ni.</i>
Thou,	<i>Nung.</i>
Thy,	<i>Nini, rung-ni</i> (or, contracted, <i>nu-ni</i>).
You,	<i>Ni-shi, nungni-shi.</i>
Your,	<i>Ni-shi-ni, nungni-shi-ni.</i>
He, that,	<i>Pu.</i>
His,	<i>Pu-ni.</i>
They,	<i>Pu shi, puni-shi.</i>
Their,	<i>Pu-shi-ni, puni-shi-ni.</i>
This,	<i>Ibu.</i>
Who?	<i>Sherē.</i>
Whose?	<i>Sherē-ni.</i>
What,	<i>Shumang, shimung.</i>

The Relative is the Assamese *jē*. The word for 'self' is *āfini* (gen. *āfini-ni*, own), which is corrupted from Assamese.

Note how the plural terminations can be added to the genitive singular, instead of to the base. The genitive termination *ni*, followed by *shi*, is probably the cause for Mr. Endle giving *nishi* as a termination of the plural in Dīmā-sā.

Pronominal prefixes occur in *nā-fā*, your father; *nu-fuang*, your younger brother. So *pa-fā* is, properly, 'his father,' and *pu-fuang*, 'his brother.' See the remarks on this point under the head of Dīmā-sā. Judging from these examples it would appear as if the vowel of the prefix was determined by that of the first syllable of the main word.

The list of words received from Nowgong gave no verbal forms. It is, however, easy to supply most of them from the specimens, and I have inserted such, in the printed list in italics. Taking the specimens as our guide we find the following system of conjugation.

The verb substantive is *dang*, am, is, are. *Dāo* is also used, as in *jau dao*, is tall. It makes a present definite, *dang-rē*, is. The past is *dang-bā*, was. The negative form is *ni-ā-khā*, am, is, are, not. In the parable there is an isolated occurrence of *nu-ni*-(for *nung-ni*)-*nang*, is thine. As in other connected dialects, the root *jā* means 'become.'

The following suffixes are used by the finite verb—

Present—*rē*, as in *mai-rē*, gets.

Present definite—*dāo*, as in *fai-dāo*, is coming.

Future—*nang*, as in *thei-nāng*, will say.

Past { —*khā*, as in *thei-khā*, said.

{ —*bā*, as in *naikhā-ba*, wished.

Imperative—no term., as in *ri*, give.

Infinitive (verbal noun)—*mā*, as in *jā-mā*, to become. Its genitive is used as a kind of gerund; as in *jā-mā-ni*, of being.

Infinitive (of purpose)—*gābā*, as in *thāng-gābā*, (did not wish) to go.

Conjunctive Participle—*hi*, as in *run-hi*, having divided.

Causal verbs, as usual, are formed by adding the root 'to give,' as in *ji-ri*, to give to eat; *kēng-ri*, to cause to wear.

Inceptive verbs are formed with the root *fai*, come, as in *jā-fai-khā*, began to be.

The following are examples of negative verbs:—

Shēbai-ā, (I) did not transgress.

Ri-ā, (thou) gavest not.

Ji-ri-ā-khā, did not give to eat.

Ni-ā-khā, am not.

Mujungi-ā-khā, did not wish.

Although all these forms do not readily lend themselves to analysis, it is perfectly plain that the negating syllable is *ā*.

[No. 14.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

DĪMĀ-SĀ OR HILLS KACHĀRĪ.

HŌJAI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT NOWGONG.)

SPECIMEN I.

Shibēn shā-si-ni pāshā mā-gani dang-bā. Pu-ni khāsēdāoyābā
Man person-one-of sons individual-two were. His younger
 pa-fā-kha thēi-khā, 'A bābā, nini mālbastu jē bhāg āni-pānthā
his-father-to said, 'O father, your goods that portion me-to
 kālai-rē pu-khu nung āni-pānthā ri.' Pāhā pa-fā āfini-ni bastu
falleth that thou me-to give.' Then his-father his-own goods
 pu-shi-ni-pānthā ran-hi ri-khā. Pu-ni khīsai-yāhang-hā pu khāsēbā
them-to having-divided gave. This-of little-after that younger
 pāshā āfini-ni khērēp rāng mithēm-hi kejēng rāji-hā thāng-hi dushta
son his all money gathering far country having-gone vicious
 khushi khālai-hi khērēp-kha-ba shēbai-hi shājām-khā. Pu-ni khērēp rāng
work doing all-even having-wasted spoiled. His all money
 jān-hi pu rāji-hā khub āsāri jā-khā: pāhā pu dukhi-shājāmā
having-spent that country-in mighty famine arose: then he in-want
 jā-fai-khā. Iyāhang-hā pu pu rāji-ni na-shi-hā āshray lābāhā:
began-to-be. Afterwards he that country-of citizen-with shelter took:
 hana rākhū-gābā pu shibēn āfini-ni hādi-hā haihā-khā. Pāhā
swine to-feed that man his field-in sent. There
 hana jiā-bā mājari-jāng pu āfini-ni ha kāblai-gābā naikhā-bā, pu-kha
swine did-eat husks-with he his belly to-fill wished, him-to
 shā-si-ba munshiba ji-ri-ā-khā. Iyāhang-hā tat mai-hi
person-one-even anything to-eat-gave-not. After senses having-got
 pu thēi-khā, 'āni pafā-ni srāoba jāhijihiba bastu āru pu-ni-fring
he said, 'my father's servants eatable things and that-then
 bārā mai-rē, adēba āng hukhrināuāng thēimājā-dāo. Āng pajā-hi
more have, but I with-hunger perish. I having-arisen
 bābā-nē arū thāng-hi ibu kārāo thēi-nāng "A bābā, Sarga-ni
father-to near going this word will-say "O father, Heaven-of
 hāmyaiyābā āru nung nubābānang pāp khālai-khā. Nini pāshā
against and thee sight-in sin did. Thy son
 pumāng-jāng miā-jā-mā-ni āru jugya nī-ā-khā; nini rāng-lāyābā
name-by called-being-of any-more worthy not-am; thy money-taker

sākar-lai āng-kha khālai." ' Iyāhang-hā pu paijā-hi pafā-nē rugang-hā
servant-as me make. " ' *After he having-arisen father-to near*
 thāng-khā. Adēba kējēnghā-tāng-bāhānāng pafā pu-kha nu-hi,
went. But great-way-off his-father him having-seen,
 khāchāo-hi, khai-hi, pu-ni kada-hā rēm-hi khudum-khā. Pāhā
having-compassion, having-run, his neck-on having-seized kissed. Then
 pāshā pu-kha thēi-khā, 'A baba, Sarga-ni hāmyaiyāba āru nung nubāhānang
son him-to said, 'O father, Heaven-of against and thy sight-in
 āng pāp khālai-khā; nini pāshā pumāng-jāng miā-jā-mā-ni āru jugya
I sin did; thy son name-by called-being-of any-more worthy
 ni-ā-khā.' Adēba pafā sākar-rāoba thēi-khā, 'khērēp-thābā hāmdāoyābā rēi
not-am.' But his-father servants-to said, 'all-than best robe
 lābābā, ibu-kha kēng-ri; pu-ni iyā-hā iyā-sēdēm, ēkā-hā poiār
bring-forth, this-(one)-to cause-to-wear; his hand-on ring, feet-on shoe
 ri-hā; āru jung ji-hi lung-hi khājājālai-nāng; chumung-nē
put-on; and (let)-us having-eaten having-drunk be-merry; for
 ibu āni pāshā thēi-nānāng-ba, āru thāng-jā-hi tāng-khā; āru
this my son although-was-dead, and alive-having-become survived; and
 kāmā-nānāng-ba, mai-khā.' Pāhā pu-shi khājājālai-mā-jā-khā.
although-was-lost, is-found.' Then they to-be-merry-became.

Pu-ni shomoi-hā pu-ni pāshā tēdāoyābā fetēng-hā dang-bā: iyāhang-hā pu
This-of time-at his son elder field-in was: afterwards he
 fai-hi na rugung-hā shā-fai-hi tambā āru paibā-ni shabad khānā-khā.
having-come house nigh having-approached music and dancing-of sound heard.
 Pāhā pu sākar shā-si-kha juru-hi sang-khā, 'ibu kārāo-ni kārān
Then he servant person-one having-called asked, 'this word-of reason
 shimung?' Pāhā sākar thēi-khā, 'nung-ni pufuang fai-khā; āru nini
what?' Then servant said, 'thy younger-brother is-come; and thy
 pafā pu-kha shāo-hām-hi mai-bāni ji-ri-khā lung-ri-khā.'
father him safe-and-sound receiving-on-account-of hath-given-to-eat hath-given-to-drink.'
 Pāhā pu thāmshi-paiga-hi na-sing-hā thāng-gābā mujungi-ā-khā; ār-bāni
Then he having-become-angry house-in-to to-go would-not; therefore
 pafā paiji-hā paiga-hi pu-kha falā-khā. Pāhā pu pafā-ga
father out having-come him-to entreated. And he his-father-to
 thēi-khā, 'nai, āng isi-din nini sēbāsukdi khālai-hi,
said, 'lo, I these-many-days thee-of service having-done,
 nangshihāba nini hukum shēbai-ā; khāfuyungthu-rāo-nē lugu
ever-even thy commandment transgressed; friends with
 mālāo-gābā āni-pānthā brin-pāshā mā-si-ba ri-ā. adēba nini
to-make-merry me-to goat-young-one animal-one-even gavest-not; but thy
 pu pāshā bēshyā-nē lugu nini rāng shēbai-hithār-khā bu fai-bāhānang,
this son harlots with thy money decoyed he was-come,

pu-ni-pānthā nung khub ji-ri-khā lung-ri-khā.' Pāhā pu thēi-khā,
him-for thou well gavest-to-eat gavest-to-drink. Afterwards he said,
 'A āni pāshā, nung saiphrām-ba āni lugu-nung dang, āru āni
 'O my son, thou ever-even me-of with art, and my
 jē-jē dang, khērē-ba nuni-nang; adēba nini ibu nu-fuang
whatever is, all-even is-thine; but thy this thy-younger-brother
 thēi-nānāng-ba, āra thāng-jā-khā; kāmā-nānāng-ba, mai-khā; ār-bāni
although-was-dead, and living-became; although-was-lost, is-found; therefore
 jung khājājālāi mānāng-rē.'
we merry should-make.'

[No. 15.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BĀRĀ OR BODO GROUP.

DĪMĀ-SĀ OR HILLS KACHĀRĪ.

HŌJAI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT NOWGONG.)

SPECIMEN II.

QUESTION.

ANSWER.

Nini pumāng shumang?

Your name what?

Āni pumāng Āsirām.

My name Āsirām.

Nini na pārā-hā?

Your house where?

Āni na Rangkhāng Mauzā.

My house (in)-Rangkhāng Mauzā.

Nung shimung khālai-hi ji-rē?

You what doing eat?

Ang Maṇḍal khusi dang-rē.

I village-head-man work am.

Nini kisām-hā bisilai khājānā jā-rē?

Your circle-in how-much revenue is?

Prāya rājā-talai jā-rē.

About 600 are.

Rāyat bisilai dang?

Raiyats how-many are?

Uchikrēy rājāthām-lai jā-fu-rē.

Many-not 300-about may-be.

Nini na-hā shibēn bisilai dang?

Your house-in men how-many are?

Miājāng misānjujāng ji.

Men women ten.

Nini tāgālai mai pēdē jā-khā?

Your this-season paddy how grew?

Khob hām-khā.

Very good-was.

Bisilai mai mai-khā?

How-much paddy got?

Ji-mā-ni jōkhājāng mai-khā.

To-eat-of enough got.

Nishi prā dii lung-rē?

You wherefrom water drink?

Jung bil-ni dii lung-rē.

We lake-of water drink.

Nishi-ni na-ni-fring bil-hā bisilai

Your house-from lake-to how

Jini na bil rugung-hā.

Our house lake (is) near.

jēng-bēi?

far?

GĀRŌ OR MĀNDĒ KUSIK.

The Gārōs call themselves 'Māndē,' which is the word in their vernacular for 'man'.

Gārō is spoken principally by the inhabitants of the Garo Hills, and also in the plains at their feet, *viz.*, the Districts of Kamrup, Goalpara, the State of Cooch Behar, the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, and Dacca. It is, moreover, spoken by small numbers of people in Sibsagar, Darrang, Nowgong, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills (where it is called 'Dyko'), and Sylhet.

Besides the standard dialect, and forms of speech returned simply as 'Gārō,' without any dialectic designation, the following names have been returned as those of dialects of this language. In order to complete the subject particulars are given for the standard and unspecified dialects also.

Dialect.	Where spoken.	Number of speakers.	
Standard or Āchik	Garo Hills	30,000	
	Goalpara	11,700	
	Kamrup	5,100	
(Under name of 'Māndē')	Mymensingh	8,600	55,400
Ābeng	Garo Hills	33,000	
	Mymensingh	5,000	38,000
Ātong, Āting, or Kuchu	Garo Hills	10,000	
	Mymensingh	5,000	15,000
Āwi	Garo Hills		20,000
Chibok	Garo Hills		1,500
Dālu	Garo Hills		500
Ruḡā	Garo Hills		500
The so-called 'Kōch' dialects	Dacca	4,500	
	Garo Hills	5,500	
	Goalpara	300	10,300
Unspecified	Sibsagar	430	
	Darrang	600	
	Nowgong	1,200	
	Sylhet	550	
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	670	
	Cooch Behar	1,200	
	Jalpaiguri	4,013	
	Dacca	200	8,863
GRAND TOTAL			150,063

It will be understood that most of these figures are merely rough approximations. No attempt was made at the last census to separate out the different dialects. It is to be regretted that I have not succeeded in obtaining any specimens of several of those mentioned above.

The Gārōs call their language 'Māndē Kusik,' *i.e.*, the language of the men, or 'Āchik Kusik,' *i.e.*, the language of the hill men. All the dialects bear a strong resemblance to each other, though to a foreigner, learning to converse with the natives, the differences are striking enough. The Ātong or Kuchu dialect presents the greatest

variation. Gārōs from other parts of the Garo Hills can make themselves fairly well understood wherever they go, except in the Ātong country. Ābeng is the dialect of the western half of the Garo Hills, Āchik of the centre, Āwi of the north-east, and Ātong of the Lower Someswari Valley in the south-east of the Garo Hills, and the north-east of the District of Mymensingh. Chibok and Rugā are spoken only in a few small villages at the head-waters of the Nitai River, and Dālu at the village of that name on the Bogai. *Māndē* is said to be a corruption of *mān-nī dē*, child of Mān. The Gārōs, like all the natives of the Assam Valley, call the Burmese *Mān*, and according to their tradition they came from the home of the *Mān*.

Gārō and Bārā or Plains Kachārī are by far the two most important members of the Bodo group. Between them, their speakers number more than 420,000 souls. In the introduction to the Bodo group, I have quoted Mr. Gait's account of the main features of the Bārā language, and I cannot do better than here quote the passage on page 161 of the Census Report of Assam for 1891, in which he compares it with Gārō :—

'The Gārō language is spoken by the Gārō tribe, which has its home in the Hills to which it has given its name. The very close affinity to Kachārī both in its vocabulary, and grammatical structure, is clearly seen from the vocables, forms of declension, and sentences given by Mr. Endle in the note prefixed to his Kachārī grammar. A few further points of resemblance are noted briefly below. Adjectives in Gārō, as in Kachārī, generally follow the noun they qualify, the case ending being in that case attached to the adjective and not to the noun. They undergo no change to make them agree with the gender and number of the noun. Comparison is expressed by the dative case of the noun, to which is added some word meaning 'than.' The superlative degree is formed by the use of a word signifying 'all' and the word 'than' affixed to the adjective. The numerals differ from Kachārī in being arranged on a decimal system, but, so far as the Kachārī numerals go, the words used are practically identical. There is this further similarity, that the Gārō numerals, like the Kachārī, take varying prefixes according to the class of objects to which they are applied. When human beings are referred to, *sāk* (Kachārī *sā*) is prefixed; for irrational animals the corresponding prefix is *mīng* (Kachārī *mā*), and for inanimate objects *gē* (Kachārī, *gīng* or *thai*). The conjugation of the verb is similar to Kachārī, but the particles used are different.¹ The potential mood, as in Kachārī, is expressed by words signifying ability, etc., added to the infinitive of the main verb. Except in the imperative, where *dā* precedes the verb, as in Kachārī, the negative is expressed by the addition of the word *jā* (Kachārī *ā*) after the verb, and the same particle is also used to make adjectives express a negative quality. The interrogative particle *mā* (Kachārī *nā*) is usually placed, as in Kachārī, at the end of the sentence.'

Gārō has no written character of its own. The local missionaries write it in both the Bengali and the Roman characters. The Bible has been translated into Āchik by them, in which dialect altogether about a hundred thousand copies of books have been printed including a dictionary, school books, religious works, and a monthly periodical which is now in the twentieth year of its existence.

Although Gārō possesses no aspirated consonants, we find, when it is written in the Bengali character, letters like ঋ (*kha*), ঠ (*tha*), and ড (*pha*). These aspirations merely represent the greater stress which is laid on a consonant when it is at the commencement of a syllable, just as, in English, the *p* in 'pile' is more strongly pronounced than the *p* in 'map.' This false aspiration is not shown in writing Gārō in the Roman character, these letters being represented by *ka*, *ta*, and *pa*, respectively. Gārō has only one sibilant,—a dental *s*. Its pronunciation, however, fluctuates. Some Gārōs use a sound approaching *sh* as well as *s*, but there is no uniformity in their practice, and none of them ever pronounce it quite like the *sh* in 'should,' but always through the front teeth. I have hence written only *s* throughout.

¹ There are, however, resemblances; e.g., the Gārō *engā*, signifying the present definite corresponds to the Kachārī *langman*; and *gen*, the sign of the future, to the Kachārī *gun*.

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GĀRŌ SKELETON GRAMMAR.

I. PRONUNCIATION.—The alphabet is *ā, i, ī, u, e, ē, o, ō, ai; ng; k, g; ch; j; t, d, n; p, b, m; y, r, l, w, s; h*. These are sounded as in Dēvanāgarī, except that *o* has the sound of *o* in 'song.' The letter *ō* has the sound of the second *o* in 'promote.' The letter *u* has the sound of *u* in 'full.' It is never pronounced long, as in 'rule.' The letter *ng* is pronounced as in 'song.' An apostrophe in the middle or at the end of a word indicates a jerky, staccato, utterance of the preceding syllable. Regarding aspirated consonants, and the pronunciation of *s* see p. 69.

II. NOUNS.—There is no grammatical gender. Sex is indicated by special words in the case of human beings, and by adding words for 'male' and 'female' in the case of the lower animals. **Plurality** is indicated by adding a noun of multitude, usually *rāng*, all. Declension is by suffixes, which are added to the base without causing any euphonic change. When an adjective follows a noun, the suffixes are added to it, and not to the noun. Thus:—

	Sing.	Plur.	<p>Adjectives usually follow the noun they qualify. They do not change for gender. The suffixes denoting case are placed after the adjective. Thus <i>māndē nāmā</i>, a bad man; <i>māndē nāmā-nī</i>, of a bad man, and so on.</p> <p>Numerals are always used with generic nouns, thus <i>sāk</i> is used when human beings are counted, <i>gē</i> when inanimate things are counted, <i>māng</i> when animals are counted, and <i>bol</i> when trees are counted. These nouns are prefixed to the numerals. Thus <i>māndē sāk gnī</i>, two men. The prefix <i>gē</i> is also employed in simple counting, thus, <i>gē-sā, gē-qnī, gē-gītām</i>, one, two, three. This is also used in Abeng, but in Atong, Kōch and Jai-paiguri it becomes <i>gō</i> (<i>gōi</i> or <i>gō</i>), and in Rugā <i>gai</i>. At twenty, these particles are added between the tens and the units.</p>
Nom.	<i>song, a village.</i>	<i>song-rāng.</i>	
Acc.	<i>song-kō.</i>	<i>song-rāng-kō.</i>	
Inst.	<i>song-chī.</i>	<i>song-rāng-chī.</i>	
Dat.	<i>song-nā.</i>	<i>song-rāng-nā.</i>	
Abi.	<i>{ song-ō-nī.</i> <i>{ song-ō-nī-kō.</i>	<i>{ song-rāng-ō-nī.</i> <i>{ song-rāng-ō-nī-kō.</i>	
Gen.	<i>song-nī.</i>	<i>song-rāng-nī.</i>	
Loc.	<i>{ song-ō.</i> <i>{ song-ō-nī.</i> <i>{ song-chī.</i> <i>{ song-chī-nā.</i>	<i>{ song-rāng-ō.</i> <i>{ song-rāng-ō-nā.</i> <i>{ song-rāng-chī.</i> <i>{ song-rāng-chī-nā.</i>	
Voc.	<i>ō song.</i>	<i>ō song-rāng.</i>	

III. PRONOUNS.—The Personal pronouns have distinct forms for the singular and for the plural. They are: (1) *āngā*, I; *ā-chingā*, we (including the person addressed); *chingā* (excluding him); (2) *nā'ā*, thou; *nā'simāng*, you; (3) *uā*, he; *uā-māng*, they. Some of these change their forms before the case suffixes. Thus, *āngā* becomes *āng*, as in *āng-nī*, my; *ā-chingā* and *chingā* drop the final *ā*, as in *ching-nī*, our; *nā'ā* becomes *nāng* as in *nāng-nī*, thy. The others do not change. Thus *nā'simāng-nī*, your. The Demonstrative pronouns are *iā*, pl. *iā-rāng*, this, and *uā*, that. Their oblique forms are *i* and *u*. *Sā* and *sāwā* are Interrogative pronouns, and mean 'who?' *mai* is 'what?'. There is no Relative pronoun, a participle or verbal noun being used instead. The Reflexive pronoun is *ān'thāng*, own.

IV. VERBS.—Verbs Substantive. These are *dong* and *gūng* which mean to 'exist' and *ong*, to be (a copula). The letter *ā* may also be used as a copula. Thus *nāmā-ā*, it is good. *nok*, a house; *nok-ī*, it is a house. The principal word is in fact treated as if it were a verbal root.

Gārō verbs do not change for number or person, both of which are indicated by the subject. There is, hence, only one form for all numbers and persons of each tense. The various ideas connoted by mood and tense are indicated by suffixes as in the following conjugation of the verb *dok*, beat.

Present. *āngā dok-ā*, I beat.

Pres. Definite. *āngā dok-eng-ā*, *āngā dok-ē dong-ā*, I am beating.

Imperfect. *āngā dok-eng-ā-hā*, *āngā dok-eng-ā-chim*, *āngā dok-eng-ōm* (dialectic), I was beating.

Past. *āngā dok-ā-hā*, *āngā dok-jok*, *āngā dok-ā-chim*, *āngā dok-īm* (dialectic), I beat. *Dok-ā-hā* is also used as a perfect.

Perfect. *āngā dok-ā-hā*, I have beaten.

Pluperfect. *āngā dok-ā-hā-chim*, I beat a long time ago, I had beaten.

Future. *āngā dok-gen* and (dialectic) *āngā dok-nim*, I shall beat.

Imperative. *nā'ā doklō*, beat thou.

Subjunctive Pres. *āngā dok-nā mān-nā*, I may beat.

Past. *āngā dok-gen-chim*, had I beaten.

Infinitive. *dok-nā*, to beat.

Participles.

Conditional. *dok-ō-dō*, if beating.

Present. *dok-ō*, beating.

Past. *dok-ō-ā*, having beaten.

Verbal nouns.

Active, *dok-gipā*, he who beats. This suffix is also used with nouns, much like the Hindostāni *vālī*.

Passive, *dok-gimān*, he who is beaten, so *rit-gimān*, that which is built.

The Causal Verb is formed by adding *āt* to the root, as *āngā dok-āt-ā*, I cause to beat.

The Passive Verb " " *ā-ā' mīn'* to the root, as *āngā dok-ā-hā mīn'-ā*, I am beaten.

The Intensive Verb " " *bō* to the root, as *āngā dok-bō-ī-hā*, I have well beaten.

The Negative Verb " " *pā* to the root, as *āngā dok-pā-ī*, I do not beat. The future is *dok-ī-wā*. The Imperative is *dok-nā-bō*.

The Interrogative particle *mā* is usually put at the end of the sentence, as *nā'ā u-nā kkhān-ī mā*, do you fear?

With regard to the preceding skeleton grammar, the following additional remarks, which are mainly based on information kindly supplied by the Reverend M. C. Mason, will be found of use.

The staccato pronunciation of a vowel, which is indicated by an apostrophe, is what in more Eastern Indo-Chinese languages is called a 'tone.' In them it is known as the 'abrupt tone.'

It is to be noted that Gārō words and modifications are freely built up by, or contracted from, other Gārō forms. For example take the case-endings; *ō* is the sign of the Locative, *nī* of the genitive, and *kō* of the accusative; *ō-nī*, of in, becomes 'from'; again, *ō-nī-kō* is 'from,' but always implies separation by some force, so that the action causing the separation terminates, as it were, upon an object which is indicated by *kō*. Similarly, nouns in any case can be treated as verbs, as *ā'būō*, in a field; *ā'būō-chim* (he) was in the field. As an example of contraction we may take *rē'bāngā*, is coming, which is formed from *rē'bāē*, coming, and *ong'ā*, is. This is plainer in Ābeng, where the form is *rē'bāongā*. In the first the initial *o* of *ong'ā* has been elided, and, in the second, the final *ē* of *rē'bāē*.

In regard to pronouns, *ā'chingā*, we (including the person addressed), is contracted from *nā'ā*, thou, and *chingā*, we. A form *nā'chingā* is still in use. In Kamrup we have *ān'chingā*. *Āngā-chim*, means 'it was I.'

The three auxiliary verbs *dong*, *ong'*, and *gnāng* (or in Kamrup *gnung*) differ slightly in meaning. *Ong'ā* is the copula, 'is.' *Gnāng* means 'there is' or 'is there?' *Dongā* is a stronger form than *gnāng*, and is probably a contraction of *donē ong'ā*, is being placed (see above for the contraction), by dropping the *onē*.

In verbs, the present definite is a contracted form, as explained above. In the past tenses the termination *āhā* is a simple indefinite past, while *chim* is a definite past and is added to other tenses, as in *dokā-chim*, *dokengā-chim*, *dokengāhā-chim*. With the future it implies a past condition contrary to reality. In Ābeng *chim* becomes *ming*, and in Rugā *minō*. *Āhā* and *jok* are often used interchangeably, especially by careless speakers, but, properly, *jok* gives more the force of the perfect. Thus, *nikāhā*, (he) saw, but *nikjok*, (he) has seen. There is, really, no form for a pluperfect ('I had beaten'). A past tense must be used, and the meaning judged from the context.

There are several future endings with various shades of meaning. Thus *rē'āng-gen*, (he) will go; *rē'āng-gen-jok* (implying a completed determination), (he) has decided to go; *rē'āng-nākā* (contracted from *rē'āng-nā-skā*), (he) wishes to go; *gū* (contracted from *gennī*, of the will) implies a certain future, as *ā'chingā sī-gū mēndē*, we are men who are destined to die.

There is a difference in meaning between the verbs *rē'ā* and *rē'āngā*. The first implies merely voluntary motion (Hindī *chal'nā*), and the second that motion is away from (Hindī, *chalā jānā*), or continued (to go along).

An almost limitless number of particles may be used to express manner, degree, or character of the action, actor, or object acted upon, by placing the particle after the verbal root. Thus *ē* (derived from *rē'ā*, go, compare the Kamrup form) in *nik-ē-jok*, for *rē'āngē nikjok*, (he) went and saw; *nik-bē-āhā*, (he) saw intensely; *nik-tok-jok*, (he) saw all, or all saw, according to the context.

Ārō, the usual word for 'and,' is of course borrowed from Bengali. The pure

Gārō idiom is to use the particle *mu*, *māng* or *ming*, meaning 'with,' according to dialect or locality. Thus, *Jōhon-mu Jākōb rē'āngē nikāhā*, John and James went and saw.

The letter *n* is used to express emphasis or definiteness, and may be used at the end of any word, or any part of a word, according to conception. Thus *uā*, that; *uān*, that one; *āngnī*, my; *āngnīn*, mine; *uān-ō*, in that one; *u-n-ō-n*, at that (time) (here the *n* is added twice). If the final letter of the principal word is a consonant, a vowel is inserted, as in *pilāk-ān*, all.

ĀCHIK OR STANDARD DIALECT.

This dialect was returned from the Garo Hills District under the name of *Mā-chi*. It is the form of the Gārō language which is used by the local missionaries for literary purposes, and is fast superseding the other dialects. It is the speech illustrated in the preceding grammatical sketch. It is spoken in its purity in the centre of the Garo Hills, but also appears, with slight variations in Goalpara, Kamrup, and Mymensingh. In the last-named district it is called *Māndē*, which is the Gārō word for 'man.'

The number of its speakers is as follows:—

Garo Hills	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30,000
Goalpara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,700
Kamrup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,100
Mymensingh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,600
TOTAL												.	55,400

These figures are only approximate estimates, as no attempt has been made in the census of 1891 to classify the Gārō dialects.

The following version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son in the Āchik dialect is taken from the existing translation of the gospel of St. Luke by the Reverend M. C. Mason of Tura. I seize this opportunity of expressing my obligations to that gentleman for much valuable information regarding the Gārō language generally, and also for the kindness with which he has prepared the list of words in the Rugā dialect.

The version is first given in the Bengali character, to show how Gārō is written in that alphabet, and subsequently in the usual method in the Roman character with interlinear translation.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

GARÔ.

ÂCHIK OR STANDARD DIALECT.

BENGALI CHARACTER.

(The Rev. M. C. Mason.)

(GARÔ HILLS.)

বাদিরাবা মান্দেরি দেফাহ্বে সাকগি গুংচিম্। উয়ামাংওনি অক্গিতে ফাগিপাথো ইনাহা, ও আফা, গামোনি আংনা গাংআকগি ফাল্খো আংনা অন্‌বো। উনোন্ উয়া উয়ামাংনা জাংগিথাংআনিথো স্য়াল্‌জক্। উন্‌জামানো আদিতা সাল্‌ অংওয়া উয়া দেঅক্গিতে ফিলাক গাম্‌থো রাংচিমংএ সং চেলাংচি রেআংজক্; আরো উয়ানো নাম্‌গিজা দাকারিন্ গাম্‌থাংখো রুসিয়াহা। আরো উনি ফিলাক্‌খোন খরচ খামানোয়া উয়া সংও বিলংএ খারাপ্‌ অংবেয়াহা। উনোন্ উয়া চাংআদিবাংজক্। আরো উয়া রেআংএ উয়া সংনি সাকসাও দংনাপজক্; আরো উয়া উথো ওয়াক্‌ নিরিকচিনা আংথাং আংবাওনা ওয়াতাতাহা। আরো উয়া ওয়াকনি চাংআনি বিখাপ্‌রাংচি অক্‌ গাপাংনা সিক্‌বেয়াচিম্; ইন্দিবা ফিলাকবা উনা অন্‌জাজক্। ইন্দিবা উয়া গিসিক্‌ রাংফিলে ইন্‌জক্, থাংখা রাংগিপা আফানি বাদিতা নখল্‌রাং চাংআনিথো নাংগে মান্‌এংআ; ইন্দিবা আংআ ইআনো অক্‌থিয়ে সিনাসিয়েংআ! আংআ চাংখাতে আংথাং ফাওনা রেআংএ উনা ইন্‌গেন, ও আফা, আংআ সাল্‌গিনা আরো নাংনি নিকাও ফাপ্‌থো দাকাহা; নাংনি দেফাহ্বেনে মিংখুনা নিথোজা; নাংনি থাংখা রাংগিপা নখল্‌ সাকসা গিতা আংখো দাক্‌বো। উনিথোয়া উয়া চাংখাতে আংথাং ফাওনা রেবাজক্। উনোন্ চেলেং-কিথিওন্ উনি ফাংআ উথো নিকসোয়ে খামাচাকজক্; আরো দাআরিয়াংএ উথো গিপাকে খুদিমবেয়াহা। উওন উয়া দেফাহ্বে উথো ইনাহা, ও আফা, আংআ সাল্‌গিনা, আরো নাংনি নিকাও ফাপ্‌থো দাকাহা; নাংনি দেফাহ্বে ইনে মিংখুনা নিথোজা। ইন্দিবা ফাগিপা অংথাং নখল্‌রাংখো আগানাহা, জল্‌জল চলা নাম্‌বাতাথো রাংবায়ো উথো গানংবো, আরো উনি জাকোনা জাক্‌সেহ্‌ আরো জাংওনা জাংথোপ্‌ অন্‌বো; আংচিং চাংএ খাংচানা। মায়না আংনি ইয়া দেফাহ্বে সিয়াহাচিম্, ইন্দিবা থাংচাফিলাহা; আরো গিমাহাচিম্, ইন্দিবা মান্‌ফিলাহা। উনোন্ উয়ামাং খাংচানা আংবাচেংজক্ ॥

আরো উনি দেফাহ্বে দাল্‌বাংগিপা আংবাওচিম্। উনিথোয়া উয়া রেবায়ো নকোনা দেফাংবাওয়া গ্রিপ্‌ ২ চুকাথো থুহা। উনোন্ নখল্‌রাংওনি সাকসাথো অকামে, ইয়ারাং মায় অংআ ইনে সিংআহা। উনোন্ উয়া উনা আগানাহা, নাংনি জংগিপা রেবাহা; আরো নাংনি কাতা উথো আন্‌সেংএ মান্‌সোয়ানা আলানিথো দাকাহা। উনোন্ উয়া খাংওনাংএ নিংচি নাপাংনা সিক্‌জাজক্। উওন্ উনি ফাংআ অংথাংবায়ো উথো মল্‌মল্‌জক্। ইন্দিবা উয়া আগানচাকে ফাগিপাথো ইনাহা, নিবো, ইন্দিবা বিল্‌সি আংআ নাংনা গামাহা, চাংসাবা নাংনি গেংএতাথো চাক্‌চিক্‌খুজা; ইন্দিবা রিপেংফারাং বাকসা খাংচানা মান্‌না গিতা নাংআ চাংসাবা আংনা দবক্‌ বিনা মাংসাথো অন্‌খুজা; ইন্দিবা জেন্‌সালো নাংনি ইয়া দেফাহ্বে, দারিরাং বাকসা নাংনি জাংগিথাংআনিথো মিনোকগিপা রেবাহা, উনান্‌ নাংআ আলানিথো দাকাহা। উওন উয়া উনা ইনাহা, দেদে, নাংআ ফাংনান্‌ আং বাকসা গুং, আরো আংনি ফিলাকান নাংনি। ইন্দিবা আংচিং খাংচানা আরো থাংসোক্‌না নাংআ; মায়না নাংনি ইয়া জংগিপা সিয়াহাচিম্, ইন্দিবা থাংচাফিলাহা; আরো গিমাহাচিম্, ইন্দিবা মান্‌ফিলাহা ॥

[No. 16.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BĀRĀ OR BODO GROUP.

GĀRŌ.

ĀCHIK, OR STANDARD, DIALECT.

(GARŌ HILLS.)

(The Rev. M. C. Mason.)

Bādiabā mādē-nī dē-pāntē sāk-gnī gnāng-chim. Uā-māng'-ō n
A-certain man's son person-two were. Them-from
 okgitē pā-gipā-kō in-ā-hā, 'ō ā-pā, gām-ō-ni āng-ā
the-younger him-who-was-the-father-to said, 'O my-father property-from me-to
 gā'ākgnī pāl-kō āng-nā on'-bō'. Unōn uā uā-māng'-nā jāng-gitāngā-ni-kō
about-to-fall share me-to give.' Then he them-to the means-of-lying
 suāl-jok. Un-jā'mānō āditā sāl ong'-ōā uā dē-okgitē pilāk gām-kō
divided. Of-that after some day having-been that son-youngest all property
 rā'chimong-ē song chelā'-chī rē'āng-jok, ārō uānō nām-gijā dākāri-n
collecting country distant-to went-away, and there good-not doing-only
 gām-tāng-kō rusi-ā-hā. Ārō u-nī pilāk-kō-n khoroeh kā'mān-ōā u
property-own wasted. And his all-even expenditure having-been made that
 song-ō bilongē kārāp ong'-bē-ā-hā. Unōn uā chā'āsibā-eng-jok.
country-in excessive famine was-very. Then he was-beginning-with-scarcity-to-eat
 Ārō uā rē'āng-ē uā song-nī sāk-sā-ō dong-nāp-jok; ārō uā u-ko
And he going-away that country-of person-one-on stay-entered; and he his
 wāk nīrik-chī-nā ā'tāng ā'hā-ō-nā wātāt-ā-hā. Ārō uā wāk-nī chā'ā-ā
swine watching-for his-own field-to sent. And he swine's eating
 bikāp-rāng-chī ok gāpāt-nā sīk-bē-ā-chim; indibā pilāk-bā u-ko
pods-by-means-of belly filling-to wished-very-much; but every-one like
 on'-jā-jok. Indibā uā gisik rā'pil-ē in-jok, 'tāngkā rā'-gipā ā-pā-ni
gore-not. But he mind taking-again said, 'money taker my-father
 bādītā nokol-rāng chā'ā-nī-kō āgrē mām'-eng-ā. indibā āngā
have-many servant food in-excess are-getting, but I
 ekkri-ē sināsi-eng-ā. Āngā chākāt-ē ā'tāng pā-ō-nā rē'āng-ē u-ko
being-hungry am-about-to-die. I arising my-own father-to going-away him
 in-gen, "ō ā-pā, āngā sālgī-nā ārō nāng'-nī nikā-ō pāp-kō dāk-ā-ā
will say, 'O my-father, I heaven-to and thy sight-in sin did,
 nāng'-nī dē-pāntē 'n-ē mingku-nā nitō-jā; nāng'-nī tāngkā rā'-gī-ā
thy son saying call-still-to-for worthy-not; thy money taker
 nokol sāk-sā gitā āng-kō dāk-bō." U-nī khōā uā chākāt-ē ā'tāng
servant person-one like me make." That-of after he arising his-own
 pā-ō-nā rē'bā-jok. Unōn chel'engpitiōn u-nī pā-ā u-kō naksō-ā
father-to come. Then her-arriving getting his father him seeing-brought

kā'sāchāk-jok, ārō dāāriāng-ē u-kō gipāk-ē ku'dim-bē-ā-hā. Uōn uā
pitied, and running him embracing kissed-very-much. Then that
 dē-pāntē u-kō in-ā-hā, 'ō ā-pā, āngā sālgī-nā ārō nāng'-nī nikā-ō
son him-to said, 'O my-father, I heaven-to and thy sight-in
 pāp-kō dāk-ā-hā; nāng'-nī dē-pāntē in-ē mīngku-nā nitō-jā.' Indibā
sin did; thy son saying call-still-to worthy-not.' But
 pā-gipā ā'tāng nokol-rāng-kō āgān-ā-hā, 'jol'jol cholā
he-who-was-the-father his-own servants-to said, 'immediately (a)-coat
 nāmbātā-kō rā'bā-ē u-kō gānāt-bō, ārō u-nī jāk-ō-nā jākstem ārō jā'-ō-nā
(the)-best bringing him clothe, and his hand-on (a)-ring and foot-on
 jā'-kōp on'-bō; ā'ching chā'-ē katchā-nā. Mai-nā āng-nī iā dē-pāntē
sandal give; (let)-us eating rejoice. For my this son
 sī-ā-hā-chim, indibā tāngchāpil-ā-hā; ārō gim-ā-hā-chim, indibā
had-died, but has-come-back-to-life; and had-been-lost, but
 mām'pil-ā-hā.' Unōn uā-māng' katchā-nā ā'bācheng-jok.
has-been-found-again.' Then they rejoice-to began.

Ārō u-nī dē-pāntē dāl'bāt-gipā ā'bā-ō-chim. U-nī kōā uā
And his son he-who-was-the-biggest field-in-was. That-of after he
 rē'bā-ē nok-ō-nā sēpāng-bā-oā grip-grip chrokā-kō knāhā. Unōn nokol-rāng-ō-nī
coming house-to having-neared 'grip-grip' dancing heard. Then (the)-servants-from
 sāk-sā-kō okām-ē, 'iā-rāng mai ong'ā?' in-ē sing'-ā-hā. Unōn uā u-nā
person-one calling, 'these what are?' saying asked. Then he him-to
 āgān-ā-hā, 'nāng'-nī jong-gipā rē'bā-hā' ārō nāng'-nī pā-ā
said, 'thy he-who-is-the-younger-brother came, and thy father
 u-kō ān'seng-ē mām'sōā-nā ālā-nī-kō dāk-ā-hā.' Unōn uā kā'onāng-ē
him well getting-beforehand-for a-feast made.' Then he being-angry
 nīng'-chī nā-pāng-nā sik-jā-jok. Uōn u-nī pā-ā ong'kātā-ē u-kō mol'mol-jok
within-to enter-to wished-not. Then his father coming-out him besought.
 Indibā uā āgānchāk-ē pā-gipā-kō in-ā-hā, 'nī-bō, inditā bilsī āngā
But he answering he-who-was-the-father-to said, 'behold, so-many year I
 rāng'-nā gām-ā-hā, chāng-sā-bā nāng'-nī gē'tā-kō chāk-chik-ku-jā, indibā
thee-for worked, once-even thy command resisted-yet-not, but
 ripengskā-rāng bāksa katchā-nā mām'-nā gitā nā'ā chāng-sā-bā āng-nā
fellow-friends with rejoice-to get-to like thou once-ereen me-to
 dobok bi'sā māng-sā-kō on'ku-jā; indibā jensāl-ō nāng'-nī iā
goat young-one animal-one gavest-yet-not; but when thy this
 dē-pāntē, dāri-rāng bāksā nāng'-nī jāng-gitāngā-nī-kō minōk-gipā,
son, harlots with thy means-of-living the-one-that-swallowed-up,
 rē'bā-hā, unōn nā'ā ālānī-kō dāk-ā-hā.' Uōn uā u-nā in-ā-hā, 'dēdē,
came, then thou a-feast made.' Then he him-to said, 'dear-son,
 nā'ā pāngnān āng bāksā gnāng, ārō āng-nī pilākān nāng'-nī-n.
thou always me with existest, and mine all thine-even.

Indibā ā'ching katchā-nā ārō kā'srōk-nā nāng-ā mainā nāng'-nī iā
But we rejoice-to and be-glad-to ought, for thy this
 jong-gipā si-ā-hā-chim, indibā tāngchāpil-ā-hā; ārō
he-who-is-the-younger-brother had-died, but has-come-back-to-life; and
 gim-ā-hā-chim, indibā mām'pil-ā-hā.
had-been-lost, but has-been-found-again.'

The Gārō spoken in Kamrup differs slightly from the standard, though not sufficiently to constitute an independent dialect.

The following peculiarities may be noted:—

The suffix of the ablative is *nīkō*, not *ōnīkō*. Thus, *pālgipānīkō*, from a shop-keeper.

The first person plural, including the person addressed, is *ān'chingā*, not *ā'chingā*.

The usual termination of the past tense is *ōm*. The termination *jok* is also sometimes heard, but it is an importation from the Garo Hills.

The termination of the future is *nim*, not *gen*. *Nim* is also used in the north-east of the Garo Hills.

The negative imperative is not *dok-nā-bē*, but *dok-jā-bē*, which in other dialects has an intensive force, 'do not strike at all.'

The initial consonant of the verbs *rē'ā* and *rē'āngā*, to go, is dropped, so that we have *ē'ā* and *ē'āngā*. These words are often sounded *hē'ā* and *hē'āngā*, the aspirate being said to be due to the effort to emphasise the staccato sound of the *ē'*. Or it may be due to Bārā influence: compare the list of words on page 4.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

GÂRÔ.

STANDARD DIALECT OF KAMRUP.

(DISTRICT KAMRUP.)

(The Rev. C. E. Burdette, 1899.)

TRANSLITERATION OF TRANSLATION OF PARABLE OF THE
PRODIGAL SON INTO GARO.

Bâdiabâ mândēni dēpāntē sāk-gnī gnungechim. Uāmāng'ōni'
A-certain man's son person-two were. Them-from
 okgitē pāgipākō inōm, 'ō āpā, gāmōnī āngnā
last-born (child) the-one-who-is-father-to said, 'O father, wealth-from me-to
 gā'ākgnī pālkō āngnā on'bō.' Unōn uā uāmāng'nā jānggitāngānikō
destined-to-fall share me-to give.' Then he them-to the-means-of-living
 sūālōm. Unjā'mānō bānggijā sāl hē'āngō uā dē-okgitē pilāk
divided. That-after many-not day being-gone the child-last-born all
 gāmōkō rā'chimangē song chel'āchī hē'āngōm, ārō uānō nāmgiā
the-wealth collecting country a-distant-to went, and there good-not
 dākārin gāmtāngkō gimātōm. Ārō unī pilākkōm
doing(s)-merely (his)-own-wealth destroyed. And his all
 khoroch kāmānō uā songō kārāp ong'bēōm. Unōn
expenditure being-made that country-in famine was-intensely. Then
 uā chā'āsibāēdong. Ārō uā hē'āngē uā songnī sāk-sāo
he was-becoming-destitute. And he going that country-of person-one-in
 longnāpōm; ārō uā ukō wāk nīrikchīnā ān'tāng ā'bāōng
took-refuge; and he him swine herd-for-to (his)-own field-to
 wātātōm. Ārō uā wākni chā'ānī bīkāprāngchī ok
went-(caused-to-leave). And he swine's food husks-with belt-
 gāpātā sīkbēāchim; indibā pilākbā unā on'jāōm. Indibā
fill-to wished-intensely; but even-all him-to gave-not. But he
 sīsik rā'pilē inōm, 'Tāngkā rā'gipā āpānī bādītā
senses taking-back said, 'Money one-who-receives father's how-many
 nokolrāng chā'ānikō chūong'ē ārō āgrēpilē mān'ēdong; indibā
slaves food sufficing and exceeding are-getting; but
 āngā okkrīē sīnāsīdong. Āngā chākātē ān'tāng pāōnā
I hungering am-being-about-to-die. I arising (my)-own father-to
 hē'āngē uā in-nim, " Ō āpā, āngā sālgīnā ārō nāng'nā
going him-to will-say, " O father, I Heaven-against' and thy

mikkāngō <i>presence-in</i>	pāp <i>sin</i>	kāōm ; <i>have-done ;</i>	nāng'nī <i>thy</i>	dēpāntē <i>son</i>	'nē <i>saying</i>	mingkunā <i>call-still-to</i>	
nītōjā ; <i>fit-(am)-not ;</i>	nāng'nī <i>thy</i>	tāngkā <i>money</i>	rā'gipā <i>taker</i>	nokol <i>slave</i>	sāksā <i>person-one</i>	gitā āngkō <i>like me</i>	
dākbō.'' <i>make.'''</i>	Unikōā <i>Afterwards</i>	uā <i>he</i>	chākhātē <i>arising</i>	ān'tāng <i>(his)-own</i>	pāōnā <i>father-to</i>	hē'bāōm. <i>came.</i>	
Indibā <i>But</i>	unī <i>his</i>	nāmen <i>very</i>	chel'-ē-dongpitōn <i>in-being-still-distant</i>	unī <i>his</i>	pāā <i>father</i>	ukō <i>him</i>	niksōē <i>seeing-before-hand</i>
kā'sāchākōm ; <i>pitied ;</i>	ārō <i>and</i>	dāāriāngē <i>running</i>	ukō <i>him</i>	gipākē <i>embracing</i>	khudimōm. <i>kissed.</i>	Uōn <i>Then</i>	uā <i>the</i>
dēpāntē <i>son</i>	ūko <i>him-to</i>	inōm, <i>said,</i>	'ō <i>O</i>	āpā, <i>father,</i>	āngā <i>I</i>	sālgīnā <i>Heaven-against</i>	ārō <i>and</i>
nāng'nī <i>thy</i>	nikāō <i>sight-in</i>	pāp <i>sin</i>	kāōm ; <i>have-done ;</i>	nāng'nī <i>thy</i>	dēpāntē <i>son</i>	inē <i>saying</i>	
mingkunā <i>call-still-to</i>	nītōjā.' <i>fit-(am)-not.'</i>	Indibā <i>But</i>	pāgipā <i>he-who-is-father</i>	ān'tāng <i>(his)-own</i>	nokolrāngkō <i>slaves-to</i>		
āgānōm, <i>said,</i>	'Cholā <i>' Coat</i>	nāmbātākō <i>the-best</i>	rā'bāē, <i>bringing</i>	ukō <i>him</i>	gānātbō ; <i>cause-to-put-on ;</i>	ārō <i>and</i>	
jākōnā <i>the-hand-on-to</i>	jākstem, <i>a-ring,</i>	ārō <i>and</i>	jā'ōnā <i>the-foot-on-to</i>	jā'khōp <i>sandal</i>	on'bō ; <i>give ;</i>	ārō <i>and</i>	ān'ching <i>we</i>
chā'ē <i>eating</i>	kā'chānā. <i>to-rejoice (1st Pers. Impv.).</i>	Māinā <i>For</i>	āngni <i>my</i>	iā <i>this</i>	dēpāntē <i>son</i>	sīōmchim. <i>had-died.</i>	
indibā <i>but</i>	tāngchāpilōm ; <i>has-come-back-to-life ;</i>	ārō <i>and</i>	gimāōmchim, <i>had-been-lost,</i>	indibā <i>but</i>	mān'pilōm.' <i>has-(been)-got-back.</i>		
Unōn <i>Then</i>	uāmāng' <i>they</i>	kā'chānā <i>rejoice-to</i>	ā'bāchengōm. <i>began.</i>				
Ārō <i>And</i>	unī <i>his</i>	dēpāntē <i>son</i>	dāl'bāt-gipā' <i>the-one-who-was-great</i>		ā'bāōchin. <i>in-the-field-etc.</i>		
Unikōā <i>Afterwards</i>	uā <i>he</i>	hē'bāē <i>coming</i>	nokōnā <i>the-house-to</i>	sēpāngbāōā <i>being-come-near</i>	hāngsi <i>flute</i>		
sikākō <i>the-blowing</i>	ārō <i>and</i>	grip-grip <i>the-whole-company-together</i>	chrokākō <i>the-dancing</i>	knāōm. <i>heard.</i>	Unōn <i>Then</i>		
nokolrāngōnī <i>the-slaves-from</i>	sāk-sākō <i>person-one-to</i>	okāmē, <i>calling,</i>	'iāriāng <i>' these</i>	mai <i>what</i>	ong'ā ? <i>are ?</i>	inē <i>saying</i>	
sing'ōm. <i>asked.</i>	Unōn <i>Then</i>	uā <i>he</i>	āgānōm, <i>said,</i>	'nāng'nī <i>' thy</i>	jong-gipā <i>one-who-is-a-younger-brother</i>		
hē'bāōm ; <i>has-come ;</i>	ārō <i>and</i>	nāng'nī <i>thy</i>	pāā <i>father</i>	ukō <i>him</i>	ān'sengē <i>well</i>	mān'sōānā <i>getting-beforehand-for</i>	
ālā <i>feast</i>	dākōm.' <i>has-made.'</i>	Unōn <i>Then</i>	uā <i>he</i>	kā'ōnāngē <i>being-angry</i>	niug'chī <i>the-inside-to</i>	nāpāngnā <i>go-in-to</i>	

¹ 'First born' would be expressed by the word *dējālā* = righthand child.

sikjāōm. Ūōn ānī pāā ong'kātāē ukō mol'molōm.
wished-not. Then his father coming-out him entreated

indibā uā āgānehākō pāgipākō inōm, 'nibō, inditā
But he answering him-who-is-father-to said. 'look, so-many

bilsī āngā nāng'nā gāmō, chāngsābā nāng'nī gē'etākō
year I thee-for laboured, even-once thy commandment

chākchikkujā ; indibā ripengskārāng bāksā kā'chānā mām'nā :
have-disregarded-yet-not ; but friends with rejoice-to to-get ;

gitā nā'ā chāngsābā āngnā dobok bi'sā māngsākō on'khuajā ;
so-as thou even-once me-to goat young live-thing one hast-given-yet-not ,

indibā jensālō nāng'nī iā dēpāntē, dārīrāng bāksā nāng'nī
but at-what-time thy this son, harlots with thy

jānggītāngānikō minokgipā hē'bāōm, unān nā'ā ālā dākōm.
means-of-living one-who-swallows has-come, him-for thou a-feast hast-made.'

Ūōn uā unā inōm, 'dēdē, nā'ā pāngnān āng bāksā gnung,
Then he him-to said, 'child, thou always me with art,

arō āngnī philākān nāng'nin. Indibā ān'ching kā'chānā ārō
and my all thine. But we rejoice-to and

kā'sroknā nāngāchim ; māinā nāng'nī iā jōnggipā
exult-to was-necessary ; for thy this he-who-is-a-younger-brother

sīōmchim, indibā tāngchāpilōm ; ārō gimāōmchim, indibā
had-died, but has-come-back-to-life ; and had-been-lost, but

mām'pilōm.
has-(been)-got-back.'

ĀBENG.

The Ābeng dialect of Gārō is spoken in the western half of the Garo Hills, and in the neighbouring part of Mymensingh, by about 38,000 people.

The dialect differs but slightly from the standard. In the pronouns, the Kachārī form *bī* is used to mean 'he' or 'she.' It is applied only to human beings. We notice the use of pronominal prefixes, in forms like *āng-pā* or *ā-pā*, for *āng-nī pā*, my father.

In verbs, the future termination is *nāwā*, which corresponds to the negative future termination *jāwā*, found in Āchik. In the past tense *mīng* is substituted for *chīm*.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

GĀRÔ.

ABENG DIALECT.

(The Rev. J. Ellison.)

(DISTRICT, GARO HILLS.)

Ak-sā mändēnī dēpāntē āk-gnī dongāming. Bisongnī jāngchīō
Person-one man's son person-two were. Them-of (the) midst-in
 jonggipā pāgipākō āgānjok, 'ō āpā, jē gām āngā
(the)-younger-brother (the)-father-to said, 'O father, what property I
 mānnāwā, ukō āngnā ronbō.' Uōn āpā būnī gām-kō suālē
get-will, that me-to give.' Then (the)-father his property dividing
 ronjok. Ākisā sāl-nī jāmānō dē-sāchon dimdāk
gave. (A)-little day-of after-in (the)-child-last-born all
 gām-kō chīmongē song chēlāchā rē'āngē, mung uōnā
(the)-property collecting (a)-country far-to went-away, and there
 nām-gijā mändē gitā dākē ān'tāngnī gām-kō bonēttokjok. Bīnī dimdāk
(a)-bad man like doing his-own property caused-to-end. His whole
 gām bonōā, uā songō nāmēn ākāl hongjok, uōn biā
property when-ended, that country-in excessive scarcity was, then he
 duk mānbējok. Uōn biā rē'āngē uā songnī āksā mändō
distress got-exceedingly. Then he going that country's one man-in
 dongtimē chā'jok; biā bikō wākjinmā nīrikāl ābāchā wātētjok.
abiding ate; he him swine-herd (-of) follow (the)-field-to sent.
 Etnīkōā biā wāk-nī chā'ānī chā'chēkō chā'nā hāmōbā,
Then he swine's eating-of husks eat-to sought-although-(he),
 dimdāk-bā bīnā ronjājok. Jāmān kītikō biā gisikō chānehīe
all him-to gave-not. Afterwards (the)-end-in he mind-in thinking
 āgānjok, 'āngnī āpānī bāsīkbā dāngā rā'gipā nokoldrāng bāngēn
said, 'my father's how-many labour take-who servants much
 mikō chā'nā mānōngā, āngāsā iānō okriē siongā. Āngā chākātē āpāōnā
rice eat-to getting-are, I-only here hungering dying-am. I arising father-to
 rē'āngpīlē āgānnāwā, "ō āpā, silgānī mung nāmnikgijākō,
going-back say-will, "O father, heaven's both good-seeing-not (or displeasure),
 nāngnī mung nāmnikgijākō dākāhā, nāngnī dēpāntē mingō dāō
your and good-seeing-not have-done, your son calling now
 āngā nītōpājā; dāngā rā'gipā nokol āksāgitā āngkō rārikbō." ' Unī
I fit-not-am; labour take-who servant one-like me keep." ' This-of
 jāmānō biā chākātē āpānī mik-kāngōnā rē'āngjok. Uōn chēlē
afterwards he arising father's face-unto went. Then far-away

dongē bīnī āpā bīkō niksōē kāsāchākbējok, mung kātē,
being his father him foreseeing had-compassion-much, and running,
 rē'angē, bīkō gipākē, kudimāhā. Uōn dēgipā bīkō āgānjok, 'ō
going, him embracing, kissed. Then (the)-son him said, 'O
 āpā, silgānī mung nāmnikgijākō nāngnī mung nāmnikgijākō dākāhā,
father, heaven's both good-seeing-not your and good-seeing-not done-have,
 nāngnī dēgipā mingē āngā dāo nītōpājā.' Indibā bīnī pāgipā
your child calling I now fit-not-am.' But his father
 nokoldrāngkō āgānjok, 'tengrē bā'rā dimdāknā bātē nāmākō rābāē
(the)-servant told, 'quickly cloth all-than excelling good bringing
 bīkō gānētbō; mung bīnī jāksīō jāksitem, mung bīnī jā'chokō jākop
him clothe; and his finger-on ring, and his foot-on sandal
 ronbō. Mung mā'su bisā milbēākō rābāē denbō, nāchingā chā'ē
give. And kine young fat-very bringing kill, we eating
 ān'sengnāwā; mainā āngnī iā dēgipā siōbā, tāngpilāhā; mung
happy-will-be; for my this child dead-although, lives-back; and
 gimāōbā, mānpilāhā.' Uōn bisong ān'sengāhā.
lost-although, got-back.' Then they happy-were.

Unī jāmānō bīnī dēpāntē dālbāt-gipā ābāo dongāming,
This-of (the)-after-in his son (the)-largest (the)-field-in was,
 mung biā rē'bāē nok sēpāngōnā sokbāwā dokākō ārō
and he coming (the)-house near-unto arriving (the)-drumming and
 ān'sengākō knāē nokoldrāng-ōni āksākō ringgāmē singāhā, 'māwā hongāhā ?'
dancing hearing servants-from one calling inquired, 'what is (it) ?'
 Biā bīkō āgānjok, 'nāngnī jonggipā rē'bājok, ārō nāngnī pāgipā
He him told, 'your younger-brother come-has, and your father
 bīkō hān ān'sengē mānpilānā mā'su bisā milbēākō denāhā.
him body well getting-back-for (the)-kine young fat-very killed-has.'
 Uōn biā kachāiē nokningāchā rē'āngnā gōngjājok. Uōn bīnī āpā
Then he angry-being house-within-to go-to wished-not. Then his father
 bārāngaōnā rē'bāē bīkō malmokjok. Indibā biā pāgipākō āgānjok,
(the)-outside-to coming him besought. But he father-to said,
 'nībō, bāsik bilsinā dipāt āngā nāngnī nokol gitā dongongā,
'behold, how-many year-to until I your servant like am,
 r'āngsābā nāngnī āgānākō gālkujā, indibā āngā bādākē
once-even your saying rejected-not-yet, but I in-order-that
 bājuskādrāngming tārimē chrokmēsaē chā'nā mānnāwā, indākē
companion-fellows-with along dancing-feasting eat-to get-will, thus
 rāngsābā dobok bisā māngsākō āngnā ronkujā; indibā nāngnī jē
once-even goat young one me-to given-yet-not; but your which
 dēpāntē mēchīk dāridrāngming tarimē nāngnī gāmko chā'ē bōnetāshā, bīnī
son woman lewd-ones-with along your property eating ended-has, his

re'bāmidingō bīna bīsā milbēākō denāhā.' Uōn pāgipā āgānjok,
coming-time-in him-for (the)-young fat-very killed. Then (the)-father said,

'angdērāchā, nāā pāngnān āngming tārimē dongā, mung āngnī dimdāk
my-child-darling, you always me-with along remain, and my all
 gām nāngnī. Indibā nāchingā ānsengē chrokmēsānā nāngā, mānā
property (is)-yours. But we happy-being dance-feast-to ought, for
 nāngnī uā jōggipā siōbā, tāngchāpilāhā; mung
your that younger-brother dead-although, come-to-life-back-has; and
 gimāōbā, mānpilāhā.'
lost-although, got-back-has.'

ĀTONG, KUCHU, OR ĀTING.

This dialect is spoken by some ten thousand people in the lower Someswari Valley in the south-east of the Garo Hills, where it is known as Ātong or Kuchu, and by some five thousand in the neighbouring portion of the district of Mymensingh, where it is said to be called Āting. It presents some points of resemblance to that current in Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri, but, on the whole, is much more near to the Standard. The following are the principal points of difference between it and the latter.

Instead of the termination *gipā*, which we meet in the standard dialect, and which is equivalent to the Hindī *wālā*, we find *gābā*. This is of very frequent occurrence, and is often the equivalent of the English definite article. Thus, *wā'-gābā*, the father.

The termination of the accusative is *ō*; that of the genitive is *mī*; that of the locative is *chī*; and that of the ablative, *mīō*, or *mingāō*. The sign of the plural is *drāng* or *rāng*. In the case of pronouns the plural sign is *tīm*. In Āo Nāgā the plural sign is *tam* and in Mikir *tum*.

Āngā is 'I.' The other forms of this pronoun are *ning*, *ningān*, *nā'nāng*, we; *ning-mī*, our; *āngā-ō*, me.

Nāng' or *nāng'ān*, thou; *nāng'-mī*, thy; *nā'-tīm*, you; *nāng'-mī*, your.

Ūē, *nān*, or *uēn*, he; *u-mī*, or *u-ming*, his; *uā-ō*, him; *u-tīm*, they; *u-tīmī*, their.

'Who?' is *chāng*, and 'whose?' *chāng-mī*. 'What?' is *ātong*.

The verb substantive is *dong'ā*, *guāng* or *gānāng*, is; *chīm*, was. The termination of the past is *ok* as *tok-ok*, struck. Examples of a negative past are *hun'-nān-chāk*, did not give; *gong'-zān-chāk*, was not willing. The Past Participle ends in *ai*, as in *dong'ai*, having been, or in *ai-mu* (*mu* meaning 'with'), as in *rū'aimu*, having taken.

In this dialect *d* becomes *t*, as in *tok*, to beat, and *tāk*, to do.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BĀRĀ OR BODO GROUP.

GĀRŌ.

ĀTONG OR KUCHU DIALECT.

(The Rev. E. G. Philips.)

(DISTRICT, GARO HILLS.)

TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION.

Chāng-mī-bā sā'-bāntai ming'-nī gānāngit'chim. Utim-ming ming'-sā jong
Some-one's son-male person-two were. Them-of person-one brother
 milgābā wā'gābā-nā bālok. 'ō āwā', jin-miō āng mām'-nā
small-the father-the-to said, 'O father, (the) property-from my get-to
 nānggābā-ō āng-nā hun'bō.' Umingān uē utim-nā jānggi kēngwā-mingāo
necessary-the me-to give.' Then he them-to life (the) living-of
 hāntiok. U-mī kinkin hāotai sān jārāwāchiān jong milgābā
divided. That-of after some time delaying brother the-small
 jin-gumukāo rā'aimu song jān'gābāsāng rē'engok; umiē umingān
property-(the) whole taking country far-the-to went; and there
 nemchāgābāo tākaimu gē'tēngming jinā-ō jāmātok. Umiē uming jinā-ō
evil doing his-own property ended. And his property
 jāmētman'wāmī kinkinān uē song-chī nēmēn ā'kāl dong'bēok. Uchin uē
ended-after afterwards that country-in very scarcity was-very. Then he
 kānggāl dongaitok. Umingān uē rē'ēngaimu u-mī song-mī ming'-sā-chī
impoverished was-becoming. Then he gone-having that's country's person-one-in
 mudāngok, umiē uē uā-ō wāk chaisāmkal'-nā gē'tēng hā'bāsāng hitetok.
entered(service), and he him swine watch-to his-own field-to sent
 Umiē uē wāk sāgābā kōplāksāng pi'buk pingātnā sikkēāchim, utākehibā
And he swine eating-the pods-with stomach fill-to wished-very-much, but
 gumukān u-nā hun'nānchāk. Utākehibā uē sumāntriē bālok, 'tāngkā
all him-to gave-not. But he thinking-again said, 'money
 rā'sākgābā āwā-mī biskin rēngmādā-rāng sū'wāmīngāo pāng'ai mān'e
receiving-the my-father's how-many servants food much getting
 dong'ā, utibā āngā it-chī okiai tāi-nā tākaidok. Āngā jāsaimu gē'tēng
are, but I here hungering die-to doing-am. I arising my-own
 wā'-chinā rē'ēngaimu bālāini, "ō āwā', āngā rāngrā-nā ārō nāng'-mī
father-to going say-will, "O father, I heaven-against and your
 nukwā-chī pāp tākok; nāng'-mī sā'-bāntai nōwai ming-nā chaitōānchāk;
seeing-in sin done-have; your son saying call-to fit-am-no-more;
 nāng'-mī tāngkā rā'sākgābā rēngmā ming'sā tākai āngā-ō tākbō." ' Umingān
your money receiving-the servant one making me make." ' Then

uē jāsaimu gē'teng wā'-chīnā rai'ak. Umingē jān'bēwāmingān u-mī wā'-gābā
he arising his-own father-unto came. Then distant-very-from his father-the
 uā-ō nuksāwaimu kā'gālsākok, umie rikāngaimu uā-ō kā'bākkaimu ku'timmok.
him seen-having compassion-had, and running-to-him him embracing kissed.

Uchiān sā'-bāntai u-nā bālok, 'ō āwā', āngā rāngrā-nā umie nāng'-mī
Then (the) son him-to said, 'O father, I heaven-against and your
 nukwā-chī pāp tākmānok; nāng'-mī sā'-bāntai nōwai mingnābā chaitōānchāk.
sight-in sin done-have; your son saying to-call fit-am-not.'

Utākehībā wā'gābā gē'teng rēngmādā-rāngā-ō bālok, 'rābāk rābāk jāmā
But the-father his-own servants-to sail, 'quickly quickly coat
 silkāl-wā'ā rā'aimu u-nā kupetbō; umie u-mī chāk-chīnā chāksitem, umie
(a) better bringing him-for put-on; and his hand-for (a) ring, and
 u-mī chā'chīnā jā'kōp hun'bō. Umie mā'su pī'sā mēlgābāō tinaimu tokbō;
his foot-for sandal give. And cow young fat-the leading-here kill;
 nā'nāng sā'aimu kusi dong'nā, ātongnā āng'mī sā'-bāntai taiokgit'chim, utākehībā
we feasting happy be-to, for my son died-had, but
 kēngpīnok; umie mā'ākgit'chim, utākehībā mām'pīnok. Umingān utim kusi
lived-again; and lost-was, but received-again. Then they happy
 dong'nā tākok.
be-to did.

Umie u-mī sā'-bāntai chungkāl-gābā hā'bāchīgīt'chim. Umingē uē rai'aimu
And his son larger-the (the) field-in-was. Then he coming
 nok-nekwā-chīnā dong'chīē gil'gāl gil'gāl gurukwā-ō nāāk. Umingē
(the)-house-near-to arriving gilgāl gilgāl dancing heard. Then
 rēngmādā-rāng ming'sā-ō hokaimu iē, 'atong dong'wā'? nōwai sing'ok. Uchiān
(the)-servants-from one calling he, 'what is'? saying asked. Then
 uē u-nā bālok, 'nāng'-mī jong-gābā rai'ak, umingē nāng'-mī wā' uā-ō
he him-to said, 'your brother-the arrived-has, therefore your father him
 kusi dong'ai mām'sāwaimu mā'su pī'sā mēlgābā-ō tokok.' Uchin uē
happy being received-having cow young fat-the killed-has.' Then he
 kā'siaimu ning'sāng dāng'āng-nā gong'anchāk. Umingē u-mī wā'gābā
angry-being within-to enter-to willing-was-not. Then his father-the
 hong'kātaimu mol'molok. Utākehībā uē wā'gābā-nā bālsākok, 'Chaibō, iskin
coming-out besought. But he father-the-to answered, 'Lo, so-many
 bisil (or basal) āngā nāng'-nā kāmok, wensābā nāng'-mī hitwā-ō sākehikku'chā;
year I you-for laboured, once-even your command resisted not-yet;
 utākehībā rōgaisengāmu kusi dong'rimnā mām'nā gādā nā'ā wensābā
but fellows-with happy be-to-together able-to-be like you once-even
 āng-nā purun pī'sā māngsābā hun'kuchā. Utākehībā jē-mī sām-chī nāng'-mī
me-to goat child one-even gave-not-yet. But which-of day-in your
 iē sāmāntai dāridārāngmu nāng'-mī jānggī kengwāmīō mā'āt-gābā rai'ak.
his son harlots-with your life living ends-who came.

utchidō nā'ā mēl'gābā mā'su pī'sā-ō tokok.' Uchiān uē u-nā bālok.
then you the-fat cow young killed.' Then he him-to said,
 'sā', nā'ā pāngnān āng-mu gānāng, umie āng-mī gumukān nāng'-mī.
'child, you always me-with are, and my everything yours (is).
 Utākehībā nā'nāng nēmnu-k-nā umie kusi dong'-nā uāngā; ātongnā iē
But we rejoice-to and happy be-to ought; for this
 nāng-mī jong taiokgit'chim, utākehībā kengpīnok; umie mā'ākgit'chim, utākehībā
your brother died, but lived-again; and lost-was, but
 mān'pīnok.'
got-again.'

Gārō is also spoken in the State of Cooch Behar, and in the District of Jalpaiguri. In the former, the number of speakers is estimated at 1,200, and in the latter at 4,013. Those of Jalpaiguri are immigrants who have scattered over the district. In Cooch Behar they are settled principally in the Eastern and North-Eastern portions of the State, comprised within the Tufānganj Subdivision. The language of these people is much mixed with Bengali. It will be sufficient to give a version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and another specimen received from Cooch Behar, together with a list of words from Jalpaiguri.

The Gārō language of these two districts differs widely from that of Kamrup and the Garo Hills. Putting the numerous importations of Bengali to one side the vocabulary has many points of variance, and the differences of grammar are so great as almost to entitle this form of speech to be called a separate language. It is, however, rather a corrupt jargon than a true dialect, and its corruptions are apparently due for the most part to the influence of the other surrounding Non-Aryan languages. It is not worth while making a full list of all its peculiarities, nor, indeed, could such a list be made in any satisfactory way from the specimens and the list of words which follow. It will be sufficient here to give the following main points of divergence from the standard type and to point out that in many respects it agrees with the Ātong dialect.

NOUNS.—The standard terminations of the genitive and dative, *ni* and *nā*, are freely used. We have also the following. The termination *uō* is commonly used in Jalpaiguri for the dative and the accusative. The termination of the ablative is *ni-pri* in the same district. There seems to be a locative in *ing*, in words like *chākrā-ing*, on the hand, and *debr-ing*, to the field. Another form of the locative takes the prefix *hā*, as in *hā-song*, in a country.

The plural is formed by adding *dōā* or *dō*.

PRONOUNS.—*First person.*—We have *āng*, I; *āng-gō* and *ā-nā*, me, to me; *ē-ni*, *i-ni*, of me, my; *ning*, *ni*, we; *ningi*, *ning*, of us, our.

Second person.—We have *nāng*, thou; *nung*, thou; *ni-ni*, thy; *nōnok*, you; *nōnok-ni*, *nōnōngi*, *nōnē*, your. The plural is commonly used for the singular.

Third person.—*u*, *ūon*, he; *uō*, him; *ū-nā*, *ū-krau*, to him; *ū-nōng-mon*, for him; *Onok*, *anōk*, they. In the second specimen from Cooch Behar, *morju* is translated 'she' and 'her.'

The Bengali relative pronoun *jē* is of very frequent occurrence. 'Who?' is *chāng* with a genitive *chi-ni*. 'What?' is *āto* or *ētūng*.

VERBS.—*Dōā* or *tōā* is 'is,' and *tōā* or *tōy-tōā*, 'was.' There are, however, several other forms. Thus, *sai-au*, *sai-tōā*, and *sai-ā*, was. The negative verb substantive is *tōng-chā* or *dōng-chā*, is not.

The *Present* tense seems to show signs of inflexion. We have—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>tōng-ā</i> , I strike.	<i>tōng-ā</i> .
2. <i>tōk</i> .	<i>tōk</i> .
3. <i>tōk</i> .	<i>tōk</i> .

The following is an example of the *Imperfect*,—*mini-tōā*, (They) were laughing. Compare *sai-tōā* and *tōy-tōā*, above.

Examples of the *Future* are *bōr-nā*, I will say, and *min-nā*, we will laugh. In the list of words from Jalpaiguri the termination is spelt *nyā*.

The usual termination of the *Past* tense is *au*. Of this there are numerous examples, of which it will be sufficient to cite *lāo-au*, he gave; *nēkh-au*, he saw. In *bōr-tau*, he said, a *t* seems to have been prefixed to the termination. Another common termination is *tānā*, as in *lāo-tānā*, he gave; *fai-tānā*, he came, and others. From Jalpaiguri we have *tōk-ai-tenā*, he struck, and *lēi-tānā*, he went. Examples of a negative past are *lāō-chau*, gave not, and *dāng-chau*, entered not.

The *Past Participle* ends in *ai-mon*, as in *gās-ai-mon*, having done.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BĀRĀ OR BODO GROUP.

GĀRŌ (OF COOCH BEHAR).

(STATE, COOCH BEHAR.)

SPECIMEN I.

Mārāp sāk-sā-ni mi sā māng-ning tōā. Sā pwōmōr ēpini
Man person-one-of male child person-two were. Child younger own
 āwā bōrtau, 'āwā, jē mālmatā tōā āng jē bhaigō māsā
father-to said, 'father, what property is I what share get
 ūō ānā lāō.' Ū-mārā ūni mājā-rāy jē tōā jē tōng-chā
that me-to give.' The-man them-of among what is what is-not
 āt-pon bhaigō gāsai-mon lāō-au. Din āpēsā liū-au sā pwōmōr
everything partition doing gave. Days few went child young
 āt-pon rungiman-hā bāsong pijināng liū-au. Ū-ai tōai-mon
everything gathering to-country distant went. There remaining
 ēmon sārchā gāsai-mon nāksingpri sompottini āt-pon dēū-prilāu-au
this-man evil doing completely property-of everything expend-did.
 Āt-pon khorch gāsai-mon ū hāsong khub mongā sai-au. Ūni
Everything expend doing that in-country great scarcity was. His
 khub dūk-khū sai-tōā. Ō-mārāwā sēlai lē-mon sohorē mārāp sāk-sā
much distress was. That-man then going town-of man one
 nāgāl lēu-au. Ūō hvāk chorāingā debr-ing dimbi-sēt-au. Hvāk
companionship took. Him swine to-keep field-to sent. Swine
 dōā jē jābōdā saitā ūmārā ūō-man ok dufumā nāpā. Kintuk
many what chaff eat that-man thereby belly to-fill wanted. But
 saksōbā ūnā lāō-chau. Jēlā ūni sōt saiā, ūon bōrt-au, 'ēni
anybody him-to gave-not. When his consciousness was, he said, 'my
 āwā-ni kotō mainā sāni chākor tōā; onōk bākhai-mon
father-of how-many pay eating servants are; they wasting
 pānai-mon sā; ār āng maifini chinā bōl. Āng chāpai-mon
sparing eat; and I hunger-with die surely. I getting-up
 āwāni kotingā lēingā ū-krau bōrnā, "ē āwā, āng Hvāy mähōngāy
father-of near will-go him-to shall-say, "O father, I God before
 ār nōnōngi mähōngāy pāp gāsētonā; nōnōngi sā-bāntai tidōng āng dōng-
and your before sin did; your son worthy I am-
 chā. Ānggō dormā sāni gondō chākor dāpāng." Ūon chāpai-mon
not. Me pay eating like servant keep." He getting-up
 āwā-ni kōrōngāy liū-au. Jēlāy ūon pijināng tōy-tōā ūni āwā nēkh-au;
father-of near went. When he distant was his father saw;

ākābākā gāsai-mon tōlōng-nāng-au, ūni tukūr liyai-mon hūtum-au. Sāwā
compassion doing ran, his neck taking kissed. Son
 āwā bōrtau, 'ē āwā, āng Hvāy mähōngāy ār nōnōngi
father-to said, 'O father, I God before and your (you)
 mähōngāy pāp gāsē-tānā; nōnōngi sā-bāntai tidōng āng dōng chā.
before sin did; your son worthy I am not.'
 Kintuk āwā chākor dōā bōrtau, 'sākōk pēnēm lāfai-mon ūnā
But father servant many-to said, 'cloth good bringing him
 dākān; ūni chākraing chistām dākān, ār chākōmmai jōtā dākān.
put-on; his hand-in ring put-on, and feet-in shoe put-on.
 Ni sai-mon gēlēingā minnā. Ēni sā-bāntai chiai-mon, hēng-au;
We eating will-sport will-laugh. My son dying, is-alive;
 māyai-mon, mon-au.' Anokan gēlēi tōā mini tōā.
lost-being, is-recovered.' They sporting were laughing were (remained).
 Ūni sā-bāntai gōdōā dēbriyān tōy-tōā. Jēlāy ūon fai-au nēgēau
His son older field was. When he came home-of
 kotingā sokai-au bosini ār chāilungē nāu. Ūon chākorōk sākā
near arrived dance and song heard. He servant one
 kālāngau sēngai-mon, 'idā ētūng?' Ūon bōrt-au, 'nini ājong
called asking, 'this what?' He said, 'your brother
 fai-tānā. Pēnēm pēnēm fai-tānā. Ūgmon nini āwā bhōj lāo-tānā.
came. Well well came. Therefore your father feast give-did.'
 Ūon rāhā-au, nēgūngō dāng chau. Ūgmon ūni āwā
He became-angry, house-into entered not. Therefore his father
 potōf-au, ūni somjā-somji gāsē-au. Ūon ūni āwā job lāo-au,
out-came, him entreat did. He his father answer gave,
 'iti bobūllō āng nōnōngi kām tori-au, kōnō bēlā nōnōngi kārā-au
'so-many years I your service did, any time your word
 bākaiing chā. Nāng kōnō bēlā ānā purōn-sā lāwāing chā, āng
disobeyed not. You any time me goat-child gave not, I
 baidōā lāyai-mon mini-tōā gēlai-tōā. Kintuk nōnōngi ē
friend-many eating laughing-was sporting-was. But your this
 sā-bāntai michi sābēk lāai-mon jē sompotti uri-lāo-au, ūon jēlā
son woman harlot taking who property flung-away, he when
 fai-tānā ū-nōng-mon nāng bhōj lāo-au.' Ūon ūnā bōrt-au, 'nāng sodai
came him-for you feast gave.' He him said, 'you always
 āng mon tōy-tōā; ēni jē tōā jē tōng chā ūon ātpon nini.
me with were; my what is what is not that all your.
 Ning gēlēingā minnā nigā. Imrā nini ājong chiai-mon, hēng-au;
Our sport laugh ought-to-be. This your brother dying, is-alive;
 māyai-mon, mon-au.
lost-being, is-recovered.'

[No. 21.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

GÂRÔ (OF COOCH BEHAR).

(STATE, COOCH BEHAR.)

SPECIMEN II.

The description of an imaginary bride given by a Gârô (Pahârî) to his family.

Pênēm būchūng, morjū bōllāng-kālāo-kālāo. Morju bōkā; hāurū
Well good, she fair. She white-fair; hair
 khōpā tōā, hāurū lauā pilāu būchūng. Morjū nēkong khūb pērēngā.
tuft is, hair big long good. Her nose very prominent.
 Ūni āwā āmāy sārchā, koinejū nēmā. Koine nōnē moknā mok-chā?
Her father mother bad, the-girl good. Girl your mind-after mind-not?
 Chākāing-dō abōknā, chākām-dō obōknā; kânō-sē pāji-mūti kân.
Arms handsome, feet handsome; bust-that beautiful bust.
 Hointang pānnā kāpā, sōkō tāngā kāpā, mī lēmbā kāpā, mūi
Thread to-spin can, cloth to-weave can, rice to-cook can, curry
 lēmbā kāpā, āt-pon kāpā tērēngyā. Ūni āmāy tōā, ūni āwā
to-cook can, all-sort can work. Her mother is, her father
 tōā, ūni dādō tōā, ūni ājong bā tōā, ūni jīnau tōā,
is, her elder-brother is, her younger-brother too is, her sister is,
 ūni ēiti tōā, ūni ākai tōā, ūni
her mother's-sister is, her father's-elder-brother's-wife is, her
 moni tōā, ūni jūkū bhorgi āt-pon tōā. Nēg-wai
mother's-brother's-wife is, her kith-(and) kin all are. House-in
 hāsh-kisē-bā tōng-chā; Nēg-wai sompotti tōng-chā, mosū-motai ūban
anything is-not; House-in property is-not, cattle (even)-that
 ōng-chā, sōkō kân-bā mäch-chā, chūn-bā mäch-chā. Sēndēkēn
are-not, cloth to-wear has-got-not, to-wrap-with has-got-not. Always
 maifi, māiō sānān mäch-chā. Tibiginā, gōngnā gōng-chā? Nōnok
hungry, rice to-eat has-got-not. What-now, like-(or) like-not? You-all
 koinā juringnā jūri chā-nā? Ni chai-mon fai-au.
girl will take-in-match take-in-match not? I seeing come-did.

KÖCH DIALECTS.

The name 'Köch' looms large in the history of Northern Bengal and Assam. A Köch dynasty, whose original home seems to have been Cooch, *i.e.*, Köch, Behar, and which first became prominent in the early part of the sixteenth century was master of nearly the whole of the lower Assam Valley and of Northern Bengal as far west as the present District of Purnea. There are various traditions as to the origin of this line of kings, and, according to Mr. Gait, it is most probable that it has descended from a Mech ancestor, by two Köch mothers.¹

The people called Köch spread all over Northern Bengal and Assam, and have now everywhere become completely Hinduised. In Bengal they have intermingled with the surrounding aboriginal tribes and have acquired a cast of feature which is partly Dravidian, while in Assam they have preserved their original Mongolian type.² In both tracts they have abandoned their own language and speak the Bengali or Assamese of their Aryan neighbours. Hodgson has been able to give a vocabulary of the words used by them, which is nearly all Bengali, and regarding their grammar says that it is wholly a corrupt form of that language. This is equally true at the present day. Specimens of the corrupt Bengali spoken by Köches and Rajbangs'is³ will be found on pages 135 and 163 of the Bengali section of this survey.

I think that there can be little doubt that the original Köches were the same as the Bodos. 'Köch,' 'Mech,' and 'Bàrâ' or 'Bodo,' all connoted the same tribe, or, at most, different septs of the same tribe. This is well shown by the traditional origin of the Köch Kings from a Mech father and Köch mothers. In Assam the name 'Köch' is no longer that of a tribe, but rather that of a Hindū caste, into which all converts from the different tribes,—Kachāri, Gārō, Lālūng, Mikir, etc.,—are admitted on conversion. The case is very much the same in Bengal.

The name 'Köch,' in fact, everywhere connotes a Hinduised Bodo who has abandoned his ancestral religion for Hinduism and the ancestral Bodo language for Bengali or Assamese.

There is, however, in Dacca, the Garo Hills, and Goalpara a small body of people who are known as Köch or Pāni Köch, and who still speak a language belonging to the Bodo group, and are either animistic or nominal Hindūs. Six sections of them have been recorded in the Garo Hills, *viz.*, Harigayā, Satpariyā, Dasgayā or Banai, Chaprā, Wanāng, and Tintekiyā. The last are also found at the base of the Hills in the District of Goalpara. The first five are said to be named after the places where they formerly resided, and the Tintekiyās from the dress of their women, who wear one cloth round the waist, another over the body, and a third on the head. These six sections used to be considered to be the only pure Köches in existence, but it is now believed to be much more likely that they are not Köches at all, but are Gārōs who have never got beyond an imperfect stage of conversion to Hinduism, involving merely the abstinence from beef. It has been conjectured with some probability that they assumed their present

¹ *The Köch Kings of Kāmarūpa.* J. A. S. B. lxii. Pt. I, 1893, p. 204.

² *Report on the Census of Assam for 1891.* p. 212.

³ Rajbangs'is are the Hinduised Köches of Rangpur and Goalpara. The name means 'of royal descent', and evidently refers to the fact that the people who bear the name are of the same tribe as the Rājās of Cooch Behar and Mergalāi. The word *Köch* is said to be derived from the Sanskrit *Kraūñcha*, which means the Eastern Himalayas.

name of Pāni Kōch, which means 'small,' or 'inferior Kōch,' by way of propitiating the thoroughly Hinduised Kōch power which was predominant on their borders. Their language, so far as I can judge from the specimens which I have seen, is a mongrel of Gārō and Bengali or Assamese.

In the Garo Hills it is stated that each section of the so-called Kōches speaks a different dialect, but no specimens of any of these forms of speech could be obtained. I am hence obliged to content myself with the specimen received from Dacca which illustrates the dialect of the extreme south, and with that received from Goalpara received from the extreme north. The latter is called Tintekiyā. The only other specimen of the language that is available is the Vocabulary of the 'Konch' dialect of the Garo Hills drawn up by Lieutenant Williamson, and referred to below in the list of authorities. This I reprint in the list of words for purposes of comparison. The dialect differs from both of those of which I give specimens, but is evidently based on Gārō.

This so-called Kōch dialect is spoken by the following number of people :—

BENGAL—

Dacca 4,500

Total for Bengal 4,500

ASSAM—

Garo Hills—

Harigayā 1,100

Satpariyā 1,100

Dasgayā or Banai 1,100

Wanāng 1,100

Tintekiyā 1,100

Total 5,500

Goalpara—

Tintekiyā 300

Total for Assam 5,800

GRAND TOTAL 10,300

It is hardly necessary to point out that, in the case of the Garo Hills, the figures are only rough estimates.

The following are the authorities on the Kōch language, *viz.*, both those which deal with the language spoken at the present day by Kōches, and also this corrupt Gārō or Mēch spoken by the Pāni Kōches.

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HUNTER, W. W.,—*A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia*. London, 1868. The Kōch words are taken from Hodgson.

WILLIAMSON, W. J.,—*A Vocabulary of the Garo and Konch Dialects*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xxxviii (1869). Pt. I., pp. 14 and ff. This vocabulary is nearly identical, so far as the English goes, with the Standard List of Words and Sentences used in this Survey.

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BEAMES, J.,—*On some Kōch Words in Mr. Damant's Article on the Palis of Dinajpur*. *Indian Antiquary*, I (1872), p. 371.

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- DAMANT, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. XII (1880), pp. 235 and 254. Vocabulary
- STACK, E.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1881*. Note on the tribe by E. S. on pp. 73 and ff. Calcutta, 1883.
- GAIT, E. A.,—*Report on the Census for Assam, 1891*. Shillong, 1892. Para. 167, p. 161, account of Kōch with vocabulary. Account of the Kōch Tribes on p. 212.

The following is a brief account of the main peculiarities of this Kōch dialect.

Throughout, pronounce the vowel *o* as in 'song':—

The suffix of the plural is *tāng*.

The case suffixes are:—

Acc -Dat. *ko*.

Instr. *ri*.

Dat. *nē kond-āo*.

Abl. *nē hong-tē, nē tuki, dong-ten*.

Gen. *nē*.

Loc. *āo*.

The following are the principal pronominal forms:—

I, *Angā*.

We, *Chingā*.

Me, *Ang-nā*.

Us, *Ching-nā*.

My, *Ang-nē*.

Our, *Ching-nē*.

Thou, *Nā-ā*.

You, *Nā-pārā*.

Thee, *Nā-nā*.

You, *Nā-pā-nā*.

Thy, *Nā-nē*.

Your, *Nā-pā-nē*.

He, that, *Uā*.

They, *U-tāng*.

Him, *U-nā*.

Them, *U-tāng-nā*.

His, *U-nē*.

Their, *U-tāng-nē*.

This, *Iā*.

Who? *Sārā*.

Whose? *Sā-nē*

What? *Mā-dā*.

The following are verbal suffixes:—

Present, *-ā*.

Present Definite, *-nā hai-ā*.

Imperfect, *-nā-hā-nīng*.

Past, *-nīng, -jok, -ai-ā*.

Future, *-gān*.

Conjunctive Participle, *-ai*.

The final *ng* of *nīng*, is sometimes dropped, as in *dong-ni*, were. The negative particle is *jā*, as in *hong-jā*, am not; *hon-u-jā*, did not give. The verb substantive is usually *dong*, but sometimes *hong* is used.

The causal verb is formed by suffixing the root *hon*, give, to the conjunctive participle, as in *fātai-hon*, cause to wear, put on.

[No. 22.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

KÖCH.

(DISTRICT DACCA.)

Gaishā māndai-nē dūi-jon doi dang-ni. U-tāng-nē māji-āo bishā-doi
One person's two sons were. Them-of among young-son
 āpānā fā-ko āgān-jok, 'bābū, āngā māl-nē jē bāk-ko mām-gān
his-own father-to said, 'father, I property-of what share shall-get
 u-ko āng-nā hon.' U-tāng-nē māji-āo u-ā māl-ko hāt-ai hon-jok.
that me-to give.' Them-of among he property dividing gave.
 Choisā dīn porē bishā-doi bēbāk-ko ēk-khāno kūri-ai chellā-wā
A-few days after (the)-young-son all in-one-place making distant
 dēsh-nā hin-jok, ār oi jāgā-nā u-ā bē-hishābi khoroch-kuri-ai
country-to went, and that place-at he extravagantly spending
 bēbāk-ko ūrai-hon-jok; u-ā bēbāk-ko khoroch-kuri-jok porē, oi dēsh-āo
all wasted; he all had-expended after, that country-in
 boro ākāl hong-jok; ō u-ā boro koshto mām-jok. Tokhon u-ā hing-ai
great famine became, and he great misery got. Then he going
 oi dēsh-nē goishā shohor-bāshī māndai-nē āsroy hai-ā. Oi māndai
that country-of one city-dwelling man-of shelter took. That man
 u-ko āpānā chāṭi-chā āk rākhi-nā hān-nai-ā-jok. Āk jē
him his-own field-to swine tending-for sent. (The) swine what
 chāchai-ko chāgā-ning, u-ā u-ko hon-ai ok-ko bāroi-nā mānē-kuri-jok
husks ate, he that giving (his) belly fill-up-to mind-made,
 kintu keoi-ān u-nā hon-u-jā. U-ā chētonā mām-ai āgān-jok, 'āng-nē
but any-one him-to did-not-give. He senses getting said, 'my
 fā-nē kotō mainā-mām-āwā chākhōr jēhāni chā-nā mām-ā,
father's how-many monthly-(wages)-receiving servants which eating-for get,
 ū-na-tē bāng-khāl mām-ā, ār āngā ē-thāy ukkhuri shi-nā-hai-ā.
that-then more get, and I here (of)-hunger am-dying.
 Āngā chāhāt-ai āpānā fā-nē kāndā-nā hin-gān; u-ko āgān-gān, "fā,
I rising my father's vicinity-to will-go; to-him will-say, "father,
 āngā shorgo-nē biruddhē ō nā-nē nekkhēm-āo pāp kuri-jok. Āngā
I heaven's against and your presence-in sin did. I
 ār nā-nē doi āgān-ai mi-thit-dil-gā-nē jogyo hong-jā; āng-ko nā-nē
any-more your son saying being-known-of fit am-not; me your
 goishā mainā-nē chākhōr gidā rākhi." Parē u-ā chāhāt-ai āpānā
one salary-of servant like keep." Afterwards he rising his

• fā-nē kāndā-nā hin-jok. Kintu chellai-dong-ten u-nē fā u-ko
father's vicinity-to went. But a-distance-from his father him
 nuk-jok, ēbong māyā hōng-ai, daur-pāri hin-jok, godok-āo rōm-jok,
saw, and pity taking, running went, neck-on caught,
 khudum-jok. Doi u-ko āgān-jok, 'fā, āngā shorgo-nē biruddhē
kissed. (The)son him-to said, 'father, I heaven against
 ō nā-nē nekkhēm-āo pāp kuri-jok; āngā ār nā-nē doi āgān-ai
and (in)-your presence-in sin did; I any-more your son saying
 mi-thit-dil-gā-nē jogyo hong-jā.' Kintu fā āpānā chākhōr-tāng-ko
to-be-known worthy am-not.' But (the)-father his servants-to
 āgān-jok, 'nā-pārā jot-kuri nāmmā-wā chonnā-ko hāb-ai u-nā fāt; i-nē
said, 'you soon-doing good cloth bringing him put-on; his
 jāk-āo hānguti, ō dātheng-āo jothā fātai-hon; ēbong chingā chāi
hand-on ring, and feet-on shoes put-on; and we eating
 ānondo-kūri-ā; kāron āng-nē oi doi shi-ai-ā, thāngā-ā; gēm-ai-ā, mām-ai-ā.
make-merry; for my this son was-dead, is-alive; was-lost, is-found.'
 Porē u-tāng ānondo-kuri-nā hai-ā.
Then they merriment-making-for began.

TINTEKIYĀ OF GOALPARA.

The Tintekiyā Kōches of Goalpara are, as above stated, settled at the foot of the Garo Hills. Their language is a corrupt form of Gārō, largely mixed with Bengali words. I am able to give a version of the Parable in this dialect, transcribed into the Roman character, from a copy received in the Bengali character from that district. No interlinear translation was given, and I do not venture to supply one.

The Gārō portion of the specimen agrees in many respects with Ātong, and with the form of Gārō spoken in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. The following are the chief features of its grammar :—

The suffix of the plural is *rong*. That of the accusative-dative is *nā*, and of the genitive is *ni*. *Bārā* corresponds to the Gārō *gipā*. The pronouns are :—

āng, I; plural (including the person addressed) *nīng*; *ā-nā*, to me; *ā-ni*, of me; *āng-mung*, with me; *nāng*, thou; *nāni*, thy; *n*, he.

The verb substantive is *tōā* or *tong*, is; the past is *tōā* (compare Cooch Behār) or *tong-tō*. The suffix of the present is *trā*; that of the past, *jok* or *tō*, and of the future *-inā* (compare Ātong *nī*, Cooch Behar *ñyū*).

Examples of negative verbs are *lhāo-chā-jok*, or *lhāo-chā-tō*, did not give; *lī-chā-jok*, did not go; *būkoi-chā-tō*, did not refuse.

[No. 23.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

KÖCH.

TINTEKIYÂ DIALECT.

(DISTRICT GOALPARA.)

Bibā morodāni duitā shāshā tōā. Tomōrā āwā-bārānā bāk-jok, ‘āwā, āng jeō mānā o-on lhāo.’ Tātē ji tōā dui jōnāk lhāo-jok. Ākui dīn tui-mung tomōrā shāshā shob lai-mung judā shongē lī-jok, ār oi shongē līi-mung chānā chānā bā ātā ātā bā rīki-mung āpīni mālāmāl khālirīki bā kai-jok. Tākā-poishā mākai-mung sāmāmānsā-jok. Tātē tomōrā shāshā oi shongēn gosek nobbārāni nokkēr lī-jok. Nobbārā āpīni bhāe wāk-chārānā wāshik-jok. Wāk sāni onāpārobā sāmā lāmto, ār mo rongbō sāmā lhāo-chā-jok. Tātē āpān monē monē gāthai-mung tomōrā shāshā bāk-jok, ‘āni āwāni nokē kotō morodāni ētēn ētēn sāi-i’ lī-trā, ār āng ētui-mung uhui thītō. Āng tai āwāni nokē līi-mung bākinā, “āwā, āng waiāniē līi-mung ār āni āwāniēb pāp rektārā; nāni āng shāshā dong-chā; ānā nāng chākhōr genē rākhāi.” Pāchē tui-mung āwā-bārāni lī-jok. Lāmhājānē shāshā bārānā muki-mung āwā bārā hochop-jok. U shāshā-n āwā-bārānā bāk-jok, ‘āwā’ āng waiāniē līi-mung, ār āni āwāniēb pāp rektārā; nāni āng shāshā dong-shā.’ Āwā bārā chākhōrnā bāk-jok, ‘pēlem shokanthāi-mung wānā dākān; chāshīē chāshitām dākān, ār chāthungē jōtā dākān; ning sāi-mung nānān renggē rikūā. Ātānā āni i shāshā thī-mung, heng-jok; mārātārā-mung, tai-mān-jok, tai āng nānān renggē-rikī tongnā.’

Ār mātā shāshā bhāc tongtō. Tai nokē fī-mung ātā ātā bā boshāni chaichālumni nā-jok. Tai fī-mung sābek morodāni shingehai-jok, ‘erong ātā?’ U sābekā bāk-jok, ‘nāni tomōrā bhāi nokē pēlemen fī-trā; nāni āwā sāmākāgnā pēlem pēlem lhāotārā.’ I korōen mātā shāshā hrāufīi-mung nokē lī-chā-jok. Pāchē āwā bārānā fīi-mung nānān korō mātā shāshā bārānā bujhāi-jok. Uā āwā bārānā bāk-jok jē, ‘chāi, āng etō bossor tongtō nāng jōtōbākā totō āng nānā sāmikāgni lhāoto, āng gosek dīnābō nāni korō bākāi-chā-tō. Ēkbārō āpā bhāibondh-mung renggē riknānā gosek purung shāshā-bō lhāo-chā-tō. Ānā tānā lhāo-chā-jok nāni tomōrā shāshā tākā-poishā byāoshā-rong-nā lhāi-mung, tākē nāng pēlem pēlem gāsā-jok.’ Āwā bārān mātā shāshā-nā bāk-jok, ‘āwā, nāng sbodāi āng-mung tōā; āni jōtō tōā nāni-n. Āni khushi rīki-mung renggē rīki-tong; ātānā nāni i tomōrā bhāiyā thī-lī-trā-mung, tai heng-jok; mārātārā-mung, tai-mān-jok.’

RĀBHĀ.

This is a language which is fast dying out, and regarding which it has been very difficult to obtain any information. It certainly belongs to the Bodo group. Two dialects of it have been reported, *viz.* :—

Name of Dialect.	Where spoken.	Number of speakers.
Rangdāniā	Goalpara	29,000
	Kamrup	370
	Garō Hills	1,000
		<hr/> 30,370
Maitariā or Matrai	Garō Hills	1,000
		<hr/> TOTAL . 31,370

The above figures are estimates. Goalpara and Kamrup do not report the name of the dialect, but the specimen received from the former district is Rangdāniā, and I have hence provisionally entered the Rābhā of both districts under that dialect.

Regarding the Rābhās and their language, Mr. Gait speaks as follows in his Census Report :—

“The Rābhās, who are also known as Totlās and Dātiyāl Kachārīs, are found chiefly in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, and the Garō Hills. There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty as to who these people really are. In Lower Assam it is asserted that they are an offshoot of the Gārōs, while in Kamrup and Darrang, it is thought that they are Kachārīs on the road to Hinduism. That they belong to the great Bodo family is certain; but it is not equally clear that the Rābhās are more closely allied to any one tribe of that group than to another. They have their own language (which is fast dying out), and it is not necessary for a Kachārī or Gārō to become a Rābhā on his way to Hinduism. On the whole, therefore, although some Kachārīs and Gārōs may have become Rābhās just as others have become Kōches, it seems probable that the Rābhās are in reality a distinct tribe.

“In the Garō Hills there are said to be five sections of Rābhās, *viz.*, Rangdāniā, Pāti, Maitariā, Daburī, and Kachārī. . . . These Rābhās of the Garō Hills are said to differ very slightly from the Kōches of the same district.

“In Kamrup and Darrang, the above-mentioned subdivisions tend to disappear, the Rangdāniā and Pāti sections alone being reported.

“The Rābhās consider themselves superior to the Kachārīs, and have, as a rule, abandoned their tribal dialect in favour of Assamese.”

According to Mr. Damant the Pāti Rābhā have become to a great extent Hinduised, and have abandoned their own language for Assamese; the remainder still preserve their own customs and language to a greater or less extent. He considered the Maitariā Rābhā to be most probably the purest specimens of the race; they bear a close resemblance both to the Gārō and Pāni Kōch, both in their dialect and in their manners and customs. They are a scattered and broken race, having few, if any, villages of their own, but living in small hamlets along with the Mech and Kōch.

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GAIT, E. A.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891*, pp. 162 and 232. Shillong, 1892.

I am indebted to the Reverend A. F. Stephen for the following version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son in the Rangdāniā dialect. It has evidently been most carefully transliterated from a copy in the Bengali character, and the rules of pronunciation are those for pronouncing that language. Thus, every *a* should be pronounced as

the *o* in 'hot'. The only exception is the diphthong *ai*, which should be pronounced, as in Hindi, like the word 'I.' It will be observed that this system of writing differs slightly from that adopted for the other languages of the Bodo group, in which I have represented the sound of *o* in 'hot' by *o*. The pronunciation of the letter *s* is probably like *sh* as in Bengali. In addition to this specimen, I have also received an incomplete list of words from the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara. This I do not publish, but it is utilised below.

The following sketch of the main points of Rangdāniā is based on all the materials available. It will be observed that in many cases it shows points of resemblance with the Ātong dialect of Gārō, with the Gārō of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri, and with the Tintekiyā Kōch of Goalpara.

NOUNS.—The plural suffix is *tāng*, as in *bāk-tāng*, swine; *lākar-tāng*, servants. In the pronouns *rang* is used, and this also appears in *sudārī-rang*, harlots.

The suffix of the accusative-dative is *ō*, as in *tākā-ō*, money; *bābrā-ō*, to the father. The suffix *nā* is also common for these cases, as in *tūskhu-nā*, to the hand.

The suffix of the genitive is *ni*, as in *kai-ni*, of a man. After *ng* the *n* of the suffix is dropped, as in *rāngkārāng-i*, of heaven; *lākar-tāng-i*, of servants.

The suffix of the locative is *i*, as in *mājār-i*, among; *hādām-i*, in a place; *sang-i*, in a village.

An ablative is formed by adding *pārā* to the genitive, as in *jānbai-ni-pārā*, from a distance.

These suffixes are capable of combination. Common is *i-nā*, in to, hence, towards, as in *sang-i-nā*, towards a village, hence, as a dative of motion, to a village. Similarly, we have *sang-i-ni*, of in a village, *i.e.*, an inhabitant of a village.

The suffix *brā* corresponds to the Gārō *gipā*, as in *bā-brā*, the father, equivalent to the Gārō *pā-gipā*.

ADJECTIVES.—Gender is denoted by the words *mābā*, male, and *māju*, female, when there are no special words like *bābrā*, father, *āyā*, mother; *dādā*, elder brother, *bibi*, elder sister; *kai*, man, *mistāng*, woman; *sābrā-meusā*, son, *sābrā-misā*, daughter.

The numerals are *sā* or *sān*, one; *mīng* or *mī*, two; *thām*, three. The others are borrowed from Bengali. As in other Bodo languages, numerals take generic prefixes. Thus :—

For human beings, *šāk-sā* or *sāk-sān*, one; *kā-mīng* or *kā-mī*, two; *ān-thām*, three.

For irrational animals, *mang-sān*, one; *maning*, two; *mang-thām*, three.

For clothes, *khō-sā*, one; *khunīng*, two; *khun-thām*, three.

For coins, *gō-sān*, one.

It will be observed that these prefixes are liable to changes according to the numeral to which they are prefixed.

PRONOUNS.—The following forms of the personal pronouns have been noted :—

Āng, I; *āng-ō*, me; *āng-i*, my; *āng-i-nā-ke*, for me; *chīng*, we.

Nāng, thou; *nāng-ni*, or *nāng-i*, thy; *nā-rang*, you.

Ō, he; *ō-ni*, of him; *ō-nā*, him; *ō-rang*, they; *ō-rang-i*, their.

The demonstrative pronouns are *i*, this, and *ō*, that. The genitive of *i* is *i-ni*, of this.

For the relative, the Bengali *ji* is used.

Chāng, who? *āto*, what? *ānā*, why?

Nāng-i ātā-mu, what is your name?

Nāng-i chābā-ni chāng-i sābrā ribi-tā, whose boy walks behind you?

VERBS.—*Toā*, is, are; *to-ja*, was, were; *chhāng-ja*, became; *tong-ja*, remained.

The following are examples of the various tenses:—

Present,—*mān-ētā*, are getting; *khār-ētā*, are doing; *si-tā*, am dying.

Past,—*kāni-ja*, said; *ron-ja*, divided; *reng-ja*, went; and many others.

Future,—*mān-noyā*, will get; *kāni-noyā*, will say; *lāgi-noyā*, will be necessary.

Imperative.—This tense takes no termination. We have *rā-khu* (in which *khu* is not a tense sign), give, and *rāsām*, keep.

Past Participle,—*khār-dang-be*, when it was done; *ribi-dang-be*, when he came.

Conjunctive Participle,—*rubung-e*, gathering; *khār-e*, doing, and many others.

Infinitive,—*chārai-nā*, to herd; *pung-nā*, to fill; *reng-nā*, to go. All these are infinitives of purpose.

Verbal Noun,—*tām-e*, beating; *suk-e*, playing; *fūsā-e*, dancing.

NEGATIVE.—The negative particle is *chhā*, as in *nem-chhā*, not good. bad; *rā-khu-chhā*, gave not; *nung-chhā*, wished not; *khār-ku-chhā*, have not done.

I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Anderson for the following note on the specimen:—

The specimen of Rābhā supplied by the Reverend A. F. Stephen furnishes an interesting link between Gārō and Bārā. Even one specimen suffices to show that, like those two languages, Rābhā is a tongue once agglutinative which has become inflexional, under the influence of surrounding Aryan languages. The specimen, being a translation from Assamese, has few cases of agglutination, but there are some. Thus *khār-dang*, finish doing, is the equivalent of the Bārā *khām-zap*; *rā-khu*, go and give, corresponds to the Bārā *hū-kūi*. Of the verbal roots in the specimen more than half can be identified with the corresponding Bārā roots, as the following list will show:—

Rābhā.		Bārā.
<i>to, tong.</i>	be	<i>dang.</i>
<i>mān,</i>	(as in Gārō), get	<i>man.</i>
<i>rā.</i>	give	<i>hū.</i> (The Bārā <i>h</i> frequently becomes <i>r</i> in the cognate tongues.)
<i>ron,</i>	divide	<i>rān.</i>
<i>chā,</i>	go	<i>zā.</i>
<i>reng,</i>	go	<i>thāng.</i>
<i>khār.</i>	do	<i>khām.</i> (In Rābhā the word for 'work' seems to be <i>khām.</i>)
<i>pung.</i>	say	<i>būng.</i>
<i>nung,</i>	wish, think	<i>nung.</i>
<i>sā.</i>	eat	<i>zā.</i>
<i>sī.</i>	die	<i>thā.</i> (This phonetic change is common throughout the group.)
<i>ruk,</i>	see	<i>nu.</i>
<i>rim,</i>	seize	<i>hom.</i> (<i>h</i> becomes <i>r</i> as in <i>hū</i> above.)
<i>khutām,</i>	kiss	<i>khudum.</i>
<i>fūn-ī,</i>	return	<i>jū.</i>
<i>kheng,</i>	breathe, live	<i>thāng.</i>
<i>mī,</i>	lose	<i>gāmī.</i>
<i>tīm,</i>	drum	<i>dīm.</i>
<i>nā-thim,</i>	hear	<i>khut-song.</i>
<i>rī-bū,</i>	bring	<i>lī-bū.</i>

Some few roots are borrowed from Assamese, as *charai*, feed; *guni*, think; *singechi*, ask; *sīmajī*, entreat. *Rī-bī*, come, is evidently an agglutinate, and the *rī* is no doubt the Gārō *jī*, which represents the Bārā *fai*. So the *thāt* in *kok-thāt*, kill, is found in Bārā. The *jai* in *jai-lung*, run, is probably the Gārō *khai* which corresponds to the Bārā *khāt*. *F^oose*, send, seems to be derived from *jī* or *fai*, come, and the *ose* resembles the Lālūng *os*, give or cause. So *f^oose* may be 'make to come.' *Chāng*, become, is probably an intensitive form of *chā* cited above. This leaves nine roots which, on the information available, cannot be identified with Bārā roots. These are *kāa*, say; *rubung*, gather; *depre*, squander; *māng-sā*, arise; *bobaī*, call; *rā-sām*, keep; *nāsi*, love; *fran*, call; and *dogo-bī*, go out.

The system of conjugation resembles both Bārā and Gārō. Thus the imperative, as in Bārā, is the bare uninflected root. The infinitive ends in *nī* as in Gārō, and resembles the Bārā *nū*. But so far as can be judged from one specimen, the system of conjugation is less specialised than Gārō and corresponds very closely to Bārā and Tipurā. Thus there is a conjunctive participle in *e* which exactly performs the work of the similar Bārā participle in *ūi*, and is even used in a reduplicated form to express continuance of action, thus *rībi-e rībi-ō* = the Bārā *fai-ūi fai-ūi*, meaning 'continuing to come.' The past participle in *be* is equivalent to the similar Bārā participle in *bā*. On the other hand, the negative-verb in *jā* is the same as the Gārō one. The system of declension of nouns is very similar in Rābhā and Bārā; but the former borrows an ablative in *pārā* from the Assamese পরা।

It should be mentioned that Rābhā appears to be a Hindū name for the tribe and that many men calling themselves, (or called by their Hindū neighbours,) Rābhā, speak pure Kachārī. At one time Rābhās were the fighting clan of the Bārā family, and many members of it joined the three Assam regiments before they took to recruiting Gurkhās.

[No. 24.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

RĀBHĀ

RANDĀNIĀ DIALECT.

(DISTRICT GOALPARA.)

(The Revd. A. F. Stephen, 1900.)

Sāk-sā kai-ni kāmī sābrā-meusā to-ja. O-rang-i mājār-i
Person-one man-of two child-son were. Them-of among
 fajangbrā ō-ni bābrā-ō kāni-ja, 'bābā, ji mālmātā āng mām-noyā
the-youngest his father-to said, 'father, what property I will-get
 ō-nā rā-khu,' ārō ō ō-rang-i mājār-i mālmātā ron-ja. Kōe-den chābāni
that give,' and he them-of among property divided. Few-days after
 fajangbrā dimdāk rubung-e jāngai sang-i-nā reng-ja, ō hādām-i ō
youngest all gathering distant village-towards went, that place-in he
 nem-chhā khāmī khār-e ō-ni tākā-ō depre-ja. Ārō ō dimdāk
good-not work doing his rupee (i.e., money) finished. And he all
 kharas khār-dang-be ō sang-i nemspiyān ākāl chhāng-ja, ārō ō
expenditure when-done that village-in great famine became, and he
 nemspiyān dukh mām-nā chhāng-ja. I j'oyān-i ō ō sang-i-ni
great distress to-get began. This time-at he that village-in-of
 sāk-sā kai kātāng-i-nā reng-e ō-ni pāk-e tong-ja, ārō ō ō-nā
person-one man near-towards going him-of with remained, and he him
 ō-ni pāthār-i-nā bāk chārai-nā fōse-ja. Ō bāk-tāng-ni sā-gai chhābek
his field-towards swine to-herd sent. He swine-of eatable husks
 pāk-e ō-ni bodām pung-nā nung-ja; andangōbā sāk-sā-bā ō-nā rā-khu-chhā
with his belly to-fill wished; but person-one-even him-to give-not.
 Ō man-i guni-e kāni-ja, 'āng-i bābrā-ni nōk-i penchek lākar toā,
He mind-in thinking said, 'my father-of house-in how-many servant are,
 ō-rang nemspiyān mai sā-nā mām-ētā, ārō i hādām-i bokibānā
they much rice to-eat are-getting, and this place-in hunger-because-of
 āng si-tā. Āng māngsā-e āng-i bābrā kātāng-i-nā reng-e kāni-noyā,
I am-dying. I arising my father near-towards going will-say,
 "bābā, rāngkārāng-i dikāng ārō nāng-ni nukbā-i nem-chhā khāmī-ō
'father, heaven-of before and thy sight-in good-not work
 khār-ja; āng-ō nāng-i sābrā bobai-nā nem-chhā; āng-ō nāng-i sāk-sā
did; me thy child to-call (is)-not-good; me thy person-one
 lākar gāndā rāsām." Chābā-ni ō māngsā-e ō-ni bābrā kātāng-i-nā
servant like keep." After he arising his father near towards

ribi-ja. Andangōbā jāngbai-ni pārā ō-ni bābrā ō-nā nuk-nā mām-e
came. But distance-of from his father him to-see getting
 nemspiyān nāsi-ja, ārō jaitung-e ō-ni takrāng-ō rim-e ō-nā khutām-ja.
much loved, and running his neck holding him kissed.
 Sābrā ō-nā kāni-ja, 'bābā, āng rāngkārāng-i dikāng ārō nāng-i nukbā-i
Child him-to said, 'father, I heaven-of before and thy sight-in
 nem-chhā khāmi-ō khār-ja; ārō nāng-i sābrā-ō kāni-nā nem-chhā.'
good-not work did; and thy child to-say (is)-good-not.'
 Andangōbā bābrā lākar-tāng-ō kāni-ja, 'nemspiyān nemgai nen-ō rābā-e
But father servants-to said, 'very good cloth bringing
 ō-ni kām-ō rā-khu; ārō tāskhu-nā chhāchhākām, ārō tātheng-i-nā jotā
his body-to give; and finger-to ring, and foot-on-to shoe
 rā-khu; ching mai sā-e khusi chhāng-ja, u-ni bādāng, āng-i
give; we rice eating happy became (i.e., will-become), this-of for, my
 sābrā si-ja, andangōbā fensā kheng-ja; ō mā-ja, andangōbā fensā
child was-dead, but again lived; he was-lost, but again
 mām-ja.' Ār ō-rang khusi khār-nā chhang-ja.
was-found.' And they happiness to-make began.

I j'oyān-i ō-ni dādābrā pāthār-i to-ja. Ō nōk kātāng-i-nā ribi-e
This time-at his eldest field-in was. He house near-towards coming
 ribi-ān khām tām-e kārā suk-e fusā-e nāthim-ja. Ō lākar-tāng-i
coming drum beating bamboo playing dancing heard. He servants-of
 mājār-i sāk-sā fran-e ō-nā, 'āto khār-ētā?' singechhi-ja, ārō ō
among person-one calling him-to, 'what are-doing?' asked, and he
 ō-nā kāni-ja, 'nāng-i fajang-brā ribi-ja, ārō nāng-i bābrā tod'ekām gāndā
him-to said, 'thy younger came, and thy father marriage like
 mai kh'usai rākhū-ja, u-ni bādāng ō ō-nā nem mām-ja.' Ō rā-ō sā-e
rice feast gave, this-of for he him good got.' He anger eating
 nōk pimungā reng-nā nung-chhā. U-ni bādāng ō-ni bābrā dogobā-e
house into to-go wished-not. This-of for his father going-out
 sāmjāe-ja. Ō ō-ni bābrā-ō i khātā kāni-ja, 'chhi, basar pāng-e āng
entreated. He his father-to this word said, 'lo, year many I
 nāng-i khātā nāthim-e āng nem-chhā khāmi-ō khār-ku-chhā, andangōbā nāng
thy word hearing I good-not work have-done-not, but thou
 āng-i khurmā-tāng-ni pāk-e khusi chhāng-nā āng-i-nā-ke prin sābrā-ō kōkthāt-e
my friends-of with happy to-be me-for goat child killing
 rākhū-chhā; i nāng-i sābrā nāng-i mālmatā-ō sudāri-rang pāk-e kharas
gavest-not; this thy child thy property harlots with expenditure
 khār-e ribi-dang-be nāng ō-nā-ke tod'ekām gāndā mai kh'usai rākhū-ja.
doing when-came thou him-for marriage like rice feast gavest.'
 Bābrā ō-nā kāni-ja, 'sābrā, nāng āng-i pāk-e apreān toā, ārō āng-i
Father him-to said, 'child, thou me-of with always art, and my

dimdāk mālmatā nāug-i. Ching khusi khār-nā lagi-noyā u-ni
all property (is)-thine. We happiness to-make will-be-necessary this-of
 bādāng nāng-i fajagbrā si-ja, andangōbā fensā kneng-ja; ārō mā-ja,
for thy younger was-dead, but again was-alive; and was-lost,
 andangōbā fensā mām-ja.
but again was-found.'

TIPURĀ.

This language is reported from the following localities :—

				People.
Bengal—				
State of Hill Tipperah, where it is spoken by	.	.	.	90,000
District of Dacca, „ „	.	.	.	300
District of Chittagong Hill Tracts, „	.	.	.	15,250
Assam—				105,550
District of South Cachar, „	.	.	.	300
				300
Total number of speakers				105,850

Tipurā has also been reported as spoken in Sylhet, but an examination of the specimens received from that district shows that the language is really Hallāmī, spoken by immigrants from the State of Hill Tipperah, and belonging to the Kuki, not the Bodo Group. Mr. J. D. Anderson, however, informs me that in 1883 there were many Tipperahs in the south of the district, especially in the Balisira Hills. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether there really are at present in Sylhet the 8,000 speakers originally reported or not.

Specimens have been received from most of these localities. They show no dialectic differences,—only slight variations of spelling, which might be expected in recording an unwritten language. It will suffice to give the two specimens received from Hill Tipperah, and, to illustrate the varieties of spelling, the list of words received from Dacca. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the language is also called Mrung.

Mr. Endle has shown in his grammar that Gārō in many cases forms a connecting link between Bārā and Tipurā. A perusal of the following specimens will show several points of resemblance (especially the plural termination *rao*) between the latter and Dīmā-sā, or Hills Kachāri.

The following are the authorities on Tipurā which I have noted :—

AUTHORITIES—

- PHAYRE, Sir A.,—*An account of Arakan*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. x, 1841. Pt. II, p. 711 (Vocabulary).
- SUTHERLAND, H. C.,—*Tipperah*. *Calcutta Review*, Vol. xxxv, No. 70, 1860.
- LEWIN, T. H.,—*The Hill Tracts of Chittagong and the dwellers therein*. Calcutta, 1869. Reprinted in *Selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal*. No. 43, 1869. Contains vocabularies of Tipperah and Mrung.
- HUNTER, Sir W. W.,—*A Statistical Account of Bengal*. On pp. 489 and 490 of Vol. vi there is a vocabulary of Tipperah by T. H. Lewin.
- ENDLE, Rev. S.,—*Outline Grammar of the Kachāri (Bārā) Language as spoken in District Darrang, Assam*. The Introduction contains a *Note on the relation of the Kachāri (Bārā) Language to that of Hill Tipperā*, including a comparative vocabulary of Kachāri, Garo, and Hill Tipperā.
- ANDERSON, J. D.,—*A short List of Words of the Hill Tippera Language, with their English Equivalents Also of words of the Language spoken by the Lushais of the Sylhet Frontier*. Shillong, 1885.
- CAMPBELL, Sir G.,—*Specimens of the Languages of India, including those of the Aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier*. Calcutta, 1874. On pp. 188 and ff. and 204 and ff. there are vocabularies of Hill Tipperah.
- RADHA MOHAN DEV VARMAN THAKUR,—*Kak-barak-mī, a Grammar of the Traipur Language* (in Bengali) Comilla, 1900.

NOTE.—Mr. Smart's *Report on District Tipperah* (Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Press, 1856) has a list of so-called Tipperah words on p. 3. They are, however, Kuki, not Tipurā.

We find, so far as we can judge from the uncertain spelling of the specimens, the extreme short *a*, written *ʼ*, which has been noted in Bārā thus, the word for 'child,' corresponding to the Bārā *fśā* is *bʼsā*, *bsā* and also *bāsā*. As will be seen in this example, a long *ā* is sometimes substituted for the short one. So also we find *jālā* or *lā*, male, corresponding to the Bārā *ʼlā*. It must be remembered that the Tipurā specimens and list of words were originally written in the Bengali character. Hence the pronunciation of the letter *s* must be considered as doubtful. Every *o* is to be pronounced as *o* in 'hot'. *ʼi* is to be pronounced as in Hindī.

Several suffixes are used to form the plural. The most common is *rao*, as in *Dī-māsā*. Others are *rok*, *rong*, *song*, and *kobāng*. Examples are: *mānuī-rao*, things; *sēlēng-rao-no*, to the servants; *sā-juk-rok*, daughters; *chērai-rong*, children; *bā-song* or *bā-kobāng*, fathers.

The sign of the Accusative-Dative is *no*, as in *bū-no*, to the father.

The sign of the Instrumental is *bai*, as in *buduk-bai*, with ropes; *bo-bāi*, thereby.

The sign of the Ablative is *nī-thānī* or *ong-oi-sē*, as in *bā-nī thānī*, or *bā-ong-oi-sē*, from the father.

The sign of the Genitive is *nī*, as in *bā-nī*, of the father.

The sign of the Locative is *go* or *āō*, as in *yākum-go*, on the foot; *no-go*, in the house; *yāg-āō*, on the hand. After *ng*, the *g* of *go* seems to be liable to elision, as in *rukung-o*, on the road-side; *sēkāng-o*, before. *Ō* is also used, as in *duku-ō*, in difficulty.

The following are the principal pronominal forms which I have noted :—

I, <i>Āng</i> .	We, <i>Chung</i> .
Of me, <i>Ānī</i> .	Of us, <i>Chī-nī</i> .
To me, <i>Āno</i> .	Us, <i>Chun</i> .
Me, <i>Ān</i> .	
Thou, <i>Nung</i> .	You, <i>No-rok</i> .
Of thee, <i>Nī-nī</i> .	Of you, <i>No-rong-nī</i> .
Thee, <i>Non</i> .	You, <i>No-rok-no</i> .
He, that, <i>Bo</i> .	They, <i>Bo-ro, bo-rao</i> .
Of him, <i>Bi-nī</i> .	Of them, <i>Bo-rong-nī, bo-rao-nī</i> .
Him, <i>Bo-no</i> .	Them, <i>Bo-rong-no</i> .
Who? <i>Sā-bo</i> .	What? <i>To-mo</i> , substantive; <i>Bo</i> , adjective.

The Bengali Relative *jē* is used.

The following are instances of the use of pronominal prefixes :—*nī-nī no-sālā*, your son; *nī-nī no-fāung*, your younger brother; *nī-nī no-fā*, your father; *bi-nī bu-fā* or *bi-nī bo-fā*, his father.

As regards verbs, the usual verb substantive is *tong*, with a present *tong-ō*, and a past *tong-khā*. Sometimes the initial *t* appears to be dropped. At least we find a present *ong-o*, an infinitive *ong-nā-nī*, to be, and a negative form *ong-li-ā*, am not (compare the Gārō form). The verb *nāng* means "become."

The following suffixes are used in conjugation :—

Present,—*o* or *ō*, as in *āng-bu-o* or *āng bu-ō*, I strike. The second person singular and plural takes *dī*, as in *nung bu-dī*, thou beatest.

Future,—*ā-nu*, as in *āng bu-ā-nu*, I shall strike. A euphonic *w* is inserted in *sā-wā-nu*, I will say

Past,—*khā* or *kā*, as in *bu-khā*, struck, *sā-kā*, said. (Probably here, as in Bengali-written Gārō, the aspiration is superfluous).

Imperative,—The second person takes *di*, as in *bu-di*, strike.

Conjunctive Participle,—*oi* as in *bāg-oi*, having divided, and many others.

Infinitive,—*nā-ni*, as in *bu-nā-ni*, to strike.

There is a termination *mā-ni*, the use of which is not clear from the specimens. We have *chā-mā-ni*, eatable things; *thāng-mā-ni*, going; *kāmā-mā-ni*, having been lost; *māsā-mā-ni*, the act of dancing; *tām-mā-ni*, music.

The following instances of negative verbs occur:—

Ong-li-ā, am not; *ru-li-ā*, gave not; *kān-li-ā*, did not wear; *thung-li-ā*, did not play. Another formation appears in *nor-iā-khā*, disobeyed not; *ru-iā-thā*, gavest not.

As in other Bodo languages, the causal verb is formed by suffixing the verb 'to give' to the main verbs; thus, *kān-ru-di*, cause to wear.

I give a list of Tipurā words with their Bārā equivalents, which may be of interest, as showing the close connexion of the vocabulary of the two languages. I am indebted for it to Mr. J. D. Anderson.

Tipurā.	Bārā.	English.
<i>mātāi</i> ,	<i>mādai</i> ,	god, spirit.
<i>shāl</i> ,	<i>sān</i> ,	sun.
<i>tāl</i> ,	<i>nākhā-bīr</i> (night-lord),	moon.
<i>āthū kurui</i> ,	<i>hā-thār-khī</i> ,	star.
<i>nākhā</i> ,	<i>nākhā</i> ,	heaven.
<i>bār</i> ,	<i>bār</i> ,	wind.
<i>shātung</i> ,	<i>sān-dung</i> ,	sunshine.
<i>hā</i> ,	<i>ha</i> ,	earth.
<i>shām</i> ,	<i>sān-khri</i> ,	salt.
<i>shār</i> ,	<i>shurr</i> ,	iron.
<i>hā-chu</i> ,	<i>hā-zō</i> ,	mountain.
<i>toi</i> ,	<i>đuī</i> ,	water.
<i>toi-mā</i> ,	<i>đuī-mā</i> ,	river.
<i>toi-sā</i> ,	<i>đuī-sā</i> ,	stream.
<i>kā-chāng</i> ,	<i>g^a-zāng</i> ,	cold.
<i>khām-khā</i> ,	<i>āt-salai</i> (fire-tongue),	flame.
<i>hār</i> ,	<i>āt</i> or <i>ār</i> ,	fire.
<i>kūthi</i> ,	<i>g^a-thoi</i> ,	dead body.
<i>khārā</i> ,	<i>khārā</i> ,	head.
<i>bukur</i> ,	<i>bigur</i> ,	skin.
<i>khūmun</i> ,	<i>khāmān</i> ,	hair (of body).
<i>khānai</i> ,	<i>khene</i> ,	hair (of head).
<i>yāk-tō</i> ,	<i>āg-dā</i> ,	right hand (or arm).
<i>yāk-chī</i> ,	<i>ak-shi</i> ,	left hand (or arm).
<i>yā-fikung</i> ,	<i>bikhung</i> ,	back of hand.
<i>yāsūī</i> ,	<i>nāshī</i> ,	finger.
<i>yāshī-mā</i> ,	<i>nāshīmā</i> ,	thumb.
<i>yāshī-katoi</i> ,	<i>nāshī-gudoī</i> .	little finger.

Tipurā.	Bārā.	English.
<i>bekreng,</i>	<i>begeng,</i>	bone.
<i>thui,</i>	<i>thoi,</i>	blood.
<i>mukhāng,*</i>	<i>mukhāng,</i>	face.
<i>murku,</i>	<i>mushugur,</i>	eye-brow.
<i>chāhām,</i>	<i>zabam,</i>	forehead.
<i>bu-khū,</i>	<i>khū-gā.</i>	mouth.
<i>kuchui,</i>	<i>gush-thoi,</i>	lip.
<i>salai,</i>	<i>salai,</i>	tongue.
<i>ābu,</i>	<i>ābu,</i>	breast (female).
<i>fikhung,</i>	<i>bikhung,</i>	back.
<i>bakhā.</i>	<i>bikhā,</i>	liver.
<i>sitāp,</i>	<i>sitāp,</i>	bladder.
<i>kalam toi,</i>	<i>galam dūi,</i>	sweat.
<i>chānā,</i>	<i>zā-nai,</i>	food.
<i>mai rung,</i>	<i>mai-rāng,</i>	rice.
<i>mai,</i>	<i>mikhām,</i>	cooked rice.
<i>chu,</i>	<i>zō,</i>	rice-beer.
<i>rī,</i>	<i>hī,</i>	cloth.
<i>yasithām,</i>	<i>nāshithām,</i>	ring.
<i>mākhārā,</i>	<i>mūkhārā,</i>	monkey.
<i>māsā,</i>	<i>māsā,</i>	tiger.
<i>sūi-mā,</i>	<i>sūi-mā,</i>	dog.
<i>mathām,</i>	<i>māthām,</i>	otter.
<i>mushuk,</i>	<i>m'sō,</i>	cattle.
<i>pummā,</i>	<i>burmā,</i>	goat.
<i>sinjā,</i>	<i>inzāt,</i>	mouse.
<i>tau,</i>	<i>dan,</i>	bird.
<i>tā-khū,</i>	<i>dan khū,</i>	owl.
<i>tau-khā,</i>	<i>dan khā,</i>	crow.
<i>bu-tui,</i>	<i>bi-dūi,</i>	egg (bird-water).
<i>chibū,</i>	<i>zībō,</i>	snake.
<i>yānglā,</i>	<i>embu-banglā,</i>	toad.
<i>ā, ngā,</i>	<i>nā,</i>	fish. (This word seems universal among the hill tribes.)
<i>thēm-mai.</i>	<i>thām-fui,</i>	fly.
<i>thām-pui,</i>	<i>thām-fui,</i>	mosquito.
<i>mai,</i>	<i>mōi,</i>	paddy.
<i>khāl,</i>	<i>khun,</i>	cotton.
<i>siping,</i>	<i>sibing,</i>	sesame.
<i>mōi,</i>	<i>mōi,</i>	vegetables.
<i>phānton.</i>	<i>phānthong,</i>	egg plant.
<i>ihāo,</i>	<i>thāu,</i>	oil.
<i>fātai</i>	<i>fātai,</i>	betel-leaf.

Tipurā	Bārā.	English.
<i>bu-fāng,</i>	<i>f̣-fong,</i>	tree.
<i>wā,</i>	<i>oā,</i>	bamboo.
<i>thai-chu,</i>	<i>thai-zu,</i>	mango.
<i>thaili,</i>	<i>thaili,</i>	plantain.
<i>bu-thai,</i>	<i>f̣-thai,</i>	fruit.
<i>chekrā,</i>	<i>sekrā,</i>	sickle.
<i>thāplā,</i>	<i>hā-thāplā,</i>	ashes.
<i>jālā, jū,</i>	<i>ẓlā, zu,</i>	male, female, (suffix).
<i>hār,</i>	<i>hār,</i>	night.
<i>pau-khwā,</i>	<i>bau-gār,</i>	forget.
<i>okhvīŭ,</i>	<i>ukhui,</i>	hunger.
<i>tūi-khāng,</i>	<i>dūi-gāng,</i>	thirst.
<i>tā,</i>	<i>dā,</i>	now.
<i>ka-sam,</i>	<i>g̣-sām,</i>	black.
<i>khufur,</i>	<i>g̣-fut,</i>	white.

[No. 25.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

TIPURÂ.

(STATE, HILL TIPPERAH.)

SPECIMEN I.

Borok kai-sā-ni bāsā-jālā ku-nui-ni bisingoi bāsā-jālā-kusu
Man person-one-of child-male persons-two-of among child-male-younger
 bi-ni bu-fā-no sā-kā, 'bā, jē mānui āng mām-ānu, bo-no ā-no ru-di.'
his his-father-to said, 'father, what things I shall-get, that me-to give.'
 Ākhālaiō bo bo-raō-ni bisingoi mānui bāg-oi ru-khā. Bi-ni kisu-din
Thereupon he them-of among things having-divided gave. That-of some-days
 thāng-khlai-no bi-ni bāsā-lā-kusu jotō thāchā khālai-oi hākehālo dēsh
after his child-male-younger all together having-made remote to-country
 thāng-kā. Ārō bo bējāy cholē-mung cholē-oi bi-ni mānui-raō
went. At-that-place he improper manner behaving his things
 urā-oi khibi-khā. Bo jotō urā-oi pai-khālai-oi ārō
having-wasted squandered. He all having-squandered having-finished at-that-place
 jobor ākāl nāng-khā; tai bo-bo duku-ō kālāi-khā. Afru āō jāgā-ni
great famine arose; and he-too difficulty-in fell. Then that place-of
 kai-sā-ni thā-ni thāng-oi tong-khā; āō borok-bo bo-no bi-ni āoro
person-one-of near having-gone remained; that man-also him his field-into
 wāk muruk-nā-ni hor-oi ru-khā. Ulō wāk-raō jē buku-raō chā-ō
swine grazing-for having-sent gave. Afterwards swine what husks eat
 bo-bai bo bo-hog puru-nā-ni khālai-khā, kentū bo-no kēbo ru-li-ā.
thereby he his-belly filling-for did (tried), but him-to anybody gave-no.
 Ulō thāngchā-oi bo sā-kā, 'ā-ni bā-ni busuk mulāsēng mām-oi
Then senses-recovering he said, 'my father's how-many pay having-received
 sēlēng nāng-māni bēshi chā-mā-ni mānui mām-oi-tong-ō, ārō āng ukhu-oi
servants than-enough more eatable things used-to-get, here I hungering
 thui-ō. Āng bāchā-oi ā-ni bā-ni thā-ni thāng-ānu, bo-no sā-wānu, "bā,
die. I arising my father's near will-go, him-to will-say, "father,
 āng shorgō-ni birōddhē ni-ni sākāngō pāp khālai-khā, āng tai
I heaven-of against your presence-in sin have-committed, I any-more
 ni-ni nā-sā-lā hinoi sinijāk-nā-ni lāek ong-li-ā, ā-no ni-ni dormāy mām-oi
your your-child-male as known-to-be worthy am-not, me your pay receiving
 sēlēng-ni hāhāy nārūk-di." Ulō bo bāchā-oi bi-ni bu-fā-ni thā-ni
servants-of like keep." Then he arising his his-father's near

thāng-kā. Kentu bo hākehālō tong-sāni-no bi-ni bu-fā bo-no
went. But he at-distance when-was-yet his his-father him
 nug-nā-ni māng-khā, tai hāmjāgmāni-bai khaichig-oi, thāng-oi, bi-ni totorā
to-see was-able, and affection-through running, going, his neck
 rom-oi motomsu-kā. Bāsā-jālā bo-no sā-kā, 'bā, āng shorgē-ni birōddhē
holding kissed. The-child-male him-to said, 'father, I heaven-of against
 tai ni-ni sākāngō pāp khālai-khā; āng tai ni-ni bāsā-lā hinoi
and your presence-in sin have-committed; I anymore your child-male as
 sinijāk-nā-ni jōgya kurui-khā.' Kentu bo-fā bi-ni sēlēng-raō-no sā-kā,
known-to-be worthy am-not.' But his-father his servants-to said,
 'tāg-di jotō-ni kāhām ri tobu-oi bo-no kān-ru-di; bi-ni yāg-aō
'quickly all-of best cloth bringing him to-put-on-give (cause); his hand-on
 yāsītām, tai yākum-go yākānāp kān-ru-di; tai chung chā-oi ānondo
ring, and feet-on shoe cause-to-put-on; and we eating merriment
 khālai-nā; karon ā-ni i-āng-sā-jālā thui-oi thāng-mā-ni, thāng-kā;
make; for my this-my-child-male having-died going, has-become-alive;
 kāmā-mā-ni, mānfi-kā.' Ulō bo-raō ānondo khālai-nā-ni
having-been-lost, again-have-got.' Afterwards they merriment make-to
 nāng-khā.

became (began).

Tai bi-ni bāsā-jālā-kotor khētō tong-māni, bo fai-oi noō-ni
And his child-male-elder field-in on-being, he coming house-of
 samlailai ong-khā-lai māsā-mā-ni tai tām-mā-ni khānā-khā. Āfru
near when-was dancing and music heard. At-that-time
 bo sēlēng kai-sā-no sāmō nūng-oi sung-khā, 'i jotō tāmō?' bo bo-no
he servant person-one near calling asked, 'this all what?' he him-to
 sā-kā, 'ni-ni no-fāung fai-kā, tai ni-ni no-fā bējāy
said, 'your your-younger-brother has-come, and your your-father merrily
 chā-nā-ni sāmām-khā. Bo bo-no sā-go kāhām mān-khā.' Kentu bo
to-eat prepared. He him body-in healthy has-found.' But he
 khāmchui kāsājāk-khā; bisīngō thāng-nā-ni nai-li-ā. Ulō bi-ni
angry became; inside to-go wished-not. Afterwards his
 bu-fā fātārō fai-oi bo-no bujāo-nā-ni nāng-khā. Kentu bo jobāh
his-father out coming him to-convince began. But he answer
 ru-oi bi-ni bu-fā-no sā-kā, 'nāyo-di usuk bosor bom-oi āng
giving his his-father-to said, 'behold so-many years since I
 ni-ni sēbā khālai-oi ni-ni kōnu kok nor-iā-khā, tobō nung kōnu
your service doing your any word disobeyed-not, still you any
 sālō-bo ā-no punsā mā-sā-bo ru-iā-khā jē ā-ni kiching kāmār-raō-no
day-even me-to kid one-even gave-not that my friends relatives
 nāwo ānondo khālai-nā-ni; kentu ni-ni i ro-sā-lā khānkijag-raō-ni logō
with merriment would-make; but your this your-child-male habits-of with

ni-ni mānui chā-oi khibi-kā, bo jē-fru fai-kā -fru nung
your goods having-eaten squandered, he at-what-time came at-that-time you
 bi-ni bāgoi chā-mung kāhām khālai-kā.' Kentu bo bo-no sā-kā, sā
him-of for food good made.' But he him-to said, 'child
 nung jotō-fru-no ā-ni logē-ō ong-ō, tai ā-ni jē tong-ō jotō-no ni-ni.
you all-times-at me-of with live, and my what is all yours.
 Kentu ānondo khālai-di khusi ong-nā-ni chā-khā,
But merry make glad to-be-of matter-has-become,
 āmāni-hin-khā-lai ni-ni i no-fāung thui-māni-sē,
because your this your-younger-brother having-died,
 thāng-kā; kāmā-māni, mām-fi-kā.'
has-become-alive; having-been-lost, again-found.'

[No. 26.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

TIPURÂ.

(STATE, HILL TIPPERAH.)

SPECIMEN II.

A POPULAR SONG.

- Tokhāmai-khaichumu hāyā-hārung-ō bāroi
(Name of a wild creeper) in-unworthy-valley being-blossomed
- Hāyā-hārung-ō thāoi
 (and) *in-unworthy-valley having-fruited*
- Bubāro sikālā kân-li-ā
flower young-women wore-not
- Bothai chērai-rong thung-li-ā
fruit children played-not.
- Lāmānē-rukung-ō bartālai
By-road-side if-would-blossom
- Lāmānē-rukung-ō khaitālai
 (and) *by-road-side if-would-fruit*
- Bubāro sikālā khān-khā-man
flower young-women would-have-worn
- Bothai chērai-rong thung-khā-man
 (and) *fruit children would-have-played.*

FREE TRANSLATION.

Tokhāmai khaichumu having blossomed and borne fruit in an unworthy mountain-valley, its flowers have not become ear-ornaments of young women nor its fruit playthings of young children. Had it blossomed and fruited by the road-side, its flowers would have become ear-ornaments of young women, and its fruit playthings of young children.

CHUTIYĀ.

There¹ are some eighty-seven thousand persons of the Chutiya tribe in Assam. They have four sub-tribes : the Hindū, the Ahom, the Borāhi, and the Deori Chutiya. Of these, the first three are nearly all Hinduised, and with their tribal customs have abandoned their tribal language and now only speak Assamese. The Deoris, who are the Levites of the tribe, are less than four thousand in all. They are a secluded people in the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar Districts of Upper Assam, whose principal settlements are on the Majuli Island in Sibsagar, and on the Dikrang river in North Lakhimpur. They have preserved the language, religion, and customs which, we may presume, have descended to them with comparative little change from a period anterior to the Ahom invasion. The Chutiya² language, indeed, may fairly claim to be the original language of Upper Assam. The original seat of the Deoris was in the region beyond Sadiya. It is only about a century ago that they removed thence to their present settlements, and some of them still occasionally visit Sadiya for religious purposes.

Regarding the language, Mr. Brown's remarks may be quoted :—

"Very little appears to be known about the Chutiya language hitherto. Some time in the forties, Colonel Dalton contributed a few words to the Asiatic Society's journal; from which his acute genius discerned the connection with Kachari. It is the main object of this little work [the writer's Grammar] to confirm and establish that conclusion. A short note is appended of the principal grammatical resemblances between Chutiya and Kachari; and it is hoped that the materials provided will be useful to anyone making a systematic study of the Bodo group of languages. A somewhat longer Deori Chutiya vocabulary was contributed to Hodgson's Essays by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Sibsagar; but the usefulness of this is marred by its being mixed up with the vocabularies of a number of Nāga dialects. Both these vocabularies are inaccurate, and even misleading, on such important points as the numerals. Besides them, I am not aware that anything has been published about the Chutiya language. Indeed, it has recently been officially announced to be extinct by the author of the Assam Census Report for 1891. This is by no means the case; for, although the Deoris all speak Assamese fluently, and have incorporated a good many Assamese words in their own vocabulary, still they all speak their own language; and are rather proud of it, and of the difficulty of learning it."

According to the above there should be about four thousand speakers of Deori. The returns furnished for this survey show a much smaller number and are as follows. I am not in a position to offer any special remarks as to their correctness or otherwise:—

Sibsagar (returned as Deori)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	360
Lakhimpur (returned as Chutiya)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
								—
TOTAL	.							364

Under any circumstances the number of speakers of Chutiya is small, but the language deserves study on account of its philological and historical interest. I do not think that there can be any doubt of its representing the most archaic stage of the various languages grouped together under the name of Bodo. It is most nearly connected with Līmā-sā or Hills Kachārī, but is certainly more primitive in its grammatical system. The conjugation of the verb is specially worthy of notice.

We here see in full play that system of modifying infixes, of which there are only sporadic remains in the other languages of the Bodo group. Even in the full study

¹ Most of what follows is condensed from the Introduction to Mr. Brown's Deori Chutiya Grammar.

² The people are generally called Deoris, but the language is properly known as Chutiya or Chutia.

of Bârâ of Mr. Endle, the number of these infixes which he has succeeded in pointing out is very small compared with the number in Chutiya. The student of the latter language has the advantage of being able to consult Mr. Brown's excellent grammar, which contains all the necessary information in full detail and arranged in a scholarly manner. To this he is referred for much information regarding the tribe and its speech which is necessarily omitted from this brief sketch.

The following is a list of the authorities on Chutiya with which I am acquainted :—

AUTHORITIES—

- HODGSON, B. H.,—*Aborigines of the North-East Frontiers. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xix (1850), pp. 309 and ff. Reprinted in *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, Vol. II, pp. 11 and ff. (London, 1880.) Contains a Deoria Chutia Vocabulary by N. Brown.
- HUNTER, Sir W. W.,—*A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia, with a Dissertation*. London, 1868. Contains a Deoria Chutia Vocabulary taken from Hodgson.
- DALTON, E. T.,—*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*. Calcutta, 1872. Vocabulary on p. 93 taken from Hodgson.
- STACK, E.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1881*. On p. 76 there is an account of the tribe by E. S. Calcutta, 1883.
- GAIT, E. A.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891*, pp. 161 and 233. Shillong, 1892.
- BROWN, W. B., I.C.S.,—*An Outline Grammar of the Deori Chutiya Language spoken in Upper Assam, with an Introduction, Illustrative Sentences, and short Vocabulary*. Shillong, 1895.

The following brief sketch of Chutiya grammar is entirely based on Mr. Brown's work, to which the reader is referred for a full and detailed account of the many interesting philological facts which are displayed by this language.

SKELETON CHUTIYĀ GRAMMAR.

I. PRONUNCIATION.—There is a very short *a* (as in 'company'), which Mr. Brown writes *ā*. This I write as a small *a* above the line as elsewhere in the survey. The letter *a* is pronounced as in 'that,' *o* as in 'stop,' and *ei* as the *i* in 'bite.' Other letters as usual, nasalization, being represented, as elsewhere, by *ṁ*.

II. NOUNS.—No gender of inanimate objects. Animate objects prefix *mukagu* (male) for the masculine and *mishigu* (female) for the feminine. Nouns expressing relationship either use special words for each gender (*bābā*, father; *yoyo*, mother), or take special terminations (*pisha*, son; *pishā-si*, daughter).

The plural **number** is formed by suffixing *raju*, *laju*, or *chiga*. The last is only used with human beings.

In **declension**, the nominative singular, as in *Kachāri*, may take *a*, giving the force of the definite article. The following is a specimen declension:—

Sing. Nom.	<i>mōshi(-a)</i> , a (the) man.
Acc.	<i>mōshi-na</i> , a man.
Instr.	<i>mōshi-chṅ</i> , with or by a man.
Dat.	<i>mōshi-mai</i> , to a man.
Abl.	<i>mōshi-chapi</i> , <i>mōshi-yo bachāpi</i> , from a man.
Gen.	<i>mōshi-yo</i> , of a man.
Loc.	<i>mōshi-hā</i> , in a man.
Plur. Nom.	<i>mōshi-raju</i> (- <i>laju</i> , or - <i>chiga</i>), men.
Acc.	<i>mōshi-raju-na</i> , etc., men, and so on.

Adjectives usually, but not always, precede the noun. The comparative is formed by adding *gāri* or *gārike* to the accusative of the noun with which comparison is made, e.g., *ghora-na gārike lokoko*, stronger than the horse. The superlative is formed by using *muguro* or *mugurone* all, as in *muguro-na gārike loi*, harder than all, hardest.

Numerals take qualifying prefixes as usual; examples are : for human beings, *dugu* or *duku*; for animals, abstract nouns, and indefinitely *mu*. *Dugu-cha mōshi*, one man; *mu-ja lipedru*, one goat.

III. PRONOUNS.—Personal pronouns have two plurals each— a long and a short. They are declined as follows, only the genitive is irregular.

	First Person.	Second Person.	Third Person (near).	Third Person (remote).
Sing. Nom.	<i>ā</i> .	<i>nā</i> .	<i>lā, lā-shi</i> .	<i>bā, bā-shi</i> .
Gen.	<i>ay-yo</i> .	<i>ni-yo</i> .	<i>lā-yo</i> .	<i>bā-yo</i> .
Dat.	<i>ā-mai</i> .	<i>nā-mai</i> .	<i>lā-mai</i> .	<i>bā-mai</i> .
Acc.	<i>ā-na</i> .	<i>nā-na</i> .	<i>lā-na</i> .	<i>bā-na</i> .
Plur. (Long) Nom.	<i>jā-ru</i> .	<i>lo-ru, no-ru</i> .	<i>lā-ru</i> .	<i>bā-ru</i> .
Gen.	<i>jari-yo</i> .	<i>lori-yo, nori-yo</i> .	<i>lāri-yo</i> .	<i>bāri-yo</i> .
Dat.	<i>jaru-mai</i> .	<i>loru-mai, noru-mai</i> .	<i>lā-ru-mai</i> .	<i>bā-ru-mai</i> .
Plur. (Short) Nom.	<i>ja-u</i> .	<i>lo-u, no-u</i> .	<i>la-u</i> .	<i>ba-u</i> .
Gen.	<i>jar</i> .	<i>lor, nor</i> .	<i>lau-yo</i> .	<i>bau-yo</i> .
Dat.	<i>jau-mai</i> .	<i>lo-u-mai, no-u-mai</i> .	<i>la-u-mai</i> .	<i>ba-u-mai</i> .

The suffixes *ne* and *re* may be added after the case terminations. The first gives a reflexive force. The second is emphatic. The plural of the first person is often used in the sense of the singular. Pronominal prefixes occur in *ja-ba*, my father; *ja-yo*, my mother.

Other pronouns are *sā*, who?; *dām*, what?; *brā*, which?; *brā-si*, which? (adjective). The relative (probably borrowed from Assamese) is *ni-bā* (lit., who that).

IV. VERBS.—The conjugation of the verb is based on the same principles as those which we meet in other Bodo languages. There is a negative conjugation of which the typical note is the vowel *ā*. The main peculiarity of the Chutiya verb is that, besides the usual tense suffixes, there may also be added infixes to the root which modify its meaning, not only giving the idea of mood, but also modifying the sense in a more obscure way. When these are used, the order of structure is as follows:—

Root + modifying infix + negative + tense suffix. There are two conjugations. The first is the regular one. In the second *b* and *r* of the

suffixes are nasalised to *m* and *n* respectively. The following are examples of the positive and negative forms of both conjugations. Every root ends in a vowel :—

Conjugation I, <i>Lare</i> or <i>lari</i> , give.		Conjugation II, <i>No</i> , do.	
Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
Present. <i>Lare-i</i> , (I) give.	<i>Lari-ā</i> , (I) do not give.	<i>No-i</i> , (I) do.	<i>No-ya</i> , I do not do.
Pres. definite <i>ā lari-bena</i> , I am giving (only used in the first person).	Not used.	<i>ā no-mena</i> , (I) am doing (only used in the first person).	Not used.
Past. <i>Lare-m</i> , } (I) gave. <i>Lari-bem</i> , }	{ <i>Lari-ā-ge</i> , } (I) did not give. { <i>Lari-ā-pi</i> , }	<i>No-mem</i> , (I) did.	<i>No-yā-ge</i> , (I) did not do.
Perfect. <i>Lari-ri</i> , (I) have given.	<i>Lari-ā-ri</i> , (I) have not given.	<i>No-ni</i> , (I) have done.	<i>No-yā-ni</i> , (I) have not done.
Pluperfect. <i>Lari-rumde</i> , (I) had given.	<i>Lari-ā-rumde</i> , (I) had not given.	<i>No-numde</i> , I had done.	<i>No-yā-numde</i> , (I) had not done.
Future. <i>Lare-n</i> , (I) shall give.	<i>Lari-ā-n</i> , } <i>Lari-ā-mne</i> , } (I) shall not give. <i>Lari-ā-ron</i> , }	<i>No-n</i> , (I) shall do.	{ <i>No-yā-n</i> , } (I) shall not do. { <i>No-yā-non</i> , }
Conditional. <i>Lare-mde</i> , } (I) would have given. <i>Lari-bemde</i> , }	<i>Lari-ā-mde</i> , (I) would not have given.	<i>No-mde</i> , } (I) would do. <i>No-memde</i> , }	<i>No-yā-mde</i> , (I) would not have done.
Imperative, 2. <i>Lare</i> , } Give thou. <i>Lari-be</i> , }	{ <i>Dā lare</i> , } Do not give. { <i>Dā lari-be</i> , }	{ <i>No</i> , } Do thou. { <i>No-me</i> , }	{ <i>Dā no</i> , } Do not do. { <i>Dā no-me</i> , }
3. <i>Lare sâ</i> , let him give.	<i>Dā lare sâ</i> , let him not give.	<i>No-me sâ</i> , let him do.	<i>Dā no-me sâ</i> , let him not do.
Infinitive. <i>Lari-noi</i> , to give (purpose).	.....	<i>No-noi</i> , to do (purpose).	.....
Pres. part. <i>Lare-ngna</i> , giving.	<i>Lari-ā-cha</i> , not giving.	<i>No-ngna</i> , doing.	<i>No-yā-cha</i> , not doing.
Conjunctive part. and N. } <i>Lare-ya</i> , having given, a giver. of agency. }	<i>Lari-ā-ba</i> , not having given, a non-giver.	<i>No-ya</i> , having done, a doer.	<i>No-yā-cha</i> , not having done, a non-doer.
Disjunctive part. <i>Lare-mto</i> , giving. ¹	<i>Lari-ā-mto</i> , not giving. ¹	<i>No-mto</i> , doing. ¹	<i>No-yā-mto</i> , not doing. ¹
Past pass. part. <i>Lari-ba</i> , given, the and verbal act of giving. noun.	<i>Lari-ā-ba</i> , not given, the act of not giving.	<i>No-ma</i> , done, the act of doing.	<i>No-yā-ma</i> , not done, the act of not doing.

The verbal noun may be declined as a gerund, thus, *lari-ba-yo*, of giving, and so on.

Irregular Verbs.—The verb *khe*, go, takes an infix *ro*, as follows :—

Pres., *khe-i*; Pres def., *khe-ro-na*; Past, *khe-ro-m*; Perf., *khe-ro-ri*; Plup., *khe-ro-rumde*; Fut., *khe-n*; Imper., *khe-ro*; Inf., *khe-noi*; Participles, *khe-ro-ngna*, *khe-ya*, *khe-ro-mto*, *khe-ro-ba*. The negative form *khi-yā* is conjugated regularly.

The **Verbs Substantive** are :—

1. *du-i*, am, art, is, are; *du-mde*, was, were. There is a future *du-n*, and a participle *du-mto*. Other parts wanting.
2. The Assamese *ho* (Second conjugation) is also used.
3. *sâ*, to become (First conjugation) is regular.
4. The negative of *du* is, present, *jā*; past, *jā-m*; plup., *jā-rumde*; fut., *jā-n*; disj. part., *jā-mto*.

Another **Defective Verb** is *no-i* (neg. *no-yā*), it is necessary.

The **Passive** is formed by conjugating the past passive participle with *sâ*. It is rare.

Adjective verbs suffix verbal terminations to adjectives. Thus, *chu*, good; *chu-i*, is good. Or the present participle may be used with *du*. Thus, *chepepe*, cold; *chepepe-ngna du-i*, it is cold.

Infixes.—These are many. Examples are :—

1. *Mi* forms a potential verb e.g. *lari-m-i*, I can give.
2. *Pā* ... causal *lari-pā-i*, I cause to give.
3. *Re-li* ... continuative *lare-re-chi-n*, I shall keep giving.
4. *Te* or *teri* ... completive *lari-te-n*, I shall finish giving; *lari-teri-ā*, I do not finish giving.
5. *Jā-y* or *je* ... obligative *lari-je-n*, I shall have to give.

There are others, the force of which is obscure.

¹ Equivalent to the Assamese-Bengali participle in *le* or *bī*.

The following version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son in Deuri Chutiya is from the pen of Mr. H. N. Colquhoun, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Lakhimpur. The speakers reside in the North Lakhimpur Sub-division. Words borrowed from Assamese are written in italics. The spelling differs slightly from that in the preceding grammatical sketch. As in Mr. Brown's grammar, the long mark is only put over a vowel when it is strongly accented. The vowel *a*, without the long mark, has the sound of *a* in 'that.'

[No. 27.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

CHUTIYÂ.

DEURI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR.)

SPECIMEN I.

(H. N. Colquhoun, Esq., I.C.S.)

Lāshi moshio dukuni pishā dumde. Soru-bāsi pishā chipāna
A-certain man-of two sons were. Younger-that son father-to
 nicha-rumde, 'baba, jauna lāribāshi māl-bostu jauna lāre.' Chipā
said, 'father, me-to to-be-given goods me-to give.' Father
māl-bostu yangva lāre-bem. Michiga *din-yā* imāribi *soru-bāsi* pishā
goods dividing gave. Few days afterwards younger-that son
mugune māl-bostu gulangna asama atigu keiamde. Pohore sabacha
all goods collecting far country went. There riotously
agungna bayo māl-bostu orkura-bem. Mugune *māl-bostu* hāl̄na
living his goods wasted. All goods having-eaten
 bāsi atigu-hā de ākāl sāba-hā hāja hunā dukh nimām. Bā
that country-in great famine being to-eat not-finding hardship suffered. He
 bāsi atigu-hā moshio nidubem. Bā chu hārene uga-mai pāchibem.
that country-in man joined. He swine feed-to field-to sent.
 Pohore chu hāraba shium bā nīje hāne man-sarom. Bāna hāne ekone
There swine food refuse he himself to-eat wished. Him-to to-eat anything
 lāriage. Imāribi bicha chungna nicha-rumde, 'jario babayo dachiga
not-gave. Afterwards better becoming he-said, 'my father's how-many
 yomtu hāne nimāngna pacha rākhi. Jau hāja hunā chiron. Jau
servants to-eat getting remainder keep. I to-eat not-having will-die. I
 sargangna babayo guri-mai ken. Jau nichan, "baba, Midio pichāpi niyo
rising father-of towards will-go. I will-say, "father, God-of against you-of
 pichāpi pāp numem; pishana nīgin-nayam; yomtu yākin rākhi." '
against sin have done; son do-not-call-me; servant like keep-me.' '

Sargangna babayo guri-mai kirum. Deriya asā-hā dumtā, baba nigengna
Rising father-of towards went. Still far-off being, father seeing
 māf numem. Jongna kerana chuma-hābem. Pishā nicha-rumde, 'baba,
mercy made. Running singing kiss-ate. Son said, 'father,
 Midio pichāpi niyo pichāpi pāp numem. Pishāna nigin-nayam.' Baba
God-of against you-of against sin have-done. Son do-not-call-me.' Father
 yomtuna nichabem, 'muguna garike chu ina lāhangna puneji; ashiti-hā
servants-to said, 'all than best robe bringing put-on; hand-on
 anguti, apasu-hā juta genemi. Mugune hang-nina rang nan. Jario pishā,
ring, foot-on shoe put-on. All-we feasting rejoicing will-do. My son,
 chingna, chanung; kimangna, nimām.' Bohore rang nimāne
having-died, is-alive; having lost, I-have found-him.' Then rejoicing to-find
 nanumde.
they-did(began).

Demāshi pishā uga-hā dumde. Yayo osor-mai hāngna gānuma
Elder son field-in was. House near coming dancing
 sageruha kinamem. Yomtuna jungna, 'dām sārom?' shimem. Yomtua
music heard. Servant calling, 'what is-it?' asked. Servant-the
 nichabem, 'niyo pishiya kom. Chipā pishāna chu nimāngna moshi
said, 'your brother has-come. Father son well finding men
 gutangna hāredi.' Demāshi pisha hang nimāngna hiduyāge. Chipā hiri
collecting is-feasting.' Elder son anger possessing went-not-in. Father out
 halna gubem. Chipāna nichabem, 'om-chare biba uga mungna
coming called. To-father said, 'many years' work doing
 niyo chuna burā-hāke nāveyā. Nā jario soina hārene lipadura
your order at-any-time disobeyed-not. You my friends to-feast goat
 lāriyā. Michiya pishā saba moshi song māl-bostu hāngna deriya
gave-not. The-other son bad people with goods having-eaten now
 kerī. Bayo hung moshi gutanga hāredi.' Chipā nichari
has-come. Him-of on-account men collecting you-are-feasting.' Father said
 'pishā, achang nitore dui. Ayo jicha dui, niyoke bacha.
'son, here ever thou-art. Mine how-much is, thine so-much.
 Chengsa dungna rang nan-gna dumtā chui. Pishiyanina
Together being rejoicing making sitting is-good. This-my-son
 chingna, chanung; kimana, nimām.'
having-died, is-alive; having-lost, I-have-found-him.'

[No. 28.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

CHUTIYÂ.

DEURI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR.)

SPECIMEN II.

Lā gochar ho-ya. A bayâ hâ ham kukunoi ke-ya. Lakhire
This case is-not(-true). I his house theft to-make did-not-go. Thus
 dumde. Mushu Dhani-Ram-yâ bachapi jirumde bibacha sarang; wa
it-was. Cow Dhani-Ram-of from I-bought year last; that
 mushua kimarang. Ba mushua chucha ladunumde, areke kerchi chikund
cow was-lost. That cow well I-kept, but often owner's
 achâmai kirum. A katehate lakuna kejei. Jibu-dina
house-to went. I many-times to-fetch had-to-go. On-the-day-of-which
 Dhani-Ram nicha-rumde bayâ achâ-mai mushu utakunoi kerurumde.
Dhani-Ram spoke his house cow to-look-for I-went.
 Sa kubayâ-poro imari-hâ kerurumde ayâ mushu dumde-na-ja utu-kunoi bayâ
Sun setting after I-went my cow was-or-not to-see his
 ya-uta jikurumde. Bohore laschusarang. Bayâ pisiya Maloti mushi
house walked-through. Then this-happened. His sister Maloti girl
 saruba jagichi bibakin atu-hâ disâ ticha langna ya-mai kirumde.
grown-up of-eighteen years hand-in pot one bringing compound-to came.
 Bohowa muji numde. A bana ni-ja, bohore ana nijem.
Then dark it-was. I her saw-not, but-then me she-saw.
 Himo momna dige nina nijingna juchâbem. Dhani-Ram bayâ
Frightened being ghost saying thinking screamed. Dhani-Ram and-his
 achâ-yâ mushi, mishuga utukanoi karumde nina, nimen. Basi chu-na
house-of people, girl to-visit had-come saying, seized. That word
 Dhani-Ram itumlaya-yâ duguju-hâ ichabem. Bayâ pisi-yâ chuchemana
Dhani-Ram police-of before told. His sister's shame
 ladungna paruyâ ya-châ ichabekum a bayâ tiju ham kurumde, Maloti
hiding Court house-at he-said I his mangoes theft made, Maloti
 ana hijem popo-hâ.
me saw tree-on.

¹ The system of spelling is not the same as in the preceding specimen. The termination of the genitive is written *ya* instead of *yo*, and the long mark over *â* is usually omitted, as in Mr. Brown's Grammar.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

This case is false. I did not go to steal anything at his house. The facts are these. I missed my cow which I had bought from Dhani-rām a year ago. The cow though carefully kept by me used to visit her former owner's house very often, and I had to go and fetch her several times. On the day referred to by Dhani-rām I went to his house to see if my cow had gone there. That was after sunset. I walked through his compound as usual to see whether my cow was straying there. It so happened that at that time his sister Mālātī, a grown-up girl of eighteen years, came to the compound with a water-pot in her hand. It was then nearly dark. She saw me unexpectedly going towards her though I myself had not noticed her. She got frightened and screamed as if she thought I was a ghost. The people of the house, including Dhani-rām, came and seized me, saying that I had come there to visit the girl. That was the story Dhani-rām told to the Police, but in the Court in order to hide shame of his sister he gives out that I was stealing his mangoes and that Mālātī saw me first on the tree.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

CHUTIYÂ.

DEURI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT SIBSAGAR.)

SPECIMEN I.¹

[Words borrowed from Assamese are in Italics.]

Mashi dukchâi-yo pishâ duk-huni dumde. Pishâ duk-hunio sarbâsi pishâ
Man's one sons two were. Sons two-of younger son
 biyo chipâ-nâ nesabem, 'bâ, ayyo-bahâ bostu dethâ khudui ânâ lâre.' Bâsi
his father-to said, 'father, me-in goods what fall me-to give.' That
 chu hâre bâsiâ biyo bostu-nâ bhâgnângâ lârebim. Fangsâ din chayâfi hâre
word at he his goods dividing gave. Many days before past
 sarbâsi pishâ mugrane lâhângnâ muthnângnâ âchâ dekh mâi kherem,
younger son all brought (and)-gathered-together far country to went,
 âre bâhâ châ-bâ nangnâ mugrane bostu lâbibem; âre jibâ-hâ bâsiâ mugrane
and there bad living-by all goods wasted; and when he all
 lâbibem, bâhâre bohut hânai jâbâchoram: âre bâsiâ dukho khudubem. Imâri
wasted, in-that-land great famine arose: and he want-in fell. After-
 hâ bâ kherengâ bâsi dekho mashi nada châhâ dumekhum: bâhâ bâsi bânâ
wards he going that country's man one house-in lived: then he him
 bâyo ugâhâ chu rākhi bekhu pâsiem. Chu hâbânâ tuna bâ hânai hanumde
his field-in swine tending for sent. Swine eaten husk he to-eat wanted,
 kintu bânâ sheure lariâge. Imarifi bâ jñân nimângnâ nisâbom, 'ayyo
but him-to even-any-one gave-not. Then he sense gaining said, 'my
 bâbâyo kotō chākoro hâbânâ gârike odhiksâ nimâi; âsâ ichigângnâ
father's how-many servants eating-for than more get; I hungering
 chiri. Ā dere khāgāngnâ bâbâyo bungmâi khen, âre bânâ nisâkhun,
have-died. I now rising father's near will-go, and him-to will-say,
 "bâbâ, ā āchu-pichâhâ chumimâi ā âre niya bâhâ pāp namem.
'father, I heaven-against liked not and your presence sin did.
 Ānâ niyo pishâninâ nisâ juri-jâ: ânâ niyo dormohâhu hârubâ
Me your son-name calling fit-am-not: me your wages eating
 chākorokhin rākhibe." 'Imâri fi bâ khāgāngnâ chipaiyo bumâi khirem
servant-like keep." 'Then he rising father's near went.
 Kintu bâ bung āchâhâ dumâhâ biyo chipâ bânâ hijebem morom
But he great distance-in remaining his father him saw compassion

¹ In this and the following specimen the spelling also differs from that of Mr. Brown's Grammar. It should be remembered that in Assam the letters *sh*, *s* and *ch* are frequently confused.

nangnā larjenma duta ningnā chumā hābem. Bāhāre pishāwā bānā
being-affected running neck catching kiss ate. Then son him
 nisābem, 'bābā ā āchu-pichāhā chumimāi ā āre niyo hijemāhā pāp
said, 'father, I heaven-against liked not and your sight sin
 namem; niyo pishāninā nisā jujiri-jā.' Kintu chipāwā biyo
did; your son-name calling fit-am-not.' But father his
 chākor-jono nisābem, 'phārchāre chuhinā nāhāngnā nānā genemekhu; biyo
servants-to said, 'quickly good-robe bringing him put-on; his
 athuhā chināguti, areke āpāchu mohini jōtā genemekhu; areke jār
hand-on ring, and feet two shoes put-on; and we
 hāngnā rong namenā. Lachi ayyo pishā chirum, āreke chumem; bā
eating merry make. This my son was-dead, again is-alive; he
 kimārumde, deri nimani.' Imārifi bāru rong nanai nini.
lost-was, now found.' Then they merry to-do began.

Bāhā biyo demashi pishā ugāhā dumde. Bā khāngnā achāyo ruguhā
Then his elder son field-in was. He coming house-of near
 nimāngnā jānumā goyon nunumā khināmekhum. Imārifi bā chākor mujā
reaching dancing song doing heard. Then he servant one
 jungnā chimekhum, 'lā-lāju dām chāri?' Bāhā chākorā bānā simem
calling asked, 'these what happening?' Then the-servant him-to replied
 'niyo pishiā khoari; niyo chipā bhoj lārerī, bā bānā chuchā
'your brother come; your father feast has-given, he him safe-sound
 nimām bāinā.' Bāsi chu hāre lāchi gāngnā bā chikimi māi hiduni
getting for.' That word at angry getting he inside in enter
 man-jā: bāinā biyo chipā bāji māi hiri hāngnā kābo namem.
wished-not: therefore his father outside to out coming entreating did.
 Bāsi chu hāre bā biyo chipānā sime nāngnā nisābem, 'itabe, achchā
That word at he his father-to reply giving said, 'look, many
 bochorā ā nānā ālpāch nani; niyo chunā ā dumoke dabi-yā; cheure
year I you-to service did; your word I ever there-not; yet
 ā ānā lag-lagaria chāng rong nanai nā ānā lefeduru pishā mujāke
I my companions with merry to-do you me-to goat young-one one-even
 dumoke lāriāge. Kintu niyo pishā jibā chābā mishigu bāchāng dungnā niyo
ever gave-not. But your son who bad women with living your
 bostu jubāchōram, bā khabā hāre bāyo hung bhoj lārebem.' Bāhā bā
goods emptied, he coming at his for-sake feast gave.' Then he
 bānā nisābem, 'bā, nā sodāire ā chāng dui, ayyo jibā jibā dui bākhāni
him-to said, 'son, you always me with are, my what what exists that-whole
 niyo. Jāru rong nanumā ānond chārubbā chui, lāchi niyo pishiā chirumde
yours. We merry making glad become good, this your brother dead-was
 āreke chumem; kimārumde, deri nimani.'
again is-alive; lost-was, now found.'

[No. 30.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. BÂRÂ OR BODO GROUP.

CHUTIYĀ.

DEURI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT SIBSAGAR.)

SPECIMEN II.

[Words borrowed from Assamese are in Italics.]

Ayyo muwā Bhogram; bābāyo muwā Dhaniram, Panidehing mauzā hā
My name Bhogram; father's name Dhaniram, Panidehing mauza at
 ayyo nyā; bāhāre ugā mungnā hāi. Ā ayyo mishinā digi mānai
my home; there-at cultivation doing eat. I my wife thread to-spin
 lārimde; kachi hungnā nānā digi manā hijāgire bāsi chu hāre ayyo
gave; back coming her thread spinning seen-not that word at my
 achi gāngnā bānā ā dājabem. Bā ugābem. Biyo chimā chipā nyā
anger arising her I slapped. She cried. Her mother father house
 utigā-hāre dungge. Bāru khangnā ānā ningnā bobekhum. Ayyo mishia
near were. They coming me catching beat. My wife
 āthu chāng ānā bobem. Bāsi chu hāre ā sasengnā yogi mijā
hand by me beaten. That word at I shame-getting dāo one
 labem, yoginā phuraiebeu ayyo chunā rakhinai ninā bāhāre yogi bāriyo
took, dāo brandishing my body to-protect for at-that dāo their
 saha yobem chamāi. Āwā yobinā ninā yoyā. Ā oporādhi hoyā;
bodies cut perhaps. I cutting intending cut-not. I guilty am-not;
hojur ānā lehebe. Ayyo mishia bor chābā. Bā ayyo chu khinātayā
Your-Honour me release. My wife very bad. She my word hears-not.
Nitan bā ānā chabisi. Bā muka nyāyā. Āwā muka hāyā
Always she me abuses. She cooked-rice cooks-not. I cooked-rice eating-not
 chā durji. Ā chā duamta bāsi muka nijāngnāhāy, biyo chimāio
even remain. I house not-remaining she cooked-rice eats, her mother's
 achabā hāngnā khay. Pishasi pishā dukh nai. Biyo chimā chipā bānā
house-at eating comes. Daughter son trouble give. Her mother father her
 charebem, Biyo chāpi ā nichigage chui nimayāge. *Hojur* dere anā
ruined. Her from I even-little peace got-not. Your-Honour now me
 hajohā da-pachi; chu māshinā ā jāmīnāhā lāreman. Bāmāi kheremtā
hājat-to not-send; good men I surety-in give-can. Thereto go-if
 ayyo jat kheni; ā juyā; dahi mama.
my caste will-go; I abscond-not; fear do-not.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

My name is Bhogrām; my father's name is Dhanirām. I live in Panidehing Mauza, where I am a cultivator.

I ordered my wife to spin thread, but on my return I did not find her doing the work. Thereupon I became angry and slapped her. She screamed aloud and then her parents, who live close by, came out of their house, seized hold of me and beat me, and also had me beaten by my wife.

On this, feeling myself disgraced, I took up a *dāo*, which I began to brandish in self-defence. While doing so the *dāo* might have caused injuries on their persons, but I did not intentionally inflict any blows, and I am not guilty. Your honour will do well by releasing me. My wife is very wicked. She does not obey me, and, on the other hand, always abuses me. She does not cook food for me. I have to remain without food, but when I am away from home, she would cook for herself and eat it, or sometimes she would go to her parents' house and there take her meal and come back. She has been giving similar trouble to my children as well. Her parents have ruined her. I have no peace whatever on her account. Your honour should not send me to the lock-up now. I am prepared to furnish sufficient bail and substantial persons will stand surety for me. If I am sent to the lock-up I shall lose my caste. I am not a man to abscond, and there is no ground for fear on that account.

MORĀN.

This language has not been reported by anyone as existing in British India, but the following notice concerning it is quoted from page 160 of Mr. Gait's Report on the Census of Assam for 1891, in order to complete the survey of the Bodo group:—

‘One Bodo form of speech has escaped notice at the present census and also in 1881. The Morāns of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur have a tribal tongue of their own. It is fast disappearing, and owing probably to their desire to rank as Ahoms, was not entered as a language in a single instance in the census schedules. It is evidently very closely allied to Kachāri (although the Morāns are said to deny all connection with that people), as will be seen from the Kachāri equivalents, which I have added to the following list of Morān words collected by Lieutenant Gardon:—

English.	Morān.	Kachāri.
Water	di	dūi.
Salt	sim	sankhri (sham, Tipurā).
Paddy	mai	mai.
Rice	mairum	mairang.
Cooked rice	miyām	mikhām.
Flesh	mohan	bidot (Tipurā, muihān).
Sun	sān	sān.
Moon	dān	dān.
Stars	hatarai	hātorkhi.
Heaven	dausa	akhrangsā.
Rain	makuhang	nākhā.
Tree	senfang	bangfang.
Clothes	hingka	hi.
Head	khero	khārā.
Body	han	mādam.
Teeth	hatai	hāthai.
Hand	hapka	ākhai.
Foot	happatola	atheng (yafa-talā = ‘sole,’ Tipurā).
Male	hiwa	hōā.
Female	hichi	hingzhān.

**LIST OF STANDARD WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE VARIOUS
LANGUAGES OF THE BODO GROUP.**

English.	Dârâ or Plains Kachârî (Darrang).	Meeh (Jalpaiguri).	Lâlung (of Nowgong).	Dinā-sā or Hills Kachârî (Cachar).
1. One	Sè, sǎi	Thai-sē, shā-sē, mā-sē, fāng-sē (see <i>skeleton Grammar</i>).	Ki-chā (<i>with human beings</i> , sā-chā).	Mā-shi (see <i>grammatical sketch</i>)
2. Two	Nè, nǎi	Thai-ni, thai-noi	Ki-ning	Mā-ginni
3. Three	Thām	Thai-thām	<i>Reported to be the same as in Assamese.</i>	Mā-gatām
4. Four	Brè, brǎi	Thai-bri	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-bri
5. Five	Bā	Thai-bā	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-boā
6. Six	Rā, dā	Thai-rō	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-do
7. Seven	Sni, sni	Thai-shini	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-sinni
8. Eight	Zāt	Jokhai-noi	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-jai
9. Nine	Skhō	Jokhai-noi-thai-sē	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-sugū
10. Ten	Zū, zi	Jokhai-noi-thai-ni	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-ji
11. Twenty	Zakhai-bā (<i>five fives</i>)	Jokhai-bā	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-tron; bishā-shi (= <i>a score</i>).
12. Fifty	} <i>Assamese used</i>	Jokhai-bā gā-noi jokhai-noi-thai-ni.	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Mā-dān
13. Hundred		Sho	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Rājā-shi
14. I	Āng	Āng	Āng	Ang
15. Of me	Āng-ni, āng-hā	Āng-ni; <i>me</i> , āng-no	Āngē	Ānī
16. Mine	<i>Ditto</i>	Āng-ni	Āngē	Ānī; <i>to-me</i> , āng-kē
17. We	Zang, zang-fur, -frā, -far	Jung; <i>us</i> , jang-no	Jing-ran, ching, ching-khēdā	Āni-rao
18. Of us	Zang-fur-ni, &c.	Jung-ni	Jingē	Āni-rao-ni, <i>to-us</i> , āni-rao-kē
19. Our	<i>Ditto</i>	Jung-ni	Jingē	Āni-rao-ni
20. Thou	Nang	Nung; <i>thee</i> , nung-no	Nā	Ning
21. Of thee	Nang-ni, nang-hā	Nung-ni	Nē	Nini; <i>to-thee</i> , ning-kē
22. Thine	<i>Ditto</i>	Nung-ni	Nē	Nini
23. You	Nang-sur, nang-sar	Nung-sor-ō; <i>acc.</i> nang-sor-ro	Nung-nā-rā-khēdā, nā-khēdā	Nini-rao
24. Of you	Nang-sur-ni, &c.	Nung-sor-ni	Nā-rao-nē	Nūi-rao-ni, <i>to-you</i> , nini-rao-kē

Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Mā-si, mā-shi (<i>see gram- matical sketch</i>).	Sā
Mā-gini, mā-gni . . .	Gni
Mā-kāthām	Gitām
Mā-bri	Bri
Mā-bōā	Bongā
Mā-ta	Dok
Mā-sini	Sni
Mā-jai	Chet
Mā-sikau	Sku
Mā-ji	Chikung
Bishā-shi	Kolgrik
Bishā-gni-māji . . .	Sot bonggā
Rājā-shi	Rit-chā sā
Āng	Āngā
Āni	Āngni
Āni	Āngni
Jung	Chingā, ā'chingā, (<i>Kamrup</i>) ān'chingā.
Jini, jung-ni	Chingni
Jini	Chingni
Nung	Nā'ā
Nini, nung-ni	Nāng'ni
Nini, nung-ni	Nāng'ni
Ni-shi, nung-ni-shi . . .	Nā'simāng,' (<i>Kamrup</i>) nā'song.
Ni-shi-ni, nung-ni-shi-ni . . .	Nā'simāng'ni, (<i>Kamrup</i>) nā'songni.

Gārō (Ābeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Sā	Gōsā (<i>see skeleton Grammar</i>)
Gnī	Āning
Gitām	Ātām
Biri	Bri
Bingā	Bungā
Dok	Krok
Sni	Shining
Chet	Chēt
Sku	Ju
Chiking	Chwi
Kol	Rung-shā
Katchōng-gni chiking	Rung-ning-chwi
Richāsā	Rung-bungā
Āngā	Āng; <i>mə</i> , āng-uō
Āngnī	Ini
Āngnī	Ini
Chingā; nāchingā	Ning; <i>us</i> , ning-uō
Chingnī	Ningi
Chingnī	Ningi
Nā'ā	Nung; <i>theə</i> , nung-uō
Nāng'ni	Nōnok-ni, ni-ni
Nāng'ni	Nōnok-ni, nini
Nā'song	Nōnok(nōnak); <i>acc.</i> nōnok-uō.
Nā'songni	Nōnok-ni

Gārō (Ātong, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Rugā, of Garo Hills).
Gōesā (<i>see skeleton Grammar</i>).	Gaisō (<i>see skeleton Grammar</i>).
Gōeni	Gaini
Gōetām	Gaitām
Biri	Gaibri
Bāngā	Gaibongā
Kōrōk	Gaidok
Sēnē	Gaisnī
Chātḡik	Gaichet
Chiku	Gaisku
Chāḡik	Gaichī
Kōl	Kol
Rimni chāḡik	Kol chāḡgnī chī
Rātjā-sā	Rājāsō
Āngā, āng, āngān	Āng
Āngmī	Āniā
Āngmī	Āniā
Ning, ningān, nā'nāng	Ning, nāāng (<i>includes person addressed</i>).
Ningmī	Niniā, nāāngniā
Ningmī	Niniā, nāāngniā
Nāng', nāng'ān	Nāng
Nāng'mī	Nāniā
Nāng'mī	Nāniā
Nā'-tim	Nānung, nārung
Nāng'mī	Nānungniā

Köch (of Dacca).	Konch (Williamson). ¹
Gōisā (see skeleton Grammar).	Gasak (compare skeleton Grammar).
As in Bengali . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Ditto . . .	.....
Āngā . . .	Ān (compare Nos. 211 and 228).
Āng-nē; me, āng-nā . . .	Ānī . . .
Āng-nē . . .	Ānī . . .
Chingā . . .	Nūng . . .
Ching-nē; us, ching-nā . . .	Nūngui . . .
Ching-nē . . .	Nūngui . . .
Nā . . .	Nī . . .
Nā-nē; the, nā-nā . . .	Nīnī . . .
Nā-nē . . .	Nīnī . . .
Nā-pā . . .	.....
Nā-pā-nē, acc., nā-pā-nā . . .	Nirungui . . .

¹ Words borrowed from Bengali without change are omitted. No attempt has been made to correct any but the most obvious misprints in the original.

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri-Chutiyā (Lakhimpur). ¹	Deuri-Chutiyā (Sibsagar). ¹	English.
Kai-sā	Mu-ja, -cha, -sa . . .	Mu-jā	1. One.
Kun-nui	Mu-hun, -hni, -kini . .	Mu-huni	2. Two.
Kā-thām	Mu-ngda	Mu-ngda	3. Three.
Kai-brui	Mu-chi	Mu-chi	4. Four.
Bā, kai-bā	Mu-moa	Mu-moa	5. Five.
Dok, kai-dok	Mu-chu	Mu-cha	6. Six.
Shini, kai-shini	Mu-shing	Mu-shing	7. Seven.
Chār, kai-chār	Mu-she	Mu-shi	8. Eight.
Chikuk, kai-chikuk	Mu-dgu	Mu-dgu	9. Nine.
Chi, kai-chi	Tideke, dgā	Dgā	10. Ten.
Khol	Kwa-cha, kua-sa (<i>one score</i>)	Khuā-cha	11. Twenty.
Kuri-nui-chi	Kwa-kin otu pekin . . .	Khuā kni otu pekini . .	12. Fifty.
Kuri-bā	Kwa-moa	Khuā moā	13. Hundred.
Āng	A	Ā	14. I.
Āni; <i>me</i> , ān; <i>to me</i> , ā-no . .	Ayā	Āyyo	15. Of me.
Ā-ni	Ayā	Āyyo	16. Mine.
Chung	Jaru	Jāru, jaruā	17. We.
Chi-ni; <i>us</i> , chun	Jariā	Jariyo	18. Of us.
Chi-ni	Jariā	Jariyo	19. Our.
Nung	Nā	Nā	20. Thou.
Ni-ni; <i>thee</i> , non	Niyā	Niyo	21. Of thee.
Ni-ni	Niyā	Niyo	22. Thine.
No-rok	Nārua, nāru	Loru, nāru	23. You.
No-rong-ni; <i>acc.</i> , no-rok-no . .	Nāriā	Loriyo	24. Of you.

¹ In the Lakhimpur column the letter *a* is evidently meant in most cases to be pronounced long, as in 'father.' I have not, however, ventured to alter what was originally written. The forms in both the Sibsagar and the Lakhimpur columns frequently differ from those given by Mr. Brown in his Grammar. This is almost always a mere matter of spelling.

English.	Bāṛā or Plains Kachāri (Darrang).	Meeh (Jalpaiguri).	Lālūng (of Nowgong).	Dimā sā or Hills Kachāri (Cachar).
25. Your . . .	Nang-sur-ni, &c. . .	Nung-sor-ni . . .	Nā-rā-nē . . .	Nini-rao-ni . . .
26. He . . .	Bi . . .	Bi-ō; <i>him</i> , bi-no . . .	Bē . . .	Bō . . .
27. Of him . . .	Bi-ni . . .	Bi-ni . . .	Bē-nē . . .	Bō-ni . . .
28. His . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Bi-ni . . .	Bē-nē . . .	Bō-ni; <i>to-him</i> , bō-kē . . .
29. They . . .	Bi-sur, -sar, -fur, &c. . .	Bi-sor-ō; <i>them</i> , bi-sor-no . . .	Bē-rē, Bē-khēdā . . .	Bō-rao, bōni-rao . . .
30. Of them . . .	Bi-sur-ni, &c. . .	Bi-sor-ni . . .	Bē-rē-u-ē . . .	Bō-rao-ni . . .
31. Their . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Bi-sor-ni . . .	Bē-rē-u-ē . . .	Bō-rao-ni; <i>to-them</i> , bō-rao-kē . . .
32. Hand . . .	Ākhai . . .	Nākhai . . .	Iyā, jā . . .	Yao . . .
33. Foot . . .	Āfā, ātheng . . .	Nātheng . . .	Jā-thang . . .	Yēga . . .
34. Nose . . .	Ganthang . . .	Guntung . . .	Gung . . .	Gōng . . .
35. Eye . . .	Mēgan . . .	Mōgan . . .	Mu . . .	Mū . . .
36. Mouth . . .	Khūgā . . .	Khugā . . .	Khu . . .	Kū . . .
37. Tooth . . .	Hāthai . . .	Hāthai . . .	Hā . . .	Hātai . . .
38. Ear . . .	Khāmā . . .	Khumā . . .	Khānjur . . .	Kamāo . . .
39. Hair . . .	Khenai . . .	Khānai . . .	Khu-ni . . .	Kamai or Kanai . . .
40. Head . . .	Khārā . . .	Khor . . .	Khāpāl . . .	Kōrō . . .
41. Tongue . . .	Sila . . .	Sālai . . .	Si-li . . .	Shalai . . .
42. Belly . . .	Udoi . . .	Udui . . .	Pu-mā . . .	Hō . . .
43. Back . . .	Bikhung . . .	Bikhungā . . .	Lāngal-pāthi . . .	Shima . . .
44. Iron . . .	Shurr . . .	Shvōrā . . .	Sar . . .	Shēr . . .
45. Gold . . .	Darbi . . .	Shōnā . . .	Sōnā . . .	Ga jao . . .
46. Silver . . .	Rupā . . .	Rūpā . . .	Thākā . . .	Rāngshen . . .
47. Father . . .	Fā; <i>my father</i> , ā-fā . . .	Āfā (<i>own father</i>); bifā (<i>other person's father</i>). . .	Bā, fā . . .	Bu-fa . . .
48. Mother . . .	Mā . . .	Āi (<i>own mother</i>); bimā (<i>other person's mother</i>). . .	Mā . . .	Bō-ma . . .
49. Brother . . .	Ādā . . .	Fongbai . . .	Gajāl . . .	Budda (<i>elder brother</i>), bofiang (<i>younger brother</i>). . .

Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Ni-shi-ni, nung-ni-shi-ni .	Nā'simāng'nī, (Kamrup) nā'songnī.
Pu	Uā
Pu-ni	Unī
Pu-ni	Unī and unin, <i>the latter predicative.</i>
Pu-shi, pu-ni-shi . .	Uāmāng', (Kamrup) umāng'.
Pu-shi-ni, pu-ni-shi-ni .	Uāmāng'nī, (Kamrup) umāng'nī.
Pu-shi-ni, pu-ni-shi-ni .	Uāmāng'nī, (Kamrup) umāng'nī.
Iyā	Jāk
Iyākā, ēkā	Jā'
Gung	Gingting
Mu	Mikron
Khan	Kusik
Hāthai	Wāgām
Khāmā	Nāchil
Khānai	Knī
Khara	Skō
Shālai	Srē
Ha	Ok
Shimā	Jānggil
Shēr	Sil grāk (girāk from rākā. <i>hard</i>).
Kējāo	Sonā
Kafu	Rupā
Pafā	Āpā, pāā, pāgipā . .
Pamā	Mā'ā
Pufuāng (<i>younger brother</i>)	Jongada, <i>brother</i> ; jong or jong-gipā, <i>younger brother</i> ; ādā or ādā-gipā <i>elder brother.</i>

Gārō (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Nā'songnī	Nōnok-ni
Biā	U ; <i>him</i> , uō
Bini, bi	Uni
Bini, bni	Uni
Bisong	Onok ; <i>them</i> , onok-uō
Bisongnī	Onong-ni
Bisongnī	Onong-ni
Jāk	Chākeng
Ja'pā	Chākām
Ging	Nukum
Mikron	Mukēr
Kusik	Hōtom
Wāgām	Fātong
Nāchil	Nāchor
Kni	Hauru
Sko	Dākām
Srē	Tolēi
Bikm	Ōk
Jānggil	Kunjur
Silgrāk	Sēr
Sonā	Sūnā
Rupā	Rūpā
Āpā, pāgipā	Āwā
Amā, mā'gipā	Āmai
Jongādā	Ājong

Gārō (Ātōng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Rugā, of Garo Hills).
Nāng'mī	Nānungniā
Uē, uēn, nān	Uuā, uān, hing
Umi	Hiniā
Umi	Hiniā
U-tim	Hinung
Utimi	Hinungniā
Utimi	Hinungniā
Chāk	Chāk
Chāpā	Tāteng
Nākung	Nākung
Mikrēn	Mukum
Kuchuk	Kutchul
Wā	Uāgom
Nakāl	Nakāl
Kāo	Kāo
Dikim	Dukum
Telāpāk	Telai
Pīpuk	Ok
Kin	Kundām
Sil	Sil
Sunā	Sōnā
Rupā	Rupā
Wā'	Ābā, bābēā
Jōu	Āmā, āmiju
Pāo'jong	Jong (<i>younger</i>), dādāju (<i>elder</i>).

Köch (of Dacca).	Konch (Williamson).
Nā-pā-nē	Niūngni
Uā	Ūā
U-nē ; <i>him</i> , u-nā	Ūāni
U-nē	Ūāni
U-tāng	Ūjurung
U-tāng-nē ; <i>them</i> , u-tāng-nā.	Ūjurungni
U-tāng-nē	Ūārūngni
Jāk	Chāk
Dātheng	Jātēng
Gōng	Nākūng
Mukrung	Mūkūng
Khū	Kākham
Ā	Phā
Nāchul	Nākāl
Sēkkāchul	Khau
Kāppāl	Dhākam
Sēl-lē-bā	Thelāi
Ok	Ok
Jāngul	Kāngjū
Sil	Loā
Sonā . . . .	.....
Ruppā . . . .	.....
Fā	Āwā
Mā	Āme
Bai ; <i>elder brother</i> , ā-dā ; <i>younger</i> , jong-doi.	.....

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deurī Chutiā (Lakhimpur).	Deurī-Chutiā (Sibsagar).	English.
No-rong-ni . . .	Nâriâ	Loriyo	25. Your.
Bo	Ba	Bâ	26. He.
Bi-ni; <i>him</i> , bo-no . . .	Bayâ	Biyo	27. Of him.
Bi-ni	Bayâ	Biyo	28. His.
Bo-ro	Baru	Bâru	29. They.
Bo-rong-ni; <i>them</i> , bo-rong-no	Bariâ	Bâriyo	30. Of them.
Bo-rong-ni	Bariâ	Bâriyo	31. Their.
Yāk	Athum	Ôtu	32. Hand.
Yākum	Apasu	Āpâsu	33. Foot.
Bukung	Guthung	Guthung	34. Nose.
Mokol	Mukuti	Mukuti	35. Eye.
Bukhuk	Dumja	Dumju	36. Mouth.
Buâ	Hati	Hâti	37. Tooth.
Khunju	Akum	Yiakhung	38. Ear.
Khānai	King	Khing	39. Hair.
Bo-khorok (<i>his-head</i>) . . .	Gubo	Gubong	40. Head.
Bo-slāi (<i>his-tongue</i>) . . .	Chī	Chi	41. Tongue.
Bo-hok (<i>his-belly</i>) . . .	Lutung	Uthung	42. Belly.
Fikung	Imari	Imâri	43. Back.
Sor	Shing	Shing	44. Iron.
Rāngchāk	Puji	Phuji	45. Gold.
Rufai	Dubu	Dirbu	46. Silver.
Bâ	Baba	Chipā	47. Father.
Āmā	Goyo	Chimā	48. Mother.
Tākhub	Gogoi	Chimu, chipu	49. Brother.

English.	Bārā or Plains Kachārī (Darrang).	Mech (Jalpaiguri).	Lalung (of Nowgong).	Dimā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Cachar).
50. Sister	Binānu	Binānāo	Nānāo	Bābi (<i>elder sister</i>), bahandao (<i>younger sister</i>).
51. Man	Mūnsūi	Hōā; <i>a person</i> , mānshiā, mānshi.	Libing	Shūbāng
52. Woman	Hingzhāusā, hingzhāu	Hinjāo	Mārgi	Māsainjū (<i>seldom used for old women who are referred to as garājū</i>).
53. Wife	Hingzhāu	Bihi	Āisi	Bihi
54. Child	F'sā, fsā	Bishā	Sā, sā-jāo	Ansā
55. Son	F'sā z'la	Bisha-hōā, bishā-jolā	Sā	Bāshā
56. Daughter	F'sā zū	Bishā-hinjāo, bishā-jo	Sā-jāo	Boshū
57. Slave	Sakhāu, bandiāu	Gōlām	Golām	Leng
58. Cultivator	Raiatfrā	Hāluā	Khram-nāng-jāo	Phadain dangiābā
59. Shepherd	Gorikiā	Lukhilā	Puran rākayā	No word
60. God	Modai g'hām	Probhu, thākur	Midai	Mūdai
61. Devil	Modai hāmā	Bhūt	Bhut	Mūdai hamia
62. Sun	Sān	Sān	Sāla	Shāin
63. Moon	Nokā-buri	Nōkhāfor	Sanai	Dāi
64. Star	Hāthor-khi	Hāthar-khi	Phandarā	Hātrai
65. Fire	Āt	Wāt	Sara	Wai
66. Water	Dūi	Doi	Di	Di
67. House	Nū, nā	Nō	Na	Nō
68. Horse	Gorai	Gorai	Gharai	No word
69. Cow	Mosaū	Gai	Māsu maiki	Mūshū
70. Dog	Sūimā	Seimā	Khukuri	Shisha
71. Cat	Mao-zi	Māu-ji	Myāo	Ālu
72. Cock	Dāu-z'la	Dāo	Tu-dāngrā	Daonō-jāla
73. Duck	Assamese word used	Hāngsho	Hās	Daofantū

Dimā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Pāhāndao (<i>younger sister</i>) .	Nōābi, <i>sister</i> ; nō, <i>younger sister</i> ; ābi, <i>elder sister</i> .
Shibēn	Māndē, <i>lit. 'a person,' and may refer to a connection with the Burmese whom the Gārōs call măn. Măn-nī dē means 'child of Măn.' Mē'ā or mē'āsā is 'a male person.'</i>
Misēnju	Mē'chik
Pihi	Jik
Pasā, pusu	Dē (<i>child</i>); māndē bisā, <i>a young person</i> .
Pāsā	Dē-pāntē
Pusu	Dē mēchik ¹
Lēng	Nokol
Tāngyiyābā	Ā'ā-gāmgipā (<i>earth-digger</i>)
Brin-rākhuā	Nirikgipā
Īshvar	Īsol
Jekāmā	Put, put soitān. mitē .
Shēng	Sāl
Dēng	Jā
Hāsrāi	Āskī
Wāi	Wā'al
Dūi	Chī
Na	Nok
Korai	Gurē
Misan-paju	Māt-chu (<i>com. gen.</i>) .
Shisā	Āchāk
Ālu	Menggo
Tāo-jālā	Dō'bipā
Tāo-flāngdu-jālā	Dō'gep (<i>com. gen.</i>) . . .

¹ The jerky utterance of the word *Lē'chik* disappears here.

Gārō (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Nōābi	Ānāō
Māndē (<i>a person</i>) . .	Miwā; <i>a person</i> , Mārāp .
Mē'chik	Mi-chik
Jik, Jikgipā	Jōk
Dē	Sā
Dē-pāntē	Mi-sā
Dēmē'chik	Mi-chik-sā
Nokol	Miling
Wē-gipā (<i>a ploughman</i>), ā'ā-donggipā.	Hāluā
Nirikgipā	Rāukāl
Īsol	Hrishi jogo (<i>household god</i>).
Soetān, mītē, mīmāng .	Oāi
Sāl	Rāsān
Jājong	Rāngrēt
Āski	Leitēn
Wāl	Oār
Chi	Chikā
Nok	Nogan
Gorā	Ghōrā
Mātsu-bimā	Mushu (<i>com. gen.</i>) . .
Āchāk	Kēi (<i>com. gen.</i>) . .
Mēnggo	Mēyong
Dō'bipā	Twau
Dō'jārāk	Kaudā

Gārō (Ātōng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Bogā, of Hills).
Nāo	Jān (<i>younger</i>), bai (<i>elder</i>) .
Morot	Mērek
Gāwi	Mēchikā
Jik	Jik
Sā'	Pisā
Sā-bāntai	Sāpantai
Sā-mēchik	Sāmchik
Rēngmā	Nokolā
Wāe(<i>plough</i>)-gābā	Kāmlāwōgipā
Chāesām-gābā	Chaitimgipā
Īsol . . . .	.....
Wāe . . . .	.....
Rāngsān	Rāsān
Chāngāe	Rārek
Āskui	Āski
Wāl	Wālā
Tai	Ti
Nok	Nokā
Gorai	Gōrai
Mā'su gāc	Māsu bimāōā
Kai (<i>pronounced short</i>)	Kuiā
Bairā	Bilaiā
Tāo bipā	Tāo bipāōā
Dāo gēp	Āngsai

Köch (of Dacca).	Konch (Williamson).
Boin; <i>elder sister</i> , ā-bi; <i>younger</i> , nogā-doi.	Jānau
Miã; <i>a person</i> , māndai .	Marok
Mi-chik	Māgjū
Jik	Jugjū
Doi	Sāsā
Miã-doi . . . .	.....
Domā-chik	Māgjū sāsā
No word . . . .	.....
Bengali word used . .	.....
Ditto . . . .	.....
Ditto . . . .	.....
Ditto	Why (<i>sic</i>)
Sāl	Rāshān
Chād	Nārek
Tārā . . . .	.....
Āl	Wār
Chī	Tī
Nok	Nok
Gorā . . . .	.....
Gā-i	Māchū
Āchchāk	Kwai
Myã-gāo	Meyan
Dēngā	Thak
Hās	Hānsak

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri Chutiya (Lakhimpur).	Deuri-Chutiya (Sibsagar).	English.
Āhānok	Pisiya	Chibi, pishia	50. Sister.
Borok	Moshi	Mashi	51. Man.
Burui	Mishugu	Michigu	52. Woman.
Bi-hik, ā-bik, ni-hik .	Ayā mishi (= <i>my woman</i>) .	Michi	53. Wife.
B'sā, bsā, sā	Mosha	Maushā	54. Child.
B'sā-lā, sā-lā	Pisha	Pishā	55. Son.
B'sā-juk, sā-juk . . .	Pishasi	Pishāsi	56. Daughter.
Selēng	Mira	Mira, miraisi	57. Slave.
<i>Bengali word used</i> . .	Guga muiya	Ogāmuā	58. Cultivator.
<i>Ditto</i>	Lepedu rotaya (= <i>goatherd</i>). .	Lefeduru rakiā	59. Shepherd.
<i>Ditto</i>	Midi	Midi	60. God.
<i>Ditto</i>	Dige	Bhutu	61. Devil.
Sāl	Sa	Sā	62. Sun.
Tāl	Ya	Yā	63. Moon.
Āthok-kurui	Jiti	Jethi	64. Star.
Hor	Nyē	Nyē	65. Fire.
Tui	Ji	Ji	66. Water.
Nok	Nyā	Nyo, ācho	67. House.
Korai	Ghura (<i>Assamese</i>) . . .	Guri	68. Horse.
Musukmā	Musha	Michigu, muchu	69. Cow.
Sui	Shi	Shi	70. Dog.
Āming	Midige	Midige	71. Cat.
Tog-lā ; <i>hen</i> , tog-mā . .	Du	Dufā	72. Cock.
Tākhum-burui	Digemaru	Dikemuru	73. Duck.

English.	Dārā or Plains Kachārī (Darrang).	Mech (Jalpaiguri).	Lālūng (of Nowgong).	Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Cachar).
74. Ass	Gambo gorai	Gadhā . . . .	.....	No word
75. Camel	Assamese word used	Ut . . . .	.....	No word
76. Bird	Dāu	Dāo-sen	Tu	Dao
77. Go	Thāng	Thāng	Li	Tung
78. Eat	Zā	Jā	Jā	Ji
79. Sit	Zā, jā	Jo	Khē-jang	Kam
80. Come	Fai	Foi	Fi	Fai
81. Beat	Bu	Shō, shu	Pathāl, bathāl	Shū
82. Stand	Zā-sang	Gōsong	Jigāl	Shōng-hi dōng
83. Die	Thoi	Thoi	Thi	Ti
84. Give	Hū	Ho, hu	As	Ri
85. Ran	Khăt	Khăt	Jala	Kai
86. Up	Sā-āu, sai-āu	Gōjan	Sā-nā	Bashao-hā, bokorō-hā
87. Near	Khāthi-āu	Khāthai-āo	Ochar	Shampā-bi
88. Down	Sing-āu	Gāhai	Nāmā	Bokolō-hā
89. Far	Gāzān	Gōjān	Lu, chālā	Jain-bi
90. Before	Sigāng-āu	Mukhāng-āo	Āgēl	Sigang-hā (place), manang-hā (time). . . .
91. Behind	Un-āu	Khibau-āo	Khēlāng	Yaohona
92. Who	Sur, sar	Sor	Chārā; wōs, chā-nē	Sherē; whose? sherē-ni
93. What	Mā	Mā	Nindā, mi-nā	Shūmo
94. Why	Mā-nū	Mā-no	Nindā-nē, mi-nā	Shūm-jabā-ni
95. And	Bū, or Assamese word	Ār . . . .	.....	No word
96. But	Theobū, khintha	Mahun-blā . . . .	.....	Dābo
97. It	Bā, blā (suffixes)	Jodi . . . .	.....	No word, used and expressed in the inflection of the verb. . . .
98. Yes	Nūnggō	Um	Hōngya	Hā
99. No	Ghā, nūnggā	Thāng-ngā	Sīyā	Nia
100. Alas	Hai hai	Abā	Hāy-hāy	No word. Hē might be said to be equivalent. . . .

Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Gādā	Gādā
No word	Ut
Tāo	Dō'ō
Thāng	Rē'ā = <i>walk</i> , rē-āngā = <i>go away. Kamrup. ē'ā. ē'āngā (Present Tense).</i>
Ji	Chā'ā
Khām	Āsongā
Fai	Rē'baā, (<i>Kamrup. ē'baā, ibāā.</i>)
Ta, da	Dokā
Shang	Chādengā. (<i>Kamrup.</i>) dengdengā.
Thēi	Siā
Ri	On'ā
Khai	Kātā
Pāsāo	Kōsāk
Sāmā-bei	Sepāng
Iyākhlāng	Kimā
Jēng-bēi	Chel'ā
Kēdā-hā	Mikāngō, skāng
Iyāhang-hā (= <i>after</i>)	Jānggilchī (<i>to the back</i>). jā'mān (<i>after</i>).
Sherē; <i>whose?</i> sherē-ni	Sā. sāwā
Shumang, shimung	Mai
Shumang-ni	Maiuā
Āru	Ārō
Adēba	Indibā
Jadi	—ōde (<i>termination</i>)
Sārē	Ōē
Niā	Ihing (<i>a d. nying grunt</i>), ong'jā (<i>is not</i>), gri (<i>there is not</i>).
Hāy hāy	Hemungāi, āiwāi

Gārō (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Kusōr	Gādha
Ut	Ut
Dō'	Twau-chwāk
Rē'ā (<i>Present Tense</i>) .	Lēi
Chā'ā	Sāni
Āsongā	Āmbāk
Rē'bāā	Fai
Dokā	Tōk, grōng, tāk-grōng .
Chādengā	Chāp
Siā	Pichi
Ron'ā	Lāu
Kātā	Tōlōk
Kōsāk	Pir-wai
Sēpāng	Krōng-wai
Kāmā, kokin ā, kāmāo, kāmāchī.	Chudup-wai
Chēlā	Pijān-wai
Skāng	Mahāng-wai
Jā'mān, kisāng . . .	Jēlām-wai
Sā	Chāng; <i>whose</i> , chí-ni .
Mai	Āto
Mainā	Ātongyā
Ming, mung	Ār
Indibā	No word
—ōdē	Jodi
Ōē	Hñ
Ong'jā, grī	Hñ
Dā'nāng	Ā-hā

Gārō (Ātōng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Rugā, of Gato Hills).
Gādā . . . . .	.....
Ut . . . . .	.....
Tāo	Tāōā
Rai'ā (<i>Present Tense</i>) .	Laiō (<i>Present Tense</i>) .
Sā'ā	Siō
Mu'ā	Guō
Rāe'āwā	Naiō
Tokā	Tokō
Chāpā	Bāpō
Tāiwā	Tiō
Hun'nā	Ākuō
Jālā	Jālō
Kāmbāe	Kārā
Nē'kā	Slēgā
Chāmā	Kāmāōā
Jānā'	Jānnō
Dākāng	Āgī
Kinsāng	Chāmān
Chāng	Chāng
Ātong	Ātuā
Ātongnā	Ātunō
Umie . . . . .	.....
Utībō, utākchibā . . .	Entenēbō
Chēdo	—bājōkō
Hō'ong	Hoō
Hiwā . . . . .	.....
Kālānā	Āchāō

Kōch of Dacca.	Konch (Williamson).
Gādā . . . . .	.....
Ōt . . . . .	.....
Dau	Thak
Heng, hing	Lei
Chāā	Sā
Āchchhong	Mosūng
Hibā hibār	Phāy
Chum . . . . .	.....
Chā-dēng	Kharatūng
Shi	Thinā (to die)
Hon	Lākhan (to give)
Daurai	Thalak
Sēk-āo	Kārā
Kānd-āo	Dākān
Ning-āo	Kāmā
Chellāwā	Jānau
Nekkhēm-āo . . . . .	.....
Khisongchā . . . . .	.....
Sārā; whose, sār-nē	Chāng
Mādā	Ātāwā
Mānā	Ātānī
Bengali word used . . . . .	.....
Ditto . . . . .	.....
Ditto . . . . .	.....
Ditto	Hān
Ditto	Erā
Ditto . . . . .	.....

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri Chutiya (Lakhimpur).	Deuri-Chutiya (Sibsagar).	English.
<i>Bengali word used</i> . . .	.....	Gādha	74. Ass.
Ot . . . . .	.....	Ut	75. Camel.
Tok	Duwa	Duā	76. Bird.
Thāng-di (<i>Imperative</i>) .	Khe (<i>Root</i>)	Khe ro (<i>Imperative</i>) .	77. Go.
Chā-di	Ha	Sā-be	78. Eat.
Āchuk-di	Dudu	Dudu-be	79. Sit.
Fai-di	Kho	Khu-be	80. Come.
Bu-di	Bo	Bu-be	81. Beat.
B ^a chā-di	Tega	Thekā-be	82. Stand.
Thui-di	Chi	Si-be	83. Die.
Ru-di, ro-di	Lare	Laie-be	84. Give.
Khāsik-di	Jo	Jo-me	85. Run.
Sākā	Pichā	Pichā	86. Up.
Sāmō	Luguhāne	Buligā, lugung-hā . . .	87. Near.
Tolāō	Kumā-hā	Khumā-hā	88. Down.
Hāk-chāl	Asakā	Āchāi	89. Far.
Sēkāngō	Dugā	Dugong	90. Before.
Ulō	Imali	Imāru	91. Behind.
Sābo	Sa	Sā	92. Who.
Tāmo; <i>adjective</i> , bo . . .	Dam	Dām	93. What.
Tāmo-ni	Damio	Dām māi	94. Why.
<i>Bengali word used</i> . . .	Badani	Areke	95. And.
<i>Ditto</i>	Anke	Kintu (<i>Assamese</i>) . . .	96. But.
<i>Ditto</i>	Daminoi	Jati (<i>Do</i>)	97. If.
Āo	Sarong	Hay	98. Yes.
Īhi	Moya	Hay yā	99. No.
<i>Bengali word used</i> . . .	Hai	Dehi ai	100. Alas.

English.	Bārā or Plains Kachārī (Darrang).	Mech (Jalpaiguri).	Lālūng (of Nowgong)	Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Cachar).
101. A father . . .	Khā-sè ā-fā (<i>a my father</i>)	Bifā shā-sē . . .	Ki-chā fā . . .	Bufa . . .
102. Of a father . . .	Khā-sè ā-fā-ni . . .	Bifā shā-sē-ni . . .	Ki-chā fā-nē . . .	Bufa-ni . . .
103. To a father . . .	Khā-sè ā-fa-ni-āu . . .	Shā-sē bifā-no . . .	Ki-chā fā-nā . . .	Bufa-kē . . .
104. From a father . . .	Khā-sè ā-fā-ni-frai . . .	Bifā shā-sē-ni-frā . . .	Ki-chā fā-nē-pērā . . .	Bufa-ni-fārang . . .
105. Two fathers . . .	Khā-nē ā-fā-fur . . .	Bifā shā-noi . . .	Sā-ning fā . . .	Bufa shao-ginni . . .
106. Fathers . . .	Ā-fā-fur. -far, -frā . . .	Bifā-frā . . .	Fā-ru . . .	Bufa-rao . . .
107. Of fathers . . .	Ā-fā-fur-ni . . .	Bifā-far-ni . . .	Fā-ru-ē . . .	Bufa-rao-ni . . .
108. To fathers . . .	Ā-fā-fur-nū . . .	Bifā-far-no . . .	Fā-ru-ā . . .	Bufa-rao-kē . . .
109. From fathers . . .	Ā-fā-fur-ni-frai . . .	Bifā-far-ni-frā . . .	Fā-ru-ē-pērā . . .	Bufa-rao-ni-fārang . . .
110. A daughter . . .	Fsā-zū . . .	Shā-sē bishā-jo . . .	Ki-chā sājā . . .	Boshū . . .
111. Of a daughter . . .	Fsā-zū-ni . . .	Bishā-jo shā-sē-ni . . .	Ki-chā sājā-nē . . .	Boshū-ni . . .
112. To a daughter . . .	Fsā zū-nū . . .	Bishā-jo shā-sē-no . . .	Ki-chā sājā-nā . . .	Boshū-kē . . .
113. From a daughter . . .	Fsā-zū-ni frai . . .	Bishā-jo shā-sē-ni-frā . . .	Ki-chā sājā-nē-pērā . . .	Boshū-ni-fārang . . .
114. Two daughters . . .	Khā-nē fsā-zū fur . . .	Bishā-jo shā-noi . . .	Sā-ning sājāo . . .	Boshū shao-ginni . . .
115. Daughters . . .	Fsā-zū-fur . . .	Bishā-jo-frā . . .	Sājā-ru . . .	Boshū-rao . . .
116. Of daughters . . .	Fsā-zū-fur-ni . . .	Bishā-jo-far-ni . . .	Sājā-ru-ē . . .	Boshū-rao-ni . . .
117. To daughters . . .	Fsā-zū-fur-nū . . .	Bishā-jo-far-no . . .	Sājā-ru-ā . . .	Boshū-rao-kē . . .
118. From daughters . . .	Fsā-zū-fur-ni-frai . . .	Bishā-jo-far-ni-frā . . .	Sājā-ru-ē-pērā . . .	Boshū-rao-ni-fārang . . .
119. A good man . . .	Khā-sè mānsūi g'hām . . .	Shā-sē bhāl mānshi . . .	Ki-chā kaman libing . . .	Shūbāng hāmā . . .
120. Of a good man . . .	Khā-sè mānsūi g'hām-ni . . .	Shā-sē bhāl mānshi-ni . . .	Ki-chā kaman libing-ē . . .	Hāmā shūbāng-ni . . .
121. To a good man . . .	Khā-sè mānsūi g'hām-nū . . .	Shā-sē bhāl mānshi-no . . .	Ki-chā kaman libing-ē-lāgi . . .	Hāmā shūbāng-kē . . .
122. From a good man . . .	Khā-sè mānsūi g'hām-ni-frai . . .	Shā-sē bhāl mānshi-ni-frā . . .	Ki-chā kaman libing-ē-pērā . . .	Hāmā shūbāng-ni-fārang . . .
123. Two good men . . .	Khā-nē g'hām mānsūi . . .	Shā-noi bhāl mānshi . . .	Ki-ning kaman libing . . .	Shūbāng hāmā ginni . . .
124. Good men . . .	G'hām mānsūi-fur . . .	Bhāl mānshi-fra . . .	Kaman libing-rau . . .	Shūbāng-rao hāmā . . .
125. Of good men . . .	G'hām mānsūi-fur-ni . . .	Bhāl mānshi-fai-ni . . .	Kaman libing-rau- . . .	Hāmā shūbāng-rao-ni . . .
126. To good men . . .	G'hām mānsūi-fur-nū . . .	Bhāl mānshi-far-no . . .	Kaman libing-rau-ā . . .	Hāmā shūbāng-rao-kē . . .
127. From good men . . .	G'hām mānsūi-fur ni-frai . . .	Bhāl mānshi-far-ni-frā . . .	Kaman libing-rau-ē-pērā . . .	Hāmā shūbāng-rao-ni-fārang . . .

Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachāri (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Pafā mā-si . . .	Pāgipā . . .
Pafā mā-si-ni . . .	Pāgipāni . . .
Pafā mā-si-ni-pānthā . . .	Pāgipānā; pāgipāōnā (of tendency only).
Pafā mā-si-ni-fring . . .	Pāgipāōni . . .
Pafā mā-gini . . .	Pāgipā sāk gni . . .
Pafā-puthu . . .	Pāgipārāng . . .
Pafā-puthu-ni . . .	Pāgipārāngni . . .
Pafā-ēra-ni-pānthā . . .	Pāgipārāngnā, pāgi- pārāngōnā.
Pafā-ēra-ni-fring . . .	Pāgipārāngōni . . .
Pushu shā-si . . .	Dē-mēchik . . .
Pushu mā-si-ni . . .	Dē-mēchikuī . . .
Pushu shā-si-ni-pānthā . . .	Dē-mēchiknā . . .
Pushu shā-si-ni-fring . . .	Dē-mēchikōni . . .
Pushu-mā-gni . . .	Dē-mēchik sāk gni . . .
Pushu-ērāo . . .	Dē-mēchikrāng . . .
Pushu-ērāo-ni . . .	Dē-mēchikrāngni . . .
Pushu-ērāo-ni-pānthā . . .	Dē-mēchikrāngnā . . .
Pushu-ērāo-ni-fring . . .	Dē-mēchikrāngōni . . .
Hāmbā shi-bēn shā-si . . .	Nāmā mādē . . .
Hāmbā shibēn shā-si-ni . . .	Nāmā mādēni . . .
Hāmbā shibēn shā-si-ni- pānthā.	Nāmā mādēnā . . .
Hāmbā shibēn shā-si-ni- fring.	Nāmā mādēōni . . .
Shibēn hāmbā gini . . .	Nāmā mādē sāk-gni . . .
Shibēn hāmbā puthu . . .	Nāmā mādērāug . . .
Hāmbā shibēn puthu-ni . . .	Nāmā mādērāugni . . .
Hāmbā shibēn puthu-ni- pānthā.	Nāmā mādērāugnā . . .
Hāmbā shibēn puthu-ni- fring.	Nāmā mādērāugōni . . .

Gā:ō (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gā:ō Jalpaiguri.
Pāgipā	Āo sāksā
Pāgipāni	Āwā-ni
Pāgipānā	Āwā-nā
Pāgipāōni	Āwā-ni-pri
Pāgipā sāk gni	Mungning āwā
Pāgipārāng	Āo-dōā
Pāgipārāngni	Āo-dō-ni
Pāgipārāngnā	Āo-dō-nā
Pāgipārāngōni	Āo-dō-ni-pri
Dēmē'chik	Michik-sā sāksā
Dēmē'chikni	Michik-sā-ni
Dēmē'chiknā	Michik-sā-nā
Dēmē'chikōni	Michik-sā-ni-pri
Dēmē'chik sāk gni	Mungning michik-sā
Dēmē'chikrāng	Michik-sā-dōā
Dēmē'chikrāngni	Michik-sā-dō-ni
Dēmē'chikrāngnā	Michik-sā-dō-nā
Dēmē'chikrāngōni	Michik-sā-dō-ni-pri
Māndē nāmā	Mārāp sāksā nēmā (or pēmē).
Māndē nāmāni	Mārāp sāksā nēmā (or pēmē)-ni.
Māndē nāmānā	Mārāp sāksā pēmē-nā
Māndē nāmāōni	Mārāp-sāksā pēmē-ni-pri
Sāk gni māndē nāmā	Mārāp pēmē mungning
Nāmā māndērāng	Mārāp pēmē dōā
Nāmā māndērāngni	Mārāp pēmē dō-ni
Nāmā māndērāngnā	Mārāp pēmē dō-nā
Nāmā māndērāngōni	Mārāp pēmē dō-ni-pri

Gārō (Ātōng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Rugā, of Garo Hills).
Wā'gābā . . .	Bābēā . . .
Wā'gābā-mī . . .	Bābēā-niā . . .
Wā'gābā-nā . . .	Bābē-ju-nō . . .
Wā'gābā-miō . . .	Bābē-ju-niā . . .
Wā'gābā mingni . . .	Bābē-ju māng-nī . . .
Wā'gābā drāng . . .	Bābē-ju-dikā . . .
Wā'gābā drāng-mī . . .	Bābē-ju-dikā-niā . . .
Wā'gābā drāng-nā . . .	Bābē-ju-dikā-nō . . .
Wā'gābā drāng-miō . . .	Bābē-ju-dikā-niā . . .
Sā mēchik . . .	Sāmchikā . . .
Sā mēchik-mī . . .	Sāmchik-ju-niā . . .
Sā mēchik-nā . . .	Sāmchik-ju-nō . . .
Sā mēchik-miō . . .	Sāmchik-ju-niā . . .
Sā mēchik mingni . . .	Sāmchik māng-nī . . .
Sā mēchik drāng . . .	Sāmchik dikā . . .
Sā mēchik-drāng-mī . . .	Sāmchik-dikā-niā . . .
Sā mēchik drāng-nā . . .	Sāmchik-dikā-nō . . .
Sā mēchik drāng-miō . . .	Sāmchik-dikā niā . . .
Morot nēmā . . .	Mērek nemgipā . . .
Morot nēmā-mī . . .	Nemgipā mērek-ā-niā . . .
Morot nēmā-nā . . .	Nemgipā mērek-ā-nō . . .
Morot nēmā-miō . . .	Nemgipā mērek-ā-niā . . .
Morot nēmā mingni . . .	Nemgipā mērek māng-nī . . .
Morot nēmā drāng . . .	Nemgipā mērek-dikā . . .
Morot nēmā drāng-mī . . .	Nemgipā mērek-dikā-niā . . .
Morot nēmā drāng-nā . . .	Nemgipā mērek-dikā-nō . . .
Morot nēmā drāng-miō . . .	Nemgipā mērek-dikā-niā . . .

Köch (of Dacca).	Konch (Williamson).
Goishā-fā	Āwā gasak
Goishā-fā-nē	Āwānī
Goishā-fā-nē känd-āo	Āwānī
Goishā-fā hongtē	Āwājiking
Dui-tā fā	Āwā dui-tā
Fā-tāng	Āwā brēng
Fā-tāng-nē	Āwā brēngnī
Fā-tāng-nē kändāo	Āwā brēngnī
Fā-tāng hongtē	Āwā brēngnījiking
Goishā domā-chik	Māgjū sāsā
Goishā domā-chik-nē	Māgjū sāsānī
Goishā domā-chik-nē kändāo	Māgjū sāsānī
Goishā domā-chik hongtē	Māgjū sāsānījiking
Dui-tādomā-chik	Māgjū sāsā dui-jan
Domā-chik-tāng	Māgjū sāsā gātā
Domā-chik-tāng-nē	Māgjū sāsā gātānī
Domā-chik-tāng-nē kändāo	Māgjū sāsā gātānī
Domā-chik-tāng hongtē	Māgjū sāsā gātānījiking
Goishā nām-māwā māndai	Murg penim
Goishā nām-māwā māndai-nē	Murg penim nī
Goishā nām-māwā māndai-nē kändāo	Murg penim nī
Goishā nām-māwā māndai hongtē	Murg penim nījiking
Dui-tā nām-māwā māndai	Murg dui-jan penim
Nām-māwā māndai-tāng	Murg penim gātā
Nām-māwā māndai-tāng-nē	Murg penim gātānī
Nām-māwā māndai-tāng-nē kändāo	Murg penim gātānī
Nām-māwā māndai-tāng hongtē	Murg penim nījiking

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri Chutiṣā (Lakhimpur).	Deurī-Chutiṣā (Sibsagar).	English
Bā kai-sā . . .	Chipa . . .	Chipa mujā . . .	101. A father.
Bā kai-sā-ni . . .	Chipayā . . .	Chipā mujā yo . . .	102. Of a father.
Bā kai-sā-no . . .	Chipana . . .	Chipā mujā nā . . .	103. To a father.
Bā kai-sā-ni thā-ni, bā kai-sā ong-oi-sē.	Chipayā chapi . . .	Chipā mujā chāpi . . .	104. From a father.
Bā kun-nui, bā khorong-nui	Muhuni chapa . . .	Chipā muhuni . . .	105. Two fathers.
Bā-kobāng ; bā-song .	Chipa rajo . . .	Chipā ru . . .	106. Fathers.
Bā-kobāng-ni . . .	Chipa rajiā . . .	Chipā-ru-yo . . .	107. Of fathers.
Bā-kobāng-no, bā-song-no .	Chipa rajiā . . .	Chipā-ru nā . . .	108. To fathers.
Bā-kobāng-ni thā-ni, bā-kobāng-ong-oi-sē.	Chipa rajiā chapi . . .	Chipā-ru chāpi . . .	109. From fathers.
Bsā-juk kai-sā, sā-juk kaisā.	Pishasi . . .	Pishāsi mujā . . .	110. A daughter.
Bsā-juk kaisā-ni, sā-juk kai-sā-ni.	Pishasiā . . .	Pishāsi mujā yo . . .	111. Of a daughter.
Bsā-juk kaisā-no, sā-juk kai-sā-no.	Pishasina . . .	Pishāsi mujā nā . . .	112. To a daughter.
Bsā-juk kai-sā-ni thā-ni, (sā-juk, etc.). Bsā-juk kai-sā ong-oi-sē, sā-juk, etc.	Pishasi chapi . . .	Pishāsi mujā chāpi . . .	113. From a daughter.
Bsā-juk khorong-nui .	Muhuni pishasi . . .	Dukhini pishāsi . . .	114. Two daughters.
Sā-juk-rok, sā-juk-kobāng .	Pishasi rajo . . .	Pishāsi ru . . .	115. Daughters.
Sā-juk-kobāng-ni . . .	Pishasi rajiā . . .	Pishāsi-ru yo . . .	116. Of daughters.
Sā-juk-kobāng-no . . .	Pishasi rajiā . . .	Pishāsi-ru nā . . .	117. To daughters.
Sā-juk-kobāng ong-oi-sē, etc.	Pishasi rajiā chapi . . .	Pishāsi-ru chāpi . . .	118. From daughters.
Borok kai-sā kāhām . . .	Chu moshi . . .	Dukcha chu mashi . . .	119. A good man.
Borok kai-sā kāhām-ni .	Chu moshiā . . .	Chu mashi dukchā yo . . .	120. Of a good man.
Borok kai-sā kāhām-no .	Chu moshina . . .	Chu mashi dukchā nā . . .	121. To a good man.
Borok kai-sā kāhām ong-oi-sē.	Chu moshiā chapi . . .	Chu mashi dukchā chāpi . . .	122. From a good man.
Borok khorong-nui-kāhām.	Muhuni chu moshi . . .	Dukhini chu mashi . . .	123. Two good men.
Borok kāhām kobāng } Borok kobāng kāhām }	Chu moshi rajo . . .	Chu mashi-rājuā . . .	124. Good men.
Borok kāhām kobāng-ni .	Chu moshi rajiā . . .	Chu mashi-rāju yo . . .	125. Of good men.
Borok kāhām kobāng-no .	Chu moshi rajiā . . .	Chu mashi-rāju nā . . .	126. To good men.
Borok kāhām kabāng ong-oi-sē.	Chu moshi rajiā chapi . . .	Chu mashi rāju chāpi . . .	127. From good men.

English.	Bārā or Plains Kachāri (Darrang).	Mech (Jalpaiguri).	Lālūng (of Nowgong).	Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachāri (Cachar).
128. A good woman . . .	Khā-sè g ^h ām hingzhāusā .	Shā-sè bhāl hinjāo . . .	Ki-chā kaman mārgi . . .	Māsainjū hāmā . . .
129. A bad boy . . .	Khā-sè hāmā fsā-z ^l ā .	Shā-sè khārāp sēnggrā .	Ki-chā kiriyā sā . . .	Ansā hāmī-ā . . .
130. Good women . . .	G ^h ām hinhzhāusā-fur .	Bhāl hinjāo . . .	Kaman mārgi-rau . . .	Māsainjū-rao hāmā . . .
131. A bad girl . . .	Khā-sè fsā-zū hāmā .	Khārāp sēngri . . .	Ki-chā kiriyā sājā . . .	Mutlāshā hāmī-ā . . .
132. Good . . .	G ^h ām . . .	Bhāl, gāhām . . .	Kaman . . .	Hām-bi . . .
133. Better . . .	G ^h ām-sin . . .	Gāhāmshin, hāmshin .	Bē-nē-ri-ba kaman . . .	Hām-dao <i>used with the genitive. Thus, This is better than that. Ibō bōni hām dao or bōtar ibō hām dao.</i> Kriptar hāmdao .
134. Best . . .	Boinū-sāri g ^h ām-sin (<i>best of all</i>) . . .	Gāhāmshin . . .	Ātāisi-rau-yat-ri-ba kaman .	Kriptar hāmdao .
135. High . . .	G ^h zau . . .	Gōjau . . .	Jhuā . . .	Jū-bi . . .
136. Higher . . .	G ^h zau-sin . . .	Jaushin . . .	Bē-nē-ri-ba jhuā . . .	<i>As with better</i> . . .
137. Highest . . .	Boinū-sāre g ^h zau-sin .	.....	Ātāisi-rau-yat-ri-ba jhuā .	<i>As with best</i> . . .
138. A horse . . .	Gorai . . .	Thāngun gorai . . .	Ki-chā ghōrā . . .	Nīl (gorai) . . .
139. A mare . . .	Gorai-zū . . .	Thānguni gorai . . .	Ki-chā mārgi ghōrā . . .	Nīl . . .
140. Horses . . .	Gorai-fur . . .	Thāngun gorai-frā . . .	Ghōrā-rau . . .	Nīl . . .
141. Mares . . .	Gorai-zū-fur . . .	Thānguni gorai-frā . . .	Mārgi ghōrā-rau . . .	Nīl . . .
142. A bull . . .	Boldi mokau . . .	Dāmra mā-sē . . .	Ki-chā bhēhērā māsu .	Mūshū jāla . . .
143. A cow . . .	Masaū . . .	Gai mā-sē . . .	Ki-chā māiki māsu . . .	Mūshū (jū) . . .
144. Bulls . . .	Boldi mokau-fur . . .	Dāmra-māni, dāmra-frā, dāmra-gāsen.	Bhēhērā māsu-rau . . .	Mūshū jāla-rao . . .
145. Cows . . .	Masaū-fur . . .	Gai-māni, gā-frā, gai-gāsen	Maiki māsu-rau . . .	Mūshū (jū)-rao . . .
146. A dog . . .	Sūimā-z ^l ā . . .	Seimā-jolā mā-sē . . .	Ki-chā khukuri . . .	Shisha . . .
147. A bitch . . .	Sūimā-zū . . .	Seimā-jo mā-sē . . .	Ki-chā maiki khukuri .	Shisha jū . . .
148. Dogs . . .	Sūimā-z ^l ā-fur . . .	Seimā-jolā-māni, -frā, -gāsen.	or Khukuri-rau . . .	Shisha-rao . . .
149. Bitches . . .	Sūimā-zū-fur . . .	Seimā-jo-māni, -frā, -gāsen.	or Maiki khukuri-rau . .	Shisha jū-rao . . .
150. A he goat . . .	Burmā fānthā . . .	Fāntā mā-sē . . .	Ki-chā pāthā purun . . .	Burūn jāla . . .
151. A female goat . . .	Burmā fānthi . . .	Fānti mā-sē . . .	Ki-chā māgāyā purun .	Burūn jū . . .
152. Goats . . .	Burmā-fur . . .	Fāntā-māni . . .	Purun-rau . . .	Burūn-rao . . .
153. A male deer . . .	Māi fānthā . . .	Mai-singāl mā-sē . . .	Ki-chā matā mas . . .	<i>Add jāla to the word expressing the kind of deer; thus mūshō jāla, male sambhur; mūshai jāla, male barking-deer.</i>

Dimā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Hāmbā misēnju shā-si .	Nāmā mē'chik . . .
Hāmiyaiyāba ārsāi shā-si .	Nāmgijā bi'sā, nāmgijā mē'a bi'sā (<i>bad male child</i>).
Hāmbā misēnju-rāo .	Nāmā mē'chikrāng . .
Hāmiyaiyābā mathlārāo shāsi.	Nāmgijā mē'chik bi'sā .
Hām-bēi	Nāmā
Hām-dāoyābā . . .	Nāmkālā, nāmbātā . .
Hām-dāoyābā . . .	Nāmbātā, nāmbātqipā (<i>the better one</i>).
Jau-bēi	Chuā
No word	Chukālā, chūbātā . .
Ditto	Chubātā
Gorai mā-si	Gurē
Gorai-puju mā-si . .	Gurē bimā
Gorai-puthu	Gurērāng
Gorai-puju-puthu . .	Gurē-bimārāng . . .
Bhadarā-misau mā-si .	Māt-chu bipā
Misau-puju mā-si . .	Māt-chu bimā
Bhadarā-misau-puthu .	Māt-chu bipārāng . .
Misau-puju-puthu . .	Māt-chu bimārāng . .
Shisā mā-si	Āchāk (<i>com. gen.</i>) . .
Shisā-puju mā-si . .	Āchāk bimā
Shisā-puthu	Āchākrāng
Shisā-puju-puthu . .	Āchāk bimārāng . .
Brin-jālā mā-si . . .	Dobok bipā
Brin-puju mā-si . . .	Dobok bimā
Brin-puthu	Dobokrāng
Mēi-jālā mā-si . . .	Māt-chok bipā

Gārō (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Mē'chik nāmā . . .	Michik sāksā nēmā (pēnēm)
Nāmgijā bisā . . .	Sā-sāksā-sārchā . . .
Nāmā mē'chikrāng . . .	Michik-pēnēm . . .
Nāmgijā mē'chik bisā . . .	Michik-sā-sārchā . . .
Nāmā . . .	Pēnēm, nēmā . . .
Nāmbātā . . .	No word, same as in the positive degree.
Nāmbātā . . .	No word . . .
Chuā . . .	Pilau, lauā . . .
Chubātā . . .	No word for expressing com- parative degree.
Chubātā . . .	No word . . .
Māngsā gōrābipā (one horse mule).	Ghōṛ-mārwā-māng-sā . . .
Māngsā gōrābimā . . .	Ghuṛ-mujju-māng-sā . . .
Gōrābipārāng . . .	Ghōṛ-mārwā-dō . . .
Gōrābimārāng . . .	Ghuṛ-mujju-dō . . .
Māngsā mātsu bipā . . .	Mushu-hālu-māng-sā . . .
Māngsā mātsu bimā . . .	Mushu-gāi-māng-sā . . .
Mātsu bipārāng . . .	Mushu-hālu-dō . . .
Mātsu bimārāng . . .	Mushu-gāi-dō . . .
Māngsā āchāk bipā . . .	Kēi-mārwā-māng-sā . . .
Māngsā āchāk bimā . . .	Kēi-mujju-māng-sā . . .
Āchāk bipārāng . . .	Kēi-māṛ-dō . . .
Āchāk bimārāng . . .	Kēi-mujju-dō . . .
Māngsā dobok bipā . . .	Prun-mārwā-māng-sā . . .
Māngsā dobok bimā . . .	Prun-mujju-māng-sā . . .
Dobokrāng . . .	Prun-mārwā-dō . . .
Māngsā māt-chok bipā . . .	Māchok-mārwā-māng-sā . . .

Gārō (Ātōng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Rugā, of Garo Hills).
Gāwi nēmā, gāwi silā . . .	Nemgipā mēchikā . . .
Bisā nēmchā . . .	Merek porsi pisā nāti . . .
Gāwi nēmā drāng . . .	Nemgipā mēchik-dikā . . .
Nēmgbā gāwipisā . . .	Mēchik pisā nāti . . .
Nēmā, silā . . .	Nēmō . . .
Nēmkalā, silkalā . . .	Nembātō . . .
Nembēgimukā, silbē grē-mukā.	Nembātqipā . . .
Chouā . . .	Chuō . . .
Choubātā . . .	Chubātō . . .
Choubēōk . . .	Chubātqipāōā . . .
Māngsā (one) gōrai bipā (male).	Gōrai bipā māng-sō . . .
Māngsā gōrai jōu' (mother).	Gōrai bimā māng-sō . . .
Gōrai bipā drāng . . .	Gōrai-dikā . . .
Gōrai jōu' drāng . . .	Gōrai bimā-dikā . . .
Māngsā māsu bipā . . .	Māsu bipāōā . . .
Māngsā māsu jōu' . . .	Māsu bimāōā . . .
Māsu bipā drāng . . .	Māsu bipā-dikā . . .
Māsu jōu' drāng . . .	Māsu bimā-dikā . . .
Kai māngsā bipā . . .	Kui bipāōā . . .
Kai māngsā jōu' . . .	Kui bimāōā . . .
Kai bipā drāng . . .	Kui bipā-dikā . . .
Kai jōu' drāng . . .	Kui bimā-dikā . . .
Māngsā purun bipā . . .	Purun bipāōā . . .
Māngsā purun jōu' . . .	Purun bimāōā . . .
Purun drāng . . .	Purun-dikā . . .
Māngsā misām ¹ bipā . . .	Mārākā bipāōā . . .

¹ This name depends on the kind of deer.
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Kōch (of Dacca).	Konch (Williamson).
Goishā nām-māwā mi-chik	Māgjū penim . . .
Goishā nām-gijā doi-shā .	Sāsā gasak nāgtā . .
Nām-māwā mi-chik-tāng .	Māgjū penim gātā . .
Goishā nām-gijā mi-chik- doi-shā.	Māgjū sāsā gasak nāgtā .
Nām-māwā . . .	Penim . . .
<i>No degrees of comparison</i> .	Īyā chāy iā penim murg (<i>a better man</i>).
<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Sab sē iā penim murg (<i>the best man</i>).
Chuā . . .	Chūā . . .
<i>No degrees of comparison</i> .	Iyāni chāy iā chūā . .
<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Sab se iā chūā . .
Goishā gorā . . .	Ghorā . . .
Goishā guri . . .	Ghorā māgjū . . .
Gorā-tāng . . .	Ghorā gātā . . .
Guri-tāng . . .	.....
Goishā shār . . .	Dāmra gasak . . .
Goishā gāi . . .	Māchū gāi . . .
Shār-tāng . . .	Māchū ballad gātā . .
Gāi-tāng . . .	.....
Goishā āchchāk . . .	Kwai gasak . . .
Goishā āchchāk bi-mā .	Kwai māgjū <i>or</i> kwai jūburā
Āchchāk-tāng . . .	Kwai gātā . . .
Āchchāk bi-mā-tāng .	Kwai māgjū gātā . .
Goishā pānthā . . .	Pūrūn pāntā gasak . .
Goishā pānthī . . .	Pūrūn pānti . . .
Sāgol-tāng . . .	Pūrūn gātā . . .
Goishā pārā māchchhak .	Māchuk pāntā . . .

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri Chutiya (Lakhimpur).	Deuri-Chutiya (Sibsagar).	English.
Burui kai-sā kāhām . . .	Chu mishugu . . .	Dukchā chu michigu . . .	128. A good woman.
Chērai kai-sā hāmiā . . .	Chaba mosha . . .	Dukchā chābā maushā . . .	129. A bad boy.
Burui-kobāng kāhām . . .	Chu mishugu rajo . . .	Chu michigu-rāju . . .	130. Good women.
Burui-sā kai-sā hāmiā . . .	Chaba mishugu mosha . . .	Dukchā chābā michigu . . .	131. A bad girl.
Kāhām	Chui	Chui	132. Good.
Taibo kāhām	Bana gari ke chui=(<i>better than that</i>).	Bānā gāri lā-chui	133. Better.
Boni-slai taibo kāhām	Ataina-gari ke chui (<i>best of all</i>).	Muguaāne gāri lare-chui	134. Best.
Kuchuk	Shui	Shui	135. High.
Taibo kuchuk	Bana gari ke shui	Lasinā gāri lasi-shui	136. Higher.
Boni-slai taibo kuchuk	Ataina gari ke shui	Mugurāne gāri la-shui	137. Highest.
Korai mā-sā	Ghura (<i>Assamese</i>)	Ghuri mujā	138. A horse.
Korai mā-sāburui	Ghuri (<i>Assamese</i>)	Michigu ghuri mujā	139. A mare.
Korai kobāng . . . . .	.....	Ghuri rājuā	140. Horses.
Korai burui kobāng . . . . .	.....	Michigu ghuri rājuā	141. Mares.
Musuk-chlā mā-sā	Mukagu mushu	Damarā mujā	142. A bull.
Musuk-mā mā-sā	Mishugu mushu	Michigu muchu mujā	143. A cow.
Musuk-chlā kobāng	Mukagu mushu rajo	Damarā muchu rāju	144. Bulls.
Musuk-mā kobāng	Mishugu mushu rajo	Michigu muchu rāju	145. Cows.
Sui mā-sā	Shi	Mukhāgu shī mujā	146. A dog.
Sui-mā mā-sā	Mishugu shi	Michigu shī mujā	147. A bitch.
Sui kobāng	Shi rajo	Mukhāgu shi rāju	148. Dogs.
Sui-mā kobāng	Mishugu shi rajo	Michigu shī rāju	149. Bitches.
Pun-juā mā-sā	Mukagu lipeduru	Lefeduru mukhāgu mujā	150. A he goat.
Pu-mā mā-sā	Mishugu lipeduru	Michigu lefeduru mujā	151. A female goat.
Pun kobāng	Lipeduru rajo	Lefederu rāju	152. Goats.
Musui mā-sā chlā	Mukagu meshi	Mukhāgu meshi mujā	153. A male deer.

English.	Bârâ or Plains Kachârî (Darrang).	Mech (Jalpaiguri).	Lâlung (of Nowgong).	Dimâ-sâ or Hills Kachârî (Cachar).
154. A female deer . . .	Mâi fânthi . . .	Mui-bundi mǎ-sē . . .	Ki-chā maiki mas . . .	Add jū to word expressing the kind of deer.
155. Deer . . .	Mâi-fur . . .	Mui-māni . . .	Mas . . .	Mūshō, sambhur; Mūshai, barking deer; Gaigan, marsh deer; Mishūr=hog, deer, etc.
156. I am . . .	Āng dang-a . . .	Āng jā-ni . . .	Āng hangya . . .	Ang dōng, dao . . .
157. Thou art . . .	Nang dang-a . . .	Nung jā . . .	Nā hangya . . .	Ning dōng, dao . . .
158. He is . . .	Bi dang-a . . .	Bi jāy-ā . . .	Bē hangya . . .	Bō dōng, dao . . .
159. We are . . .	Zang-fur dang-a . . .	Jung jā-ni . . .	Ching-khēdā hangya . . .	Ānirao dōng, dao . . .
160. You are . . .	Nang-sur dang-a . . .	Nung-sorō jā . . .	Nā-rā hangya . . .	Nini-rao dōng, dao . . .
161. They are . . .	Bi-sur dang-a . . .	Bi-sorō jāy-ā . . .	Bē-khēdā hangya . . .	Bō-rao dōng, dao . . .
162. I was . . .	Āng dang-man . . .	Āng jāyā-mon . . .	Āng thai-dang, dangya- man.	Ang dōng-bā (<i>indefinite</i>); ang dōng-kā (<i>a definite- past</i>).
163. Thou wast . . .	Nang dang-man . . .	Nung jāyā-mon . . .	Nā thai-dang, dangya- man.	Ning dōng-bā, dōng-kā . . .
164. He was . . .	Bi dang-man . . .	Bi jāyā-mon . . .	Bē thai-dang, dangya-man	Bō dōng-bā, dōng-kā . . .
165. We were . . .	Zang-fur dang-man . . .	Jung jāyā-mon . . .	Ching thai-dang, dangya- man.	Āni-rao dōng-bā, dōng-kā . . .
166. You were . . .	Nang-sur dang-man . . .	Nung-sorō jāyā-mon . . .	Nā-rā thai-dang, dangya- man.	Nini-rao dōng-bā, dōng-kā . . .
167. They were . . .	Bi-fur dang-man . . .	Bi-sorō jāyā-mon . . .	Bē-khēdā thai-dang, dangyaman.	Bōni-rao dōng-bā, dōng-kā . . .
168. Be . . .	Zāa . . .	Jā . . .	Hangya . . .	Dōng . . .
169. To be . . .	Zāa-nū . . .	Jā-no . . .	Hangya . . .	Dōng-mā . . .
170. Being . . .	Zāa-ni . . .	Jā-nān . . .	Hangya . . .	Dōng-mā-ni . . .
171. Having been . . .	Zāa-nā-noi . . .	.....	Hang-ligā . . .	Dōng-dada, Dōng-hi . . .
172. I may be . . .	Āng zāa-bā, -blā . . .	Āng jā-no hāg-au . . .	Āng hang-yā fanang . . .	Ang dōng phū-rē . . .
173. I shall be . . .	Āng zāa-gan, zāa-nū-sūi . . .	Āng jā-nai . . .	Āng hangya . . .	Ang dōng-nung (<i>definite</i>) Ang dōng-mā (<i>indefinite</i>).
174. I should be . . .	Āng zāa-nū bā-gan . . .	.....	Āng hang-yā hāmdang . . .	Ang dōng-rē . . .
175. Beat . . .	Bu . . .	Shō, shu . . .	Bathāl, pathāl . . .	Shū . . .
176. To beat . . .	Bu-nū . . .	Shō-no . . .	Bathāl-gā nāng-ya . . .	Shū-mā . . .
177. Beating . . .	Bu-ni . . .	Shō-nā-noi . . .	Bathāl-gā . . .	Shū-māni . . .
178. Having beaten . . .	Bu-nā-noi . . .	Shō-nā-noi . . .	Bathāl-māti . . .	Shū-dada . . .
179. I beat . . .	Āng bu-i-ū . . .	Āng shu-ni . . .	Āng bathāl-gā . . .	Ang shū-dū, shū-rē . . .

Dimā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Mēi-puju mā-si . . .	Māt-chok bimā . . .
Mēi	Māt-chokrāng . . .
Āng dang, dāo ¹ . . .	Āngā dongā, āngā gnāng, āngā ong'ā'.
.....	Nā'ā dongā . . .
.. ...	Uā dongā . . .
.....	Chingā dongā . . .
.....	Nā'simāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , nā'- song) dongā.
.....	Uāmāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , umāng') dongā.
Āng dang-bā . . .	Āngā dongāhā, dongjok, (<i>Kamrup</i>) dongōm.
.....	Nā'ā dongāhā, etc. . .
.....	Uā dongāhā . . .
.....	Chingā dongāhā . . .
.....	Na'simāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , nā'song) dongāhā.
.....	Uāmāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , umāng') dongāhā.
Dang	Ong'bō
Dang-mā	Ong'nā
Dang-mā-ni (of being) . .	Ong'ē
Dang-hi	Ong'enbā, ong'ōā . . .
.....	Āngā ong'nā mām'ā (<i>I am permitted to be</i>).
.....	Āngā ong'gen, (<i>Kamrup</i>) ong'nim.
.....	Āngā ong'genchim (<i>I should have been</i>).
Da	Dokbō
Da-mā	Doknā
Da-mā-ni (of beating) . .	Dokē
Da-hi	Dokōā
Āng da-dāo, da-rē . . .	Āngā dokā

¹ These forms in italics were not in the original list, but have been supplied from the specimens, on the principle of analogy.

Gārō (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Māng-sā māt-chok bimā .	Māchok-mujju-māng-sā .
Māt-chek. māt-chokrāng .	Māchok-dō . . .
Āngā ong'ā . . .	Āng dōā . . .
Nā'ā ong'ā . . .	Nung dōā . . .
Biā-ong'ā . . .	U dōā . . .
Chingā ong'ā . . .	Ning dōā . . .
Nā'song ong'ā . . .	Nōnok dōā . . .
Bisong' ong'ā . . .	Onok dōā . . .
Āngā chim (<i>it was I</i>) .	Āng tōā . . .
Nā'ā chim . . .	Nung tōā . . .
Biā chim . . .	U tōā . . .
Chingā chim . . .	Ning tōā . . .
Nā'song chim . . .	Nōnok tōā . . .
Bisong' chim . . .	Onok-tōā . . .
Ong'bō . . .	.....
Ong'nā . . .	.....
Ong'ongā . . .	Tongai-mon . . .
Ong'ōā . . .	Tongai mon . . .
Āngā ong'nābā dongā (<i>pos-</i> <i>sibility</i>). . .	.....
Āngā ong'nāwā . . .	.....
Āngā ong'nāwāming . . .	.....
Dokbō . . .	Tōk . . .
Doknā . . .	Tōng-anā . . .
Dokēā . . .	Tōkai-mon . . .
Dokōā . . .	Do. . .
Āngā dokā . . .	Āng tōng-ā . . .

Gārō (Ātong, of Garo Hills).	Garō (Rugā, of Garo Hills).
Māngsā misām jōu' . . .	Mārākā bimāōā . . .
Misām, misām drāng . . .	Mārākā-dikā . . .
Āngā gānāng	Āng tongō
Nāng'ān gānāng	Nāng tongō
Uē gānāng	Uān tongō
Ning gānāng	Ning tongō
Nā'tim gānāng	Nārunḡ tongō
Utim gānāng	Hinung tongō
Āngā chim	Āng tongō-minō
Nāng'ān chim	Nāng tongō-minō
Uān chim	Hing tongō-minō
Ningān chim	Ning tongō-minō
Nā'tim chim	Nānung tongō-minō
Utim chim	Hinung tongō-minō
Gānāngbō	Dongō
Dong'nā	Dongnō
Dong'ai	Dongē
.....	Kuriēmung
Āngān dong' nākorokon (possibility).	Āng dongō-bō tongō
Āngān dong' susu rai'ā . . .	Āng dongōā
Āng dong'ni chim	Āng dongō lāgiō
Tokā	Tokō
Toknā	Toknō
Tokai	Toktrō
Tok mānok chim	Tokēmung
Āng tokwā	Āng tokō

Kōch (of Dacc.).	Kouch (Williamson).
Goishā pāri māchchhok	Māchuk pānti
Māchchhok-tāng	Māchuk gātā
Āngā dong-ā	Ān dongnā
Nāā dong-ā	Ni dong
Uā dong-ā	Ūā dong (<i>compare No. 226</i>)
Chingā dong-ā	Nūng dong-nā
Nā-pārā dong-ā	Nirūng dong
U-tāng dong-ā	Ūjarung dong
Āngā dong-ning	Ān tōngbā
Nāā dong-ning	Ni tōngā
Uā dong-ning	Ūā tōngbā
Chingā dong-ning	Nūng tōngbā
Nā-pārā dong-ning	Nirung tōngbā
U-tāng dong-ning	Jirung tōngbā
Hong	Dongā
Hong-wā	Dongā
Hong-wā hai-ā	Donge
Hong-mai	Dongimong
Āngā hong-nā mām-nā	Ān dong māmā
Āngā hong-gān	Āng dongā
Āngā hong-gān-ning . . . .	.....
Chum	Ṭok
Chum-mā-wā	Ṭokni
Chum-nā hai-ā	Ṭoke
Chum-mai	Ṭokemung
Āngā chum-ā	Ān ṭoknā

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri Chutiā (Lakhimpur).	Deurī-Chutiā (Sibsagar).	English.
Musui mā-sā burui . . .	Mishugu meshi . . .	Michigu meshi mujā . . .	154. A female deer.
Musui kobāng . . .	Meshi rajo . . .	Meshi . . .	155. Deers.
Āng tong-ō . . .	A dui . . .	Ā dui . . .	156. I am.
Nung tong-ō . . .	Nā dui . . .	Nā dui . . .	157. Thou art.
Bo tong-ō . . .	Ba-dui . . .	Bā dui . . .	158. He is.
Chung tong-ō . . .	Jaru-dui . . .	Jāru dui . . .	159. We are.
No-rok tong-ō . . .	Nāru-dui . . .	Loru dui . . .	160. You are.
Bo-ro tong-ō . . .	Baru dui . . .	Bāru dui . . .	161. They are.
Āng tong-khā . . .	A dumde . . .	Ake dumde . . .	162. I was.
Nung tong-khā . . .	Nā dumde . . .	Nāke dumde . . .	163. Thou wast.
Bo tong-khā . . .	Ba dumde . . .	Bāke dumde . . .	164. He was.
Chung tong-khā . . .	Jaru dumde . . .	Jāru dumde . . .	165. We were.
No-rok tong-khā . . .	Nāru dumde . . .	Loru dumde . . .	166. You were.
Bo-ro tong-khā . . .	Baru dumde . . .	Bāruke dumde . . .	167. They were.
No corresponding words	Sa . . .	Sā . . .	168. Be.
	Sanoi . . .	Sānai . . .	169. To be.
	Sangna . . .	Sāngna . . .	170. Being.
	Saba . . .	Sāba . . .	171. Having been.
Āng ong-ān-i mānu . . .	Achin a san (= perhaps I shall be).	Ā sāmai . . .	172. I may be.
Āng ong-ā-nu . . .	A san . . .	Ā sābenā . . .	173. I shall be.
No corresponding word	A sa-jeng . . .	Ā sājeng . . .	174. I should be.
Bu-di . . .	Bo . . .	Bobē . . .	175. Beat.
Bu-nā-ni . . .	Bonoi . . .	Bāre bonai . . .	176. To beat.
Bu-mā-ni . . .	Bongna . . .	Bongna . . .	177. Beating.
Bu-oi . . .	Boya . . .	Boya . . .	178. Having beaten.
Āng bu-ō . . .	A bobena . . .	Ā bobenā . . .	179. I beat.

English.	Bâ-â or Plains Kachâri (Darrang).	Mech (Jalpaiguri).	Lâlung (of Nowgong).	Dimâ-sâ or Hills Kachâri (Cachar).
180. Thou beatest . . .	Nang bu-i-ũ . . .	Nung shu . . .	Nâ bathâl-gâ . . .	Ning shũ-dũ, shũ-rê . . .
181. He beats . . .	Bi bu-i-ũ . . .	Bi shu-â . . .	Bê bathâl-gâ . . .	Bô shũ-dũ, shũ-rê . . .
182. We beat . . .	Zang-fur bu-i-ũ . . .	Jung shu-ni . . .	Ching-khêdâ bathâl-gâ . . .	Âni-rao shũ-dũ, shũ-rê . . .
183. You beat . . .	Nang-sur bu-i-ũ . . .	Nung-sorô shu . . .	Nâ-râ bathâl-gâ . . .	Nini-rao shũ-dũ, shũ-rê . . .
184. They beat . . .	Bi-sur bu-i-ũ . . .	Bi-sorô shu-â . . .	Bê-khêdâ bathâl-gâ . . .	Bô-rao shũ-dũ, shũ-rê . . .
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Âng bu-bai . . .	Âng shu-â-mon . . .	Âng bathâl-gâ . . .	Ang shũ-bâ (<i>indefinite</i>) or shũ-kâ (<i>definite</i>).
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Nang bu-bai . . .	Nung shu-â-mon . . .	Nâ bathâl-gâ . . .	Ning shũ-bâ, shũ-kâ . . .
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Bi bu-bai . . .	Bi shu-â-mon . . .	Bê bathâl-gâ . . .	Bo shũ-bâ, shũ-kâ . . .
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Zang-fur bu-bai . . .	Jung shu-â-mon . . .	Ching-khêdâ bathâl-gâ . . .	Âni-rao shũ-bâ, shũ-kâ . . .
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Nang-sur bu-bai . . .	Nung-sorô shu-â-mon . . .	Nâ-râ-khêdâ bathâl-gâ . . .	Nini-rao shũ-bâ, shũ-kâ . . .
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Bi-sur bu-bai . . .	Bi-sorô shu-â-mon . . .	Bê-khêdâ bathâl-gâ . . .	Bô-rao shũ-bâ, shũ-kâ . . .
191. I am beating . . .	Âng bu dang . . .	Âng shu dong-soi . . .	Âng bathâl thai-dang . . .	Ang shũ-dũ <i>used with dũhâ,</i> <i>now; Ang dũhâ shũ-dũ.</i>
192. I was beating . . .	Âng bu dang-man . . .	Âng shu-dong-soi-mon . . .	Âng bathâl thai-dang . . .	Ang shũ-bâ or shũ-kâ . . .
193. I had beaten . . .	Âng bu-nai . . .	Âng shu-â . . .	Âng bathâl thai-dang . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .
194. I may beat . . .	Âng bu-bâ . . .	Âng shu-no hâgan . . .	Âng bathâl phanang . . .	Ang shũ phũ-rê . . .
195. I shall beat . . .	Âng bu-gan . . .	Âng shu-nai . . .	Âng bathâl-ang . . .	Ang shũ-mâ (<i>indefinite</i>), shũ-nung (<i>definite</i>).
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Nang bu-gan . . .	Nung shu-nai . . .	Nâ bathâl-ang . . .	Ning shũ-mâ, shũ-nung . . .
197. He will beat . . .	Bi bu-gan . . .	Bi shu-nai . . .	Bê bathâl-ang . . .	Bô shũ-mâ, shũ-nung . . .
198. We shall beat . . .	Zang-fur bu-gan . . .	Jung shu-nai . . .	Ching-khêdâ bathâl-ang . . .	Âni-rao shũ-mâ, shũ-nung . . .
199. You will beat . . .	Nang-sur bu-gan . . .	Nung-sorô shu nai . . .	Nâ-râ-khêdâ bathâl-ang . . .	Nini-rao shũ-mâ, shũ-nung . . .
200. They will beat . . .	Bi-sur bu-gan . . .	Bi-sorô shu-nai . . .	Bê-khêdâ bathâl-ang . . .	Bôni-rao shũ-mâ, shũ-nung . . .
201. I should beat . . .	Âng bu-nũ bâ-gan . . .	Âng shu-nai-mon (<i>Condi- tional</i>). . .	Âng bathâl-gaikrô-gâm . . .	Ang shũ-rê . . .
202. I am beaten . . .	Âng bu-nai zâa-i-ũ . . .	Âng-khau shu-â . . .	Âng-â bathâl-gâ . . .	<i>Not used in the passive.</i> <i>It would be 'he' or 'they</i> <i>beat me,' or it would be</i> <i>changed into, 'I am get-</i> <i>ting a beating. Ang shũ-bâ</i> <i>mai-dũ; 'I was getting</i> <i>a beating,' Ang shũ-bâ</i> <i>mai-kâ; or 'I shall get a</i> <i>beating,' Ang shũ-bâ</i> <i>mai-nung.</i>
203. I was beaten . . .	Âng bu-nai zâa-bai . . .	Âng-khau shu-â-mon . . .	Âng-â bathâl-gâ . . .	
204. I shall be beaten . . .	Âng bu-nai zâa-gan . . .	Âng-khau shu-nai . . .	Âng-â bathâl-ang-bê . . .	
205. I go . . .	Âng thâng-ũ . . .	Âng thâng-ni . . .	Âng li-dang . . .	Ang tung-dũ, -rê. <i>Often the</i> <i>indefinite future, tung-</i> <i>mâ, is used.</i>

Dimā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjoi of Nowgong).	Gā.ō (standard, and Kamrup).
.....	Nā'ā dokā . . .
.....	Uā dokā . . .
.....	Chingā dokā . . .
.....	Nā'simāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , nā'- song) dokā.
.....	Uāmāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , umāng') dokā.
Āng da-bā, da-khā . . .	Āngā dokāhā, dokāchim, (<i>Kamrup</i>) dokōm.
.....	Nā'ā dokāhā, etc. . .
.....	Uā dokāhā, etc. . .
.....	Chingā dokāhā, etc. . .
.....	Nā'simāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , nā'- song) dokāhā, etc.
.....	Uāmāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , umāng') dokāhā, etc.
Āng da-dāo . . .	Āngā dokengā, dokē dongā (<i>Kamrup</i>) dokē dong.
.....	Āngā dokengāchim, doken- gāhā, dokengōm.
.....	Āngā dokāhāchim . . .
.....	Āngā doknā mām'ā (<i>I am permitted to beat</i>).
Āng da-nāng . . .	Āngā dokgen (<i>Kamrup</i>) doknim.
.....	Nā'ā dokgen, etc. . .
.....	Uā dokgen, etc. . .
.....	Chingā dokgen, etc. . .
.....	Nā'simāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , nā'song') dokgen, etc.
.....	Uāmāng' (<i>Kamrup</i> , umāng') dokgen, etc.
.....	Āngā dokgenchim (<i>I should have beaten</i>).
.....	Āngā dokākō mām'ā (<i>I get a beating</i>).
	Āngā dokākō mām'ā chim. (<i>Kamrup</i>) mām'ōm.
	Āngā dokākō mām'gen. (<i>Kamrup</i>) mām'uim.
Āng thāng-dāo, -rē . . .	Āngā rē'ā, āngā rē'āngā ¹ .

¹ In Kamrup the root throughout is ē' or hē', not rē'.

Gārō (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Nā'a dokā . . .	Nung tōk . . .
Biā dokā . . .	U tōk . . .
Chingā dokā . . .	Ning tōngā . . .
Nā'song dokā . . .	Nōnok tōk . . .
Bisong dokā . . .	Anak tōk . . .
Āngā dokāhā . . .	Āng tōk-ai-tenā or tōk-au .
Nā'a dokāhā . . .	Nung tōk-ai-tenā or tōk-au
Biā dokāhā . . .	U tōk-ai-tenā or tōk-au .
Chingā dokāhā . . .	Ning tōk-ai-tenā or tōk-au .
Nā'song dokāhā . . .	Nōnok tōk-ai-tenā or tōk-au
Bisong dokāhā . . .	Onok tōk-ai-tenā or tōk-au .
Āngā dokongā . . .	Āng tōkai-tōā . . .
Āngā dokongāming . . .	Āng tōkai tōng-wai . . .
Āngā dokjokming . . .	Āng tōk-tānā . . .
Āngā doknā mān'a . . .	Āng tōng-mānā . . .
Āngā doknāwā . . .	Āng tōk-ñyā . . .
Nā'a doknāwā . . .	Nung tōk-ñyā . . .
Biā doknāwā . . .	U tōk-ñyā . . .
Chingā doknāwā . . .	Ning tōk-ñyā . . .
Nā'song doknāwā . . .	Nōnok tōk-ñyā . . .
Bisong doknāwā . . .	Onok tōk-ñyā . . .
Āngā doknāwāming . . .	...
Āngā dokākō mān'a . . .	Āng uā tōkā . . .
Āngā dokākō mān'hā . . .	Āng uā tōkai-tenā . . .
Āngā dokākō mān'nāwā . . .	Āng uā tōk-ñyā . . .
Āngā rē'a . . .	Āng ling-ā . . .

Gārō (Ātong, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Ruga, of Garo Hills)
Nāng' tokwā . . .	Nāng tokō . . .
Uē tokwā . . .	Hing tokō . . .
Ning tokwā . . .	Ning tokō . . .
Nā'tim tokwā . . .	Nārunng tokō . . .
Utim tokwā . . .	Hinung tokō . . .
Āng tokok . . .	Āng tokjō . . .
Nāng' tokok . . .	Nāng tokjō . . .
Uē tokok . . .	Hing tokjō . . .
Ning tokok . . .	Ning tokjō . . .
Nā'tim tokok . . .	Nānung tokjō . . .
Utim tokok . . .	Hinung tokjō . . .
Āngā tokwā dong'ā . . .	Āng toktrō . . .
Āng tokwā dong'ā chim . . .	Āng tokrō-minō . . .
Āngā tokā mānok . . .	Āng tokmānjō . . .
Āng toknā mānā . . .	Āng toknōbō tongō . . .
Āng toknī . . .	Āng toknōā . . .
Nāng' toknī . . .	Nāng toknōā . . .
Uē toknī . . .	Hing toknōā . . .
Nā'nāng toknī . . .	Ning toknōā . . .
Nā'tim toknī . . .	Nānung toknōā . . .
Utim toknī . . .	Hinung toknōā . . .
Āngā toknī chim . . .	Āng teknō lāgiō . . .
Āng tokwā mānā . . .	Ānō tokjō . . .
Āng tokwā mānok chim . . .	Ānō toktrō minō . . .
Āng tokwā mānī . . .	Ānō tokmānōā . . .
Āng laiā . . .	Āng laiō . . .

Kōch (of Dacca).	Konch (Williamson).
Nā̃ chum-ā . . .	.....
Uā chum-ā . . .	.....
Ching-ā chum-ā . .	.....
Nā̃-pārā chum-ā . .	.....
U-tāng chum-ā . .	.....
Āngā chum-nīng . .	(Not given) . . .
Nā̃ chum-nīng . .	....
Uā chumai-ā . . .	.....
Ching-ā chum-nīng .	..
Nā̃-pārā chum-nīng .	...
U-tāng chum-ai-ā . .	.....
Āngā chum-nā hai-ā .	Ān toktū . . .
Āngā chum-nā hā-nīng .	Ān tokung bā . . .
Āngā chum-nīng . .	Ān tokbāmung . . .
Āngā chum-nā mām-nā .	Ān toknibāteā . . .
Āngā chum-gān . .	Ān toknā . . .
Nā̃ chum-gān . . .	.....
Uā chum-gān . . .	.....
Chingā chum-gān . .	.....
Nā̃-pārā chum-gān . .	.....
U-tāng chum-gān . .	....
Āngā chum-gān-nung .	Ān toknāmung . . .
.....	Ān tok māsāsī . . .
No passive voice . .	Ān tok māsāpai-sī . . .
.	Ān tok mā-ānā . . .
Āngā hing-ā . . .	Ān lainā . . .

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri Chutiya (Lakhimpur).	Deuri-Chutiya (Sibsagar).	English.
Nung bu-di . . .	Nā bobē . . .	Nā bobē . . .	180. Thou beatest.
Bo bu-ō . . .	Ba bobē . . .	Bā bobē . . .	181. He beats.
Chung bu-ō . . .	Jaru bobēna . . .	Jāru bobnā . . .	182. We beat.
No-rok bu-di . . .	Nāru bobē . . .	Loru bobē . . .	183. You beat.
Bo-ro bu-ō . . .	Baru bobē . . .	Bāru bobē . . .	184. They beat.
Āng bu-khā . . .	A bobem . . .	A bobem . . .	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Nung bu-khā . . .	Nā bobem . . .	Nā bobem . . .	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Bo bu-khā . . .	Ba bobem . . .	Bā bobem . . .	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Chung bu-khā . . .	Jaru bobem . . .	Jāru bobem . . .	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
No-rok bu-khā . . .	Nāru bobem . . .	Loru bobem . . .	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Bo-ro bu-khā . . .	Baru bobem . . .	Bāru bobem . . .	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Āng bu-i tong-khā . . .	A bo-sabēna . . .	Ā bobēna . . .	191. I am beating.
Āng bu-khā . . .	A bobem . . .	Ā bongna dumde . . .	192. I was beating.
Āng bu-khā . . .	A borumde . . .	Ā borumde . . .	193. I had beaten.
Āng bu-ā-ni mānu . . .	A bomai . . .	Ā bomāi . . .	194. I may beat.
Āng bu-ā-nu . . .	A bon . . .	Ā bon . . .	195. I shall beat.
Nung bu-ā-nu . . .	Nā bon . . .	Nā bon . . .	196. Thou wilt beat.
Bo bu-ā-nu . . .	Ba bon . . .	Bā bon . . .	197. He will beat.
Chung bu-ā-nu . . .	Jaru bon . . .	Jāru bon . . .	198. We shall beat.
No-rok bu-ā-nu . . .	Nāru bon . . .	Loru bon . . .	199. You will beat.
Bo-ro bu-ā-nu . . .	Baru bon . . .	Bāru bon . . .	200. They will beat.
No corresponding words	A bo-jeng . . .	Ā bojeng . . .	201. I should beat.
	A boba sabēna . . .	Ānā bori . . .	202. I am beaten.
	A boba sarom . . .	Ānā borumde . . .	203. I was beaten.
	A boba san . . .	Ānā bon . . .	204. I shall be beaten.
Āng thāng-ō . . .	A kheroua . . .	Ā khēna . . .	205. I go

E. 2183	Pai (or Plains Kachā (Dairang))	Mech (Jabwazur).	Lalang (of Nowgong).	Dima-sā or Hills Kachāri (Cachar).
207. I went	Nang thāng-ū . . .	Nung thāng . . .	Nā li-gā . . .	Ning tung-dū, -rē, tung-mā
208. He went	Bī thāng-ū . . .	Bī thāng-ā . . .	Bē li-gā . . .	Bō tung-dū, -rē, tung-mā . .
209. We go	Zang-fur thāng-ū . . .	Jung thāng-nī . . .	Chung-khēdā li-gā . . .	Ānī-rao tung-dū, -rē, tung-mā.
210. You go	Nang-sur thāng-ū . . .	Nung-sorō thāng . . .	Nā-rā-khēdā li-gā . . .	Nīnī-rao tung-dū, -rē, tung-mā.
211. They go	Bī-sur thāng-ū . . .	Bī-sorō thāng-ā . . .	Bē-khēdā li-gā . . .	Bōnī-rao tung-dū, -rē, tung-mā.
212. I went	Āng thāng-bai . . .	Āng thāng-ā-mon . . .	Āng li-dang . . .	Ang tung-bā or tung-kā . .
213. Thou wentest	Nang thāng-bai . . .	Nung thāng-ā-mon . . .	Nā li-dang . . .	Ning tung-bā, tung-kā . . .
214. He went	Bī thāng-bai . . .	Bī thāng-ā-mon . . .	Bē li-dang . . .	Bō tung-bā, tung-kā . . .
215. We went	Zang-fur thāng-bai . . .	Jung thāng-ā-man . . .	Chung-khēdā li-dang . . .	Ānī-rao tung-bā, tung-kā . .
216. You went	Nang-sur thāng-bai . . .	Nung-sorō thāng-ā-mon . . .	Nā-khēdā li-dang . . .	Nīnī-rao tung-bā, tung-kā . .
217. They went	Bī-sur thāng-bai . . .	Bī-sorō thāng-ā-mon . . .	Bē-khēdā li-dang . . .	Bōnī-rao tung-bā, tung-kā . .
218. Go	Thāng . . .	Thāng . . .	Li . . .	Tung . . .
219. Going	Thāng-nī . . .	Thāng-nān . . .	Li-thā . . .	Tung-mā-nī . . .
220. Gone	Thāng-nai . . .	Thāng-bai . . .	Li-gā . . .	Tung-kā . . .
220. What is your name?	Nang-nī nāō mā? . . .	Nung-nī mungā mā-mung? . . .	Nē mung minā? . . .	Nīnī bumō shūmo (ti) (<i>this interrogative, ti often not used</i>)?
221. How old is this horse?	Bē gorai-ā bēsē boyos? . . .	Imbē gorai-nī bāiswā bēsē? . . .	Hēbē ghērā kichāuē bāmān bayas hunda? . . .	Īho gorai-nī mātō bishli jāhā (<i>this course of years how many have gone?</i>)
222. How far is it from here to Kachāri?	Kashmir dē-ū-ā lāgi bēsē gāōn? . . .	Imā-ē-nī-frā Kāshmir lāgi gāōn? . . .	Hērāi-nē-pērā Kāshmir lāgi tū? . . .	Erā-nī-lārang Kāshmir bishli jān-bī?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house?	Nang-nī pang-tā-i nā-āi bēsē sō-zānār dunga? . . .	Nung-nī pang-tā-nī nā-āi kātōsē gotho dunga? . . .	Nā-nā-nī nā-āi bāmān sō-zānār dunga? . . .	Nā-nī bāfānī (<i>or</i> nīfā-nī) gāhā bishā shao bishli dōng dā? . . .
224. I have killed a lion	Āng-nī zāhā bāi nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī sō-gōn nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī dāhā lāmā gōhā . . .	Dūi ang gōhang jān-bī nā-mī . . .
225. I have killed a tiger	Āng-nī zāhā bāi nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī sō-gōn nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī dāhā lāmā gōhā . . .	Āng-nī bāmān-sī (<i>for</i> nīfā-nī) gāhā bishā shao bishli dōng dā? . . .
226. I have killed a deer	Āng-nī zāhā bāi nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī sō-gōn nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī dāhā lāmā gōhā . . .	Āng-nī bāmān-sī (<i>for</i> nīfā-nī) gāhā bishā shao bishli dōng dā? . . .
227. I have killed a goat	Āng-nī zāhā bāi nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī sō-gōn nā-mī . . .	Āng-nī dāhā lāmā gōhā . . .	Āng-nī bāmān-sī (<i>for</i> nīfā-nī) gāhā bishā shao bishli dōng dā? . . .

Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachāī (Hōjai
of Nowgong).

Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).

...	Nā'a rē'ā, rē'āngā . . .
.....	Uā rē'ā, rē'āngā . . .
.....	Chingā rē'ā, rē'āngā . . .
.....	Nā'simāng' (Kamrup, nā'- song) rē'ā. rē'āngā.
.....	Uāmāng' (Kamrup, umāng') rē'ā, rē'āngā.
Āng thāng-bā. thāng-khā .	Āngā rē'āngāhā. rē'āngā- chīm. rē'āngjok. (Kamrup) ē'āngōm.
.....	Nā'a rē'āngāhā, etc. . . .
.....	Uā rē'āngāhā, etc. . . .
.....	Chingā rē'āngāhā, etc. . . .
.....	Nā'simāng' (Kamrup. nā'- song) rē'āngāhā, etc.
.....	Uāmāng' (Kamrup. umāng') rē'āngāhā, etc.
Thāng	Rē'āngbō
Thāng-mā-nī (of going) .	Rē'āngē
Thāng-khā	Rē'āngā, rē'ānggimin . . .
Nini pāmang shumang ? Your name what ?	Nārg'nī bīmung mai ? . . .
Īhu gorai bisilai This horse how bayasha ? old ?	Īā gurē bāsik bilsī ong'āhā (Kamrup, ong'ōm) ?
Erā-ni-fring Kāshmir-bā Here-there Ka kamir-to bisilai (ong-bāi) ? how far ?	Inōnī Kāshmirōnā bādītā chel'ā ?
Nini nā-pha-ni arā Your father's there bi-ilai āshā dang ? how-many sons are ?	Nāng'pānī noko bāsik sāk dēpātē dongā ?
Tini āng kebāng- To-day I long- nang-lāmā hem-khā. way walk to.	Āngā dā'ālō chel'ē rē'āhā (Kamrup ē'ōm).
Āni ādi-ni pāshā pu ni My uncle's son his pāhāndao jukhu-bā. sister married.	Āngāi māmātāngai (mother's brother's) dēpātē bānī nogipākō kiōāhā (or nogipā baksā biā kāāhā).
Pa na-hā gorai The house horse kufa-ni jin dang. white saddle is.	Nokō gurē gipōknī jin dongā

Gāro (Abeng, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Nā'ā rē'ā	Nung lēi
Bīā rē'ā	U lēi
Chingā rē'ā	Ning ling-ā
Nā'seng rē'ā	Nōnok lēi
Biseng rē'ā	Onok lēi
Āngā rē'āngāhā	Āng lēi-tānā
Nā'ā rē'āngāhā	Nung lēi-tānā
Bīā rē'āngāhā	U lēi-tānā
Chingā rē'āngāhā	Ning lēi-tānā
Nā'seng rē'āngāhā	Nonok lēi-tānā
Biseng rē'āngāhā	Onok lēi-tānā
Rē'āngbō	Lēi
Rē'āngē	Lēi-iman
Rē'āngāhā	Lēi-iu
Nāng'ni biming māwā ? .	Ni-ni mung āto-mung ? .
lā gōrā'ni bilsī bādītā ong'ā ?	I ghōrā bois bi-pang ? .
Iānōni Kāshmirōnā bādītā chēlā ?	I jyāgai-pri Kāshmir bi-jēn ?
Nāng'pāni nokō bādītā dēpāntērāng dongā ?	Nini-āwā-ni nogau-wai sā mik bōchok ?
Āngā dā'ālō chēlā rāmākō rē'āhā.	Āng tingi pijānāng lijēm-tānā.
Āngni āwāngni dēpāntē unī no-gipākō rinie onā.	I-ni bougtōi-ni sā u-ni ānāo jōk monnau.
Nokō gōrā gipōkni jūn dongā.	Nogau-wai tōā ō ghōrā bōlāng-ni jūn.

Gārō (Ātong, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Rugā, of Garo Hills).
Nāng' rai'ā . . .	Nāng laiō . . .
Uē rai'ā . . .	Hing laiō . . .
Ning rai'ā . . .	Ning laiō . . .
Nā'tim rai'ā . . .	Nānung laiō . . .
Utim rai'ā . . .	Hinung laiō . . .
Āng rē'eng'ok, rai'ok .	Āng laiō . . .
Nāng' rē'eng'ok . . .	Nāng laiō . . .
Uē rē'eng'ok . . .	Hing laiō . . .
Ning rē'eng'ok . . .	Ning laiō . . .
Nātim rē'eng'ok . . .	Nānung laiō . . .
Utim rē'eng'ok . . .	Hinung laiō . . .
Rē'engbō, rai'bō . . .	Laibu . . .
Rē'engai . . .	Laitrō . . .
Rē'eng'ok . . .	Laiō . . .
Nāng'mi bimung atong ? .	Nāni mungā atā ? .
Iē gorāi-mi bosol bisikin dong'ok.	Iā gōraio-ni bisbāng bōsolsō ?
Imiō Kāshmir chīnā bisikin jānā'?	Iāni Kāshmirānō bisbāng jānnō ?
Nāng-wā'-mi nok-chi bisikin sābāntāe gānāng ?	Nāni bābēni nokāchi sāpāntai-dikā bisbāng māngsō ?
Tāni āng rām jānwā'ō rai'ok	Āng taini jānnē laiō . . .
Āwāng-mi sābāntāe u-mi nāo-ō gāmē sāk.	Āni wāngtini sāpāntai hīni jājunō jik rājō.
Nokchī gōrai pibōk-mi jin gānāng.	Nokāchi gōrai bokniāni jin tongō.

Kōh (of Dacca).	Kōeh (Williamson).
Nā hīng-ā	Nī laitū
Ūa hīng-ā	Ūa laitū
Chingā hīng-ā . . .	.....
Nā-pāā hīng-ā . . .	.....
U-tāng hīng-ā . . .	.....
Āngā hīng-nung . . .	Āng laisi
Nā hīng-nīng	Nī laisi
Ūa hīng-nīng	Ūa laisi
Chingā hīng-nīng . .	.....
Nā-pāā hīng-nīng . .	.....
U-tāng hīng-nīng . .	.....
Hīng	Lai
Hīng-nā hai-ā	Lainiyai
Hīng-mai	Laimūng
Nā-nē ming māda ? .	Nīnī ātā mūng ? . . .
Ēi gorā-nē bos bākhāni ? .	Ī ghorā koy bossorni ? .
Iā hong-tē Kāshmir bākhāni chellā ?	Kāshmir bisū jānū ? .
Nā-nē fā-nē nok-āo koi-jon doi dong-ā ?	Nīnī āwānī nokai koy jon sāsā mung ?
Dā-ai āngā chellā-wā rāmā- khol ri-ai-ā.	Tinī āu panai dūrnijiking lājum patsi
U-nē abining āng-nē āng-nē doi-nīng somondā hong- ai-ā.	Ānī āntinī sāsāwā ī mānjūnī jānān goai biyā rāksi.
Oi hokkā-wā gorā-nē gāddi nok-āo dong-ā.	Nol hokkā-wā gorā-nē bokkā- yānō ūn tōi.

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri Chutiā (Lakhimpur).	Deuri-Chutiā (Sibsagar).	English.
Nung thāng-di . . .	Nā khei	Nā̃ kheri	206. Thou goest.
Bo thāng-ō	Ba khei	Bā kheri	207. He goes.
Chung thāng-ō	Jaru kherona	Jāru kheri	208. We go.
No-rok thāng-di	Nāru khei	Loru kheri	209. You go.
Bo-ro thāng-ō	Baru khei	Bāru kheri	210. They go.
Āng thāng-khā	A khei	Ā kherom	211. I went.
Nung thāng-khā	Nā kherom	Nā̃ kherom	212. Thou wentest.
Bo thāng-khā	Ba kherom	Bā kherom	213. He went.
Chung thāng-khā	Jaru kherom	Jāru kherom	214. We went.
No-rok thāng-khā	Nāru kherom	Loru kherom	215. You went.
Bo-ro thāng-khā	Baru kherom	Bāru kherom	216. They went.
Thāng-di	Khero	Khero	217. Go.
No corresponding word	Kherongna	Kherongna	218. Going.
Thāng-khā	Kheroba	Kheroba	219. Gone.
Ni-ni bumung tamo ?	Niyā mu dam ?	Niyo muwā dām	220. What is your name ?
I korai-ni omor busuk ?	Lashi ghuri gachiga biba dui ?	La ghurina dācha bayakh sarem ?	221. How old is this horse ?
Orobai Kashmir busuk chāl ?	Lachapi Kashmir mai dachaasai ?	Lāchāpi Kashmir des mai-dācha sây ?	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
Ni-ni bā-ni no-go bsā-lā kaib-suk tong-ō ?	Niyā chipaiy nyā-hā dacha mosha dui ?	Niyo chipā-yo ācho-hā pishā-ru dācha dui ?	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
Ang tini lāmā haksal him-khā	A dinya asa chapi chagukom.	Ādini bahut chāgu kherjerumde.	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
Bi-ni āhānok bai ā-ni kākā-ni bsā-lā bai kajā-khā	Ayā momaior pisha bayā pisiyana biya nomem.	Ayyo chidaiyo pishā biya pishiānā biya nomem.	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
U korai kufur-Li gāddi u no-go tong-ō	Putughuriyā kachaacha-hā dui.	Bagā ghuriyo jinā ācho chikimi-hā dui.	226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.

English.	Bārā or Plains Kachārī (Darrang).	Mech (Jalpaiguri).	Lālūng (of Nowgong).	Līmā-sū or Hills Kachārī (Cachar).
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Bi-ni bikhunga zim logai-ni	Bi-ni biknung-āo jim-ho	Jin kichā bē-nē sāna as	Bō-ni shīma-hā zin rī
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Āng bi-ni f'sā-z'la g'hām-nū bu-bai.	Āng di-ni bishā-khau gobāng niu shu-ā.	Āng bē-nē sā-ṛa āngē bēt hatin pathāl-gāng.	Bō-ni bashā ang gabang shū-ba-jūng shū-bā.
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Bi hazau-ni sai-āu ting mo-kau-fur gām-dang.	Bi hāyō bijau sāo mushau gung dong.	Bē parbat-nē-chāo masu misa charai-da.	Bō-ni mūshū-rao bō haju <i>His cows that hill</i> tāshao-hā jī-dū. <i>upon are-feeding.</i>
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Bi gorai-ni sai-āu bampāng sing-āu uthiria danga.	Bi dōng-fāng shing-āo gorai sāo jo-thā-dong.	Bēi phāng subā-nē-tala ghōrā-nē chāo khējāngē thāi-da.	Bō bangfang bokolō-hā <i>That tree beneath</i> bō gorai gāmā hammi <i>he horse mounted sitting</i> dōng-dū. <i>is.</i>
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Bi-ni bi-fang-ā bi-ni nāo-nū khri g'zau.	Bi-ni binānāo sāitē bi-ni fongbāā lāu-shin.	Bē-nē gajāl bē-nē nānāo-ṛba jhuā.	Bō-ni bud-da (or boifāng) <i>His brother</i> bō-ni būbi jū-dao. <i>his sister tall-is.</i>
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Bi-ni dām thākhā thai-nē āt ānā.	Bi-ni dāmmā takā thai-noi khāu-sē.	Bē-nē dām dui takā āru adhā.	Bō-ni beshing tō <i>Of-that (the)-price rupees</i> giunī gajēr. <i>two (and) half.</i>
233. My father lives in that small house.	Āng-ni ā-fā bē nū-i-āu thāi-i-ū.	Āng-ni āfā obē nō mudui-āo thā-i-o.	Āngē fā pichā na kichāo thāo.	Āni bufa bō nō <i>My father (in)that house</i> kāshiba-hā dōng-dū. <i>small-in lives.</i>
234. Give this rupee to him.	Bē thākhā bi-nū hū	Embē takā bi-no ho	Bēi takā-si bē-ga as	Īhō tōshī bō-kē <i>This rupee-one to-him</i> rī. <i>give.</i>
235. Take those rupees from him.	Boi thākhā bi-ni-frai fafina-lū.	Bi takā-mān-khō bi-ni-frā lā.	Bēi takā-si bē-nē-pērā lā	Bō rang <i>That money (or rupees)</i> bō-ni-fārang lang. <i>from-him take.</i>
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Bi-khō rōsi-sar khana g'hām-nū bu.	Bi-khau mojāngin shō ār daubhong jong thā.	Bē-ga bhāl-koi pathāl āru jari lāi gārē.	Bō-kē hamshishi <i>Ham well</i> shū-dada wudū jang <i>having-beaten ropes with</i> kā. <i>bind.</i>
237. Draw water from the well.	Gathi-ni-frai dūi dikhāng	Doikhar-ni-frā doi doikhāng	Nād-ē-pērā di ti	Kūa-ni-fārang dī lābo <i>Well-from water draw</i> (or bring); 'lift' would be sūgū.
238. Walk before me	Āng-ni sgāng thabai-lāng	Āng-ni shigāngāo khābāi	Āngē āgē āgē li	Āni sigang-hā tung.
239. Whose boy comes behind you?	Nang-ni un-āu sur-ni f'sa z'la fai-dang?	Nung-ni khubau khibau si-ni bishā fai-bo hulāngau?	Chā-nē sa kichā pāchhē fida?	Sherē-ni ansā ni-ni <i>Whom-of the-boy your</i> yaohona (fi-dū or) fai-dū. <i>behind comes.</i>
240. From whom did you buy that?	Nang sur-ni-frai boi-khō bai-nai?	Si-ni-frā nang bi-khau bai-ā-mon?	Bēi kichā chā-nē-pērā kini dam-na?	Sherē-ni-fārang nang bō-ke <i>Whom from you that</i> tarni-bā. <i>bought.</i>
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Gāmi dukāni-ni-frai	Bi hādat-ni shā-sē dōkandār-ni-frā	Jingē garai-nē kichā dōkāni-nē-pera.	Nōlai-ni bepāri- <i>Of-the-village (a)-shop-</i> nifārang. <i>keeper from.</i>

Dimā-sā or Hills Kachāri (Hōjai of Nowgong).	Gārō (standard, and Kamrup).
Pu jim-kha pu-ni pishāo-hā <i>The saddle his back</i> ri. put (give).	Gurēni jānggilō jin gātbō .
Āng pu-ni pāshā-kha kūbāng <i>I his son many</i> nung ta-khā. <i>stripes beaten.</i>	Ānga unī dēpāntēkō birit birit ong'pilē dokhēāhā (Kamrup, dokbēōm).
Pu haubu hājūā rai-hā <i>He that hill top-on</i> musau-mishēp rākho-dāo. <i>cattle grazing.</i>	Uā ābri kōsākō mat-chu chā'amatengā.
Pu haubu banfang <i>He that tree</i> yākhālā-hā gorai pishao-hā <i>under horse on</i> khām-hi dang. <i>sitting is.</i>	Uā uā bol sālākimō (<i>in the</i> <i>shadow</i>) gureō gākātē dōngengā (Kamrup, dongē dong).
Pu-ni pufuang pu-ni <i>His brother his</i> pāhāndao-ni pānthā <i>sister than</i> jau dāo. <i>taller is.</i>	Unī jōnggipā unī nōgipānā bāte bolchābātā.
Pu-ni dām tha-gni aduli. <i>That-of price two half.</i>	Unī dām gonggni' ādoli .
Āni bābā pu na <i>My father that house</i> khāsēhā-hā dang-rē. <i>small-in lives.</i>	Uā nok chon-gipāō āngpā dongā.
Ību rāng pu-ni <i>This rupees him-of</i> pānthā ri. <i>near give.</i>	Unā iā tāngkākō on'bō .
Pu rāngshi-kha <i>Those rupees</i> pu-ni-fring lāhā. <i>him-from take.</i>	Uōnikō (Kamrup, unikō) uā tāngkā-rangkō rā'bō.
Pu-kha hāmshi da <i>Him well beat</i> taushā-jāng khā. <i>ropes-with bind.</i>	Ukō nāmēdāke dokō buduchi kābō.
Nād-ni-fring dūi khāo. <i>Well-from water draw.</i>	Chīākolōnikō (Kamrup, chīākoluikō) chī kōbō.
Āni sigāng-sigāng thāng. <i>Me before walk.</i>	Āngnā skāng skāng rē'bō (Kamrup, ē'bō).
Sherē-ni pāshā niri <i>Whose boy your</i> iyāhang-hā lai-dāo? <i>behind comes?</i>	Nāng'ni jā'mān jā'mān sāni dēpāntē rē'bāengā (Kam- rup, ē'bāc dong) ?
Nung sherē-ni-fring pu-kha <i>You whom-from that</i> pārai-khā. <i>did-buy.</i>	Sāōnikō ukō brēāhā (Kam- rup, brēōm) ?
Pu nolai-ni dokāni <i>The village-of shop-keeper</i> shā-si-ni-fring. <i>one-from.</i>	Songni pālgipāōnikō (Kam- rup, pālgipānikō).

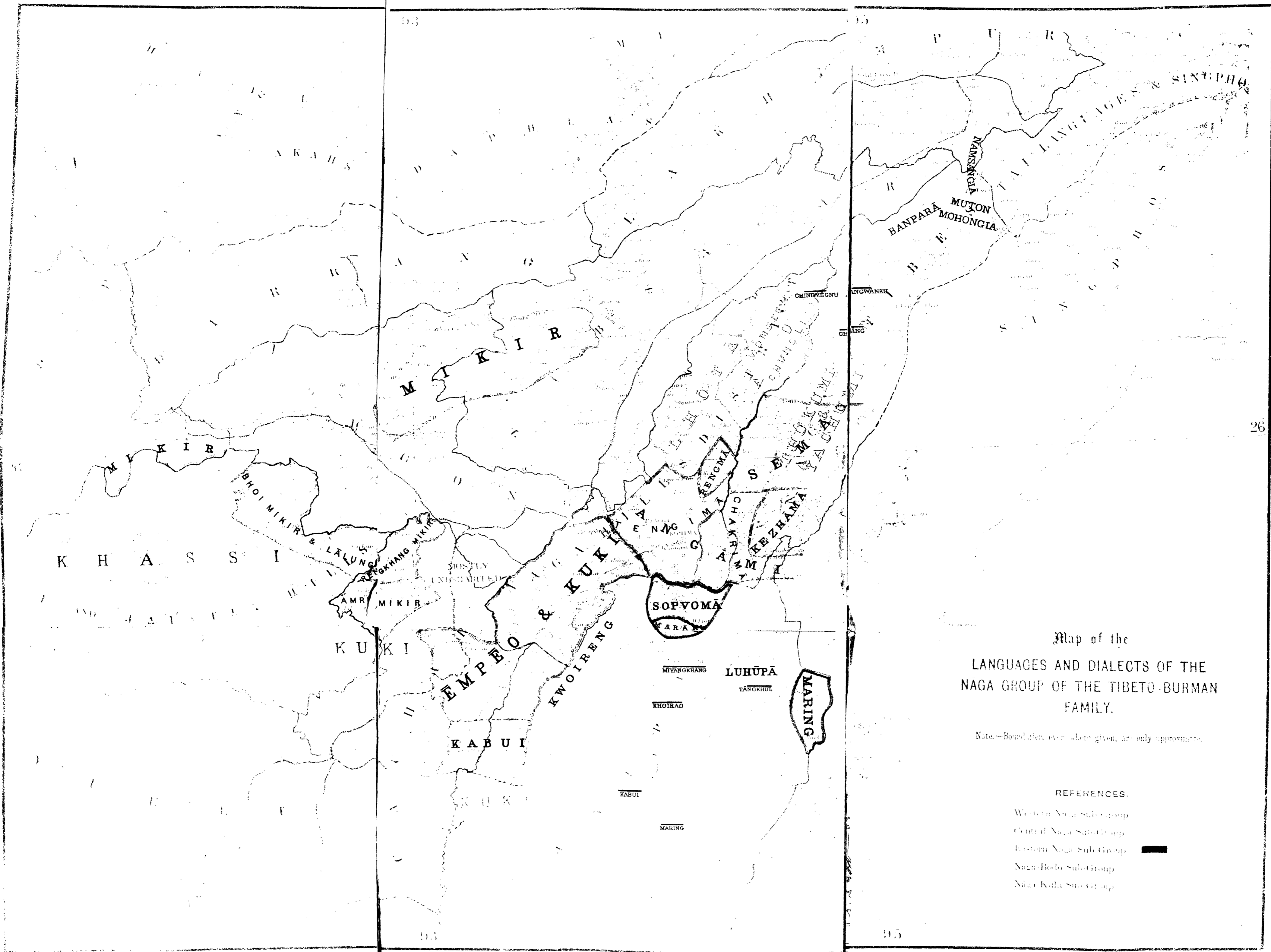
¹ One gong equals two rupees.

Gārō (Abenz, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Jalpaiguri).
Uā jinkō unī jānggil kosākō gītbo.	Jinuō u-ni kunjur-owai lau
Āngā bini dēpāntēkō dākṛē gol'ehi dokāhā.	Āng u-ni sāuō onēk tōkau
Bia māt-surāngkō ād'ingō chā'āmātonga.	U hōchur-pi-wai mushu cherai tōā.
Uā bol jāpāngō gōrānī jōngilō āsongongā.	U pān fuku-wai ghēpā pi- wai āmbāk ēi-tōā.
Bini nogipānā bātē bini adātāng belehābātā.	U-ni ājong u-ni ānāōn chēibā lauā.
Unī dām gong sāl ānā chet ong'ā.	U-ni dām takā kār-ning at goudā.
Angnī āpā uā chon-gipā nokō dongā.	I-ni āwā nogau u pōmor- wai tōā.
Iā tāngkākō binā ron'bō .	I takā-uō u-nā lau .
Uā tāngkārāngkō biōnikō rā'bō.	U-ni-pri u takā-uō lā
Bikō bāngē dōkē ming bāgā- chī kābō.	Uō khub tōk. ār kur-man hā
Uā kuāōnikō chī sālōbō .	Chuwāing-pri chikā pāichōk
Āngnā skāng rē'bō .	I-ni māhāng-wai lēi-jēm .
Nāng'nī jānānō sānī bisā rē'bāā ?	Ni-ni jēlām-wai chī-ni sa fai tōā ?
Nā'ā sāōnikō ukō brehā ? .	Nung chāngai-pri uō pri biā ?
Uā songni sāk-sā pālgpāō- nikō.	Uāsong-m dokāndār sāk-sā- ni-pri

Gārō (Ātong, of Garo Hills).	Gārō (Rugā, of Garo Hills).
Jin-ō u-mī kin-chi tānbō .	Hini kundāmāchi jinnā gātbb.
Āng-ā u-mī sā'-ō kunsāng hāoti tokok.	Āng hini sāpantaiānō pāngān token tokjō.
Uē mās-drāng-ō ābri kām-bāe-chi sārāmātē dong'ā.	Hing uā ādingāni kārāwāchi māsū-dikānō chāāmditrō.
Uē pānjā pāng-chi gorai kām-bāe-chi muē dong'ā.	Hing pāpāngāni jāpāngāchi gōraiōchi gutrō.
U-mī nāo-nā pāojonggābā kām-bāe choukālā.	Hini jongā hini jājunō bādaie lāobātō.
U-mī dām rongni ānā chāt-gik dong'ā.	Iāni dāmmā goini ādāli.
Uē milgābā nok-chi āwā' gānāng.	Āni ābā uā nok pāmīsāchi tongō.
Iē tāngkā-kō u-nā hun'bō .	Iā tākāōā hinō ākubu .
Tāngkā-drāng-ō u-mingāo rā'bō.	Uā takāōrung hiniā rābu .
Uāo nēmē tokbō umie kārō-sāng nēmēkai tānbō.	Hinō nemē tokē bēduāchi kābu.
Uē kuā-miō tai-ō bitāōbō .	Tikolāōāniā tiā kāōbu .
Āng-nā dākāng rai'bō .	Āni mikāngāchi laibu .
Nāng kinsāng chāng-mī sā' rai'āwā.	Nāni kundāmāchi nāōgipāōā chāni pōsi pāsāōā ?
Nā'ā chāng-miō uā-ō rā'-āk	Uā chāōā pēraiō ? .
Uē song-mī ming-sā pālgābā- mingāo.	Uā gangāni bipāriāniā .

Koch (of Dacca).	Koch (Williamson).
U-nē jāngul-nē sēk-āo gāddik don.	Ūāni kūnjūai jin lākha
Āngā u-nē doi-ko re-ich-ā bāng-khāl chum-ning.	Ūāni sāsawau āng pangai tokā suksi.
Ūā pāhār-nē sēk-āo masu rākhi-nā-hai-ā.	Hakau kārāwāy machu dātātū.
Ai fāng-nē ning-āo uā goishā gorā-nē sēk-āo āchēhong-ai-ā.	Ūā pānchūngai ghorauwai māsungāy tantū.
U-nē ābi-nē otē u-nē ādā rau-wā.	Ūāni bhāi ūāni jānainibā mātā.
U-nē dām ārai tākā . . .	Ūāni dām dūi tākā ek ādullī.
Āng-nē fā oi bisā nok-āo dōng-ā.	Ūā nok pulāwe āni āwa tongā.
Ei tākā u-nā hon . . .	Ī tākā ūāni lākha . . .
U-nē tuki oi tākā-tāng-ko bāng.	Ī tākā ūāni lā . . .
U-ko nām-mai kuri chum ēbang u-ko du-āchā khā.	Īyāni khub tok āra khūrū- gāti khaiṭān.
Oi kuā-nē tuki chī doi . . .	Khūāni tikā khong . . .
Āng-nē āgā ri . . .	Āni āge le . . .
Nā-nē khisāngchā sā-nē doi hibār-ā.	Chāni sāsā nūi pāse paiṭū ?
Sā-nē tuki u-ko nūā berai-ā.	Ūan chāni gātai purātānē ?
Oi song-nē goishā dōkūdār- nē tuki.	Gāwnī dōkūdār niyai purātānai.

Tipurā (of Dacca).	Deuri-Chutiṃyā (Lakhimpur).	Deuri-Chutiṃyā (Sibsagar).	English.
Bi-ni fikung-go gāddi bog-di.	Bayā imarihā ladume kacha	Biyo imāri-hā jinā lādume .	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
Āng bi-ni bsā-no khūb rai-bai bu-khā.	Bayā pishana jam chachare bobem.	Biyo pishā-nā āyca bahut sakātuchang bo-bem.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
<i>No corresponding word for hill or grazing or cattle.</i>	Mushma asiya pichā-hāh are kuri.	Parbata pichā-hā bā mushu mei chorāumde.	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
U bafāng tol-āō korai-māsā-ni sākāō bo āchukgōy tong-ō.	Ba popo kumā-hā ghurayā pichā-hā dudungna dume.	Bā bāshi popo khumā-hā ghuri mujā pichā-hā duduri	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
Bi-ni āhānok-ni slai bi-ni tākhub klok.	Bayā bebe pisiyana garike dui.	Biyo chipā biyo chipi-nā gāri shui.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
Bi-ni dām khong-nui māsā .	Bayā diya muhuni kube-acha.	Biyo dāmā tarā khu khanda	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
Ā-ni bā u no-go kusu-ō tong-ō.	Ayā chipawa pisati lashi nyā-hā dui.	Ayyo bābā bāshi churūyā thay.	233. My father lives in that small house.
Bo-no u rāng ro-di . .	Ba dirbu ba-na lare . .	La dirbu tarsā bānā larebe.	234. Give this rupee to him.
Bi-ni thā-ni u rāng-kobāng tlang-di.	Ba dirbuna ba-chapi laro .	Bāru dirbu tarā khinggā lābe.	235. Take those rupees from him.
Bo-no kāhām-khlai bu-di ; bo-no buduk bai khā-di.	Bana chachare bongna chiti-chang chidame.	Bānā chucha bobe areke chitiching chidame.	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
U kuā-ni tui tisā-di . .	Akogu chapi ji lahabe .	Akhagu chāpi ji lāgābe .	237. Draw water from the well.
Ā-ni sēkāngō him-di .	Ayā dukejupi khero . .	Ayyo dugā dugā yabgāngā khero.	238. Walk before me.
Ni-ni ulo sābo-ni bsā-lā fai-ō ?	Sayā mosha niyā chimi-hā kheri ?	Niyo mi arihā sayā maushā kheri ?	239. Whose boy comes behind you ?
Uho sābo-ni thā-ni nung pai-khā ?	Nā sayā ba-chapi jingna larirom.	Na sayā bāfi bāshinā jibem ?	240. From whom did you buy that ?
Grām-ni dōkāndār kai-sā-ni thā-ni.	Atigu-hā singtu peya moshiā bopi.	Bāshi ātigu dukāni āfi .	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.



NĀGĀ GROUP.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

The languages composing this group are spoken by tribes inhabiting the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, the Nāga Hills, Cachar, and Nowgong, the State of Manipur, and the wild country to the east of the frontier of British India. I have divided them into five sub-groups as follows:—

Western Sub-group.

Angami, spoken by	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,110
Semā „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26,400
Rengmā „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,500
Kezhāmā „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,620
										68,930

Central Sub-group.

Āo, spoken by	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,500
Lhōtā „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,000
Tengsa „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
Thukumi „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
Yachumi „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
										At least 38,000

Eastern Sub-group.

Angwānku or Tableng.	} spoken by	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,000
Chingmēguu or Tamlu		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banparā		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,000
Mutoniā		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mohongā	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,870
Namsangā		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chāng or Mojung		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
Assiringā		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
Moshang	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
Shānggē	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	?
										At least 10,000

Naga-Bodo Sub-group.

Mikir, spoken by	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89,516
Kachchā Nāgā „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,280
Kabui „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,073
Khoirāo „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,000
										125,869

Nāgā-Kuki Sub-group.

Sepremā or Māo Nāgā, spoken by	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,000
Marām „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,500
Miyāngkhāng „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,000
Kweireng or Liyāng „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,500
Luhūpā or Luppā „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,800
Maring „ „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500
										At least 50,000

GRAND TOTAL . At least 292,799

It is questionable whether Sopvomā, which is here classed as belonging to the Nāgā-Kuki sub-group, should not be put amongst the Western Nāgā languages. It possesses points of close connexion with Kezhāmā. Kabui and Khoirāo, which I have classed as Nāgā-Bodo languages, also show points of contact with Kuki.

Nearly all these figures are the roughest of estimates, as no census figures are available for most of these wild tribes. We are, however, safe in saying that at least 300,000 people speak languages belonging to the Nāgā Group.

Regarding the origin of the word 'Nāgā' Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., has been kind enough to give me the following note:—

I think that there can be little doubt that the word 'Nāgā' is our corruption of the Assamese term নগাঁ *nagā*, pronounced *nogā*. The Assamese apply this term roughly to denote all the tribes inhabiting the hills south of the Brahmaputra River, between Makum in the north-east, and the sources of the Dhansiri River in the west, i.e., the hinterland of the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar Districts. Different tribes or portions of tribes were distinguished by terms like *Hatigoriā*, the people using the Hatigor path, *Assiringiā*, those using the Assiringiā path, *Dupdwarīā*, those using the Dup-dwār or Dup-pass, in their visits to the plains of Assam. The old derivations of the word from *nāg* or *nangtā* are consequent on the mispronunciation of the word 'nagā.' I can suggest no derivation for 'nagā,' but writing from memory, I think that Mr. S. E. Peal suggested that the word had probably some connection with the word *nok* or *nokā*, people, terms used by the people of Banfera, who belong to the Survey Eastern Sub-group. This word *nok* or *lok*, meaning 'an assemblage of people,' occurs also in the Āo language.

Up to the census of 1891 the only account of the Nāgā languages, as a whole, was the article by the late Mr. Damant, entitled *Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and the Ningthi Rivers*, which appeared in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1880, and which is frequently referred to in these pages. I have, in the main, followed his system of grouping of the various dialects, only departing from it when the additional information gained within the past twenty years has compelled me to do so. The last two groups, the Nāgā-Kuki and the Nāgā-Bodo, have been added by me.

The information regarding the languages mentioned above, which I have been able to gather for the Survey, varies in value and amount. For some languages, such as Angāmi and Āo, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Davis and the Reverend E. W. Clark, the information now given is accurate and full. On the other hand, for the languages of the Eastern Sub-group, I have been able to do little beyond collating previously existing material, much of which was far from accurate. For other languages the information is fuller, if not absolutely satisfactory.

Under these circumstances, I have the less hesitation in reprinting the following valuable note on the Nāgā languages, which was written by Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., for the Assam Census Report of 1891:—

All the tribes in the Nāga Hills District which we lump together under the general term Nāgā, speak languages which are at the present day, whatever they may have been in the remote past, so different that a member of one tribe speaking his own language is quite unintelligible to a member of the next tribe. That these languages were derived from the same stock is, I think, best shown by a comparison of word lists from the various languages. I have therefore given below lists of words from the following Nāgā dialects and Manipuri, i.e., Angāmi, Lhōtā, Semā, and Āo (Chungli and Mongsen).

From these lists, and from the more detailed comparison between Angāmi on the one hand and Kachāri and Mikir on the other, which will be found below, I think that there is good evidence to show that not only Manipuri, but also Bodo and Mikir, are derived from the same stock as the languages spoken by the various Nāgā tribes. Further, in order to show more clearly the common origin of the various Nāgā dialects, I have made a special comparison between the Angāmi and Āo Nāgā languages. I have taken these languages for special comparison for the reason that the tribes in question are separated from each other by the Lhōtā, Rengmā, and Semā tribes, and have from time immemorial never had any connection with each other.

English.	Angāmi.	Semā.	Lhōtā.	Mongsen.	Chungli.	Kachelā Nāgā.	Manipuri.	Kachāri.	Tanlu.	Mikir.
One	ko	lākī	ekhā	akhe	akha	kat	amā	se	huk	isi.
Two	ke-nā	ki-ni	eni	anā	anā	ganā	ani	ne	ngī or nī	hīni.
Three	se	ke-tū	ekham	asam	asam	gājām	aham	tham	cham	ke-tham.
Four	lā	būdi	mēzū	pelī	pezi	mādui	marī	bre	pelī	phili.
Five	pōngu	pungu	mungo	panyā	panya	mīngao	mangā	bī (bongā)	njā	phongo.
Six	suru	saghlā	tirōk	tirōk	tirōk	sūrūk	taruk	do, ro	wok	therok.
Seven	te-nū or tenā	sinī	ti-sing, seang	teni	tenet	senā	tarēt	sui	nyet	therok-si.
Eight	tettā	lichā	tizā	taset	tha	dasāt	nipāl	zāt	tset	nerkep.
Nine	tekwō or tepjū	teku	toku	tektū	teku	shayni	māpāl	shlo	chhā	serkep.
Ten	kerr	chighi	tāro	tarā	terr	gārō	tarā	zā, zī	an	kyp.

The resemblance all through is very great, it being borne in mind that in making comparisons of words between the different hill languages, the first syllable of any word should always be left out, being merely a prefix denoting either a noun or an adjective. The resemblances which strike one most at first sight are those between the words, for 'two,' 'five,' 'six,' and 'nine.' The words for 'three' are identical in the Lhōtā, Kachāri and Mikir languages, and also in the Ao, Manipuri and Tanlu.

The words for 'four' are identical in the Ao (Mongsen), Manipuri, Kachāri, Tanlu, and Mikir, if it is remembered that the syllables *me*, *ma*, *pa*, *ba* are interchangeable in the Nāgā dialects. Again we have the great resemblances in the Angāmi, Semā, Ao (Mongsen), and Kachāri words for 'seven.'

The words for 'eight' in Angāmi, Semā, and Lhōtā are almost the same. The same thing happens with this same number in the Ao (Mongsen), Kachelā Nāgā, Kachāri, and Tanlu dialects. It will be observed that in forming the words for 'eight' and 'nine' Manipuri and Mikir use the same methods, viz.,—

Mikir, 8 = *nerkep* = 10-2. Manipuri, 8 = *nipal* or *nipan* = 10-2, and *pan* = 10 in the Tablung Nāgā dialect, not given in the lists.

Mikir, 9 = *serkep* = 10-1. Manipuri, 9 = *mapal* or *mapan* = 10-1.

The words for 'ten' used in all languages except Kachāri, Tanlu, and Mikir are practically identical.

English.	Angami.	Semā.	Lhötā.	Mongsen.	Chungli.	Manipuri.
Water	āzu	āzu	otsū	āt-su	tsu	ishing.
Fire	nu.	āni	omi	anu	nu.	mai
Fish	ku	ākī	ongo	āngo	ngu	ngī.
Flesh	themo. ch.	āshi	oso	āsā	shi	sī.
Sticks	si, sū	āsū	otsung	ā-sung	sung	sing.
Pig	the-ro	āgro	wokoro	āk	āk	ok.
Paddy	telhā	āghu	otsok	ātsuk	tsuk	phīu.
Rice	{ shoko telhako }	{ ātikishi }	otsung	āchang	chang	cheng.
Rice (cooked)	tiē	ākenā	otsi	āchī	chi	chī.
Mat	zopra	āyupu	ophak	āpak	pāk-ti	phak
Cloth	kwē. pfē	āphi	oscū	āssa	ssu	phi.
Smoke	mikhū	āmikhū	omiekhu	makholi	mukholu	mukhu.
Thatch	zoghā	āghi	tesū	ā-i	āzu	z
Cultivation	le	ālu	oli	ālu	lu	lū.
Tiger	tekhū	āmisipu	mhārr	ākhu	keyi	kei.
Spear	rongu	āni, āngu	otso	āni	nī	tu.
Liquor	zu	āzi	soko	āzi	yī, vū	yu.
House	kī	ākī	oki	ākī	kī	yim, sang
Load	kā	ākwo	ohā	āku	ku	pēt.
Sun	tināhi	atsunkyihe	engi	tsungi	ānu	numit.
Road	chā	ālā	olam	yanung	lemang	lambi.
Cow	mithu	āmishi	mangsu	māssa	nāshi	sul.
Fowl	theru	āgru	hono	ān	ān	yel.
Child	nā, nu	nu	ongo	nīngoharā	{ chir tanur }	{ nachī. }
Father	pu, pfō	āpu	opu	ābī	obī	ipī.
Mother	zu. pfū	āzā	oprū	āvū	ochī	imī.
Husband	nupfō	kimi	orapiu	nebīyī	tekinungpo	nūwā.
Wife	kīnā	nīpfū	okikhumm	neni	tekinungtsū	muttu.
Red	{ kmerru kelā }	{ ākhu }	rakhiā	temaram	temaram	āngangbā.
Black	keti	āketsu	nyikā	tanāk	tanāk	āmubī.
White	kekra. kechā	.....	emhuā	tenen	temessung	āngoubā.
Good	kevi	ākivī	mhonā	{ tāru teprung }	{ tīchung }	aphabī.
Bad	keshā	ākesā	'minkho	tāmāru	tam tchong	phatabī.
True	kētā	ākutso	otsotsco	tetsū	atungchi	āchumbā.
False	ketidji	āmiki	'ntsā	temārāk	tīzū	minumbā.
Hot	kelē	ākulu	tscō-ā	telm	telm	asābī.
Cold	{ kemekhū si }	{ mekhū si }	{ nyimā }	{ temekhūng āsuk }	{ āsok }	aingbā.
Die	sā	tī	telhī	āsū	āsū	sī.
Do	chī	sī	lyu	tī	sī	tū.
Eat	chī	che	tso	chī	chūng	chī.
See	ngu	zūti	mhu	ngu	ngu	yeng.
Arrive	tso	to	chānū	tung	tung	ihung.
Buy	kri	khi	shi	li	li	lei.
Sell	zē	zē	yē	yuk	yuk	yon.
Cry	krā	khā	khīā	chep	chep	kup.
Laugh	nu	nū	emāthā	manū	manū	nok.
Give	tsū, pi	tsū	pi	kī	āket-sū	pi.
Take	le	lu	pen	tsī	āgi	lū.
Carry	pfu	kapfū	pu	āpen	āpen	pu
Run	thi	poie	yung	chen	chan	chen.
Call	u.	lu	tsā	chī	chī	kū.

These lists, together with those given of the numerals above show, I think, pretty clearly that the Nāgā languages and Manipuri are all very closely connected. The resemblances between the Āo Nāgā dialects and Manipuri are especially striking. Thus we find:—

Āo.	Manipuri.	English.
<i>Ngə</i>	<i>ngā</i>	fish
<i>Āsā</i>	<i>sā</i>	flesh.
<i>Sūng</i>	<i>sing</i>	sticks.
<i>Āok</i>	<i>ok</i>	pig.
<i>Chang</i>	<i>cheng</i>	rice.
<i>Āchā</i>	<i>chāk</i>	rice (cooked)
<i>Ā-i</i>	<i>i</i>	thatch
<i>Lu</i>	<i>lāu</i>	cultivation.
<i>Keyi</i>	<i>kei</i>	tiger
<i>Yi</i>	<i>yu</i>	liquor.
<i>Ta</i>	<i>tāu</i>	do.
<i>Tung</i>	<i>thung</i>	arrive.
<i>Li</i>	<i>lei</i>	buy.
<i>Cken</i>	<i>chen</i>	run.
<i>Chep</i>	<i>kup</i>	cry.

In making comparison between the various hill languages the following common vowel and consonantal changes must be borne in mind. These changes occur not only between different languages, but in the same language in different dialects of it. They are for vowels:—

Examples.

ā to ī	<i>mā, mī</i>	= man (Ang.),
ī „ ē	<i>mī, mē</i>	= fire (Ang.),
e „ u	(Ang.) <i>le</i> = <i>lu</i> (S.)	= fields,
ā „ u	<i>nā, nu</i>	= child (Ang.),
o „ u	<i>thenumā, thenomī</i>	= woman (Ang.).

and for consonants,

f = sh	{ <i>tefū, teshu</i> <i>fū, shī</i>	= dog (Ang.), = say (Āo),
kw = pf, ph	<i>kwē, pfē</i> = <i>phi</i> (S.)	= cloth (Ang.),
t = ch	<i>tin, chino</i>	= khel (Ang.),
k = ch	<i>kī, chí</i>	= house (Ang.),
ts = t	<i>kemetsu</i> (S) = <i>kemete</i> (Ang.)	= all,
ts = ch	<i>tsebi, chedā</i>	= now-a-days (Ang.),
kr = ch	<i>krā, chā</i>	= white (Ang.),
y = l	<i>yung, āling</i>	= bamboo tie (Āo),
j = d	<i>jī, dī</i>	= is not (Ang.),
y = v	<i>yī, vū</i>	= liquor (Āo),
z = y	<i>zok, yok</i>	= send (Āo),
zh = y	<i>zha, ya</i>	= help (Ang.),
m = p	<i>pete, mete</i>	= all (Ang.),
p = b	<i>pa, ba</i>	= he (Āo),
kr = kh	<i>kri</i> (Ang.) = <i>khi</i> (S.)	= buy,
r = gh	<i>soru</i> (Ang.) = <i>soghā</i> (S)	= six.

The negative particles are *no, mā, te, de, hē, ā, e, sho, sī, tici, na, 'm, dā, ri, kanu*. These negatives are distributed over the following languages:—

	Ordinary.	Negative Imperative
Angāmi	<i>no, lho</i>	<i>hē, sho</i>
Semā	<i>no, lho</i>	<i>tici, sā</i>
Lhōtā	<i>'m, 'n</i>	<i>tī</i>
Āo	<i>ma</i>	<i>te</i>
Tamlu	<i>na</i>	<i>te</i>
Kachhā Nāgā	<i>ma</i>	<i>sho</i>
Manipuri	<i>de, te, tre, lāi</i>	<i>kanu</i>
Urbāri	<i>ā</i>	<i>dā</i>
Ma . . .	<i>o</i>	<i>ri</i>

These languages may be divided into two classes—

- (1) Those in which the negative follows the root of the word it qualifies
- (2) Those in which it precedes the root.

To class (1) belong Angāmi, Semā, Kachchā Naga, Kachāri, Manipuri, and Mikir. *i.e.*

Angāmi	. . .	<i>vor</i>	= come.
		<i>vor^{mo}</i>	= not come.
Semā	. . .	<i>gwāgi</i>	= come.
		<i>gwāgi^{mo}</i>	= not come.
Kachāri	. . .	<i>nu</i>	= see.
		<i>nuā</i>	= not see.
Manipuri	. . .	<i>lāk</i>	= come.
		<i>lāk^{de}</i>	= not come.
Mikir	. . .	<i>vang</i>	= come.
		<i>vang^{ve}</i>	= not come.

To the second class belong the Āo, Lhōtā, and Tamlu languages. *i.e.*

Āo	. . .	<i>alli</i>	= is; <i>m^{alli}</i>	= is not.
Lhōtā	. . .	<i>li</i>	= is; <i>'n^{li}</i>	= is not.
Tamlu	. . .	<i>ang</i>	= is <i>na-ang</i>	= is not.

In Kachāri though the ordinary negative follows the root of the verb it qualifies, the imperative negative precedes that root, thus:—

Kachāri	. . .	<i>nu</i>	= see; <i>dā-nu</i>	= see not.
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While—

Angāmi	. . .	<i>ngu</i>	= see; <i>ngu-hē</i>	= see not.
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In Angāmi also there is a trace of the negative particle preceding the verbal root in the phrase '*m-bā-wē*' = it is not, where '*m*' = *mo* = not, *-bā* is the substantive verb, and *-wē* the verbal termination.

These constructions must be relics of the time when in the Nāgā languages the negative particles were indifferently either before or after the word they qualified.

There is one point with reference to the use of the negative particles in which all the languages mentioned above agree, *i.e.*, they all of them use a form for the imperative negative different to that used in the ordinary conjugation of the negative verb, thus—

Angāmi	. . .	{ <i>po vor^{mo}</i>	= he has not come.
		{ <i>vor^{hē}</i>	= don't come.
Āo	. . .	{ <i>pā maro</i>	= he has not come.
		{ <i>taro</i>	= don't come.
Manipuri	. . .	{ <i>mā lāk^{de}</i>	= he has not come.
		{ <i>lāk^{kanu}</i>	= don't come.
Semā	. . .	{ <i>pā gwāgi^{mo}</i>	= he has not come.
		{ <i>gwāgi^{tivi}</i>	= don't come.

And so on for all the other languages.

In nearly all these languages the word for 'bad' is merely the word for 'good' used with the negative particle. Thus—

Manipuri	. . .	<i>apha ba</i>	= good, <i>phata ba</i> = bad, <i>i.e.</i> , not good. Here <i>pha</i> = good, while <i>ta</i> = not, the initial <i>a</i> and final <i>ba</i> are merely adjectival formative particles.
Kachāri	. . .	<i>g^ahām</i>	= good, <i>hām-ā</i> = not good = bad, here <i>ā</i> = not; the <i>g^a</i> in <i>g^ahām</i> is the adjectival prefix.
Āo	. . .	<i>ta-chung</i>	= good, <i>ta-mā-chung</i> = not good = bad, <i>ta</i> = adjectival prefix; <i>mā</i> = not
Lhōtā	. . .	<i>mho</i>	= good, <i>'m^mho</i> = not good = bad, here ' <i>m</i> ' = not.
Tamlu	. . .	<i>mayang</i>	= good, <i>na mayang</i> = not good = bad.

Angāmi and Semā have separate words for 'bad,' *i.e.*, *keshū* and *ākesi*, but the word for 'good' with the negative particle *mo* is as frequently used to express 'bad' as the special words, thus—

Angāmi	. . .	<i>ke-vi</i>	= good, <i>vi-mo</i> = not good = bad,
Semā	. . .	<i>āke-vi</i>	= good, <i>vi-mo</i> = not good = bad,

ke and *āke* are adjectival prefixes.

At the time of the Census 1881, the Mikir language was classed by Sir C. Lyall as an outlier of the Bodo group. That the two languages are derived from the same stock and do not at present differ much more from each other than the various Nāgā languages do from each other is, I think, pretty evident from an examination of the lists of words and sentences given by him. I shall now try and demonstrate the fact that

the Bodo and Mikir languages are pretty closely connected with the Nāgā group of languages. In order to show this connection, I shall take sentences from the Angāmi Nāgā languages. In the word lists given at the end I have made comparison with other languages, specially Āo.

Numerals.

As far as numerals are concerned, the resemblance that exists between Bodo and the Nāgā dialects has been referred to in the short notes appended to the lists of words given to show the general connection of all the Nāgā dialects known to us at present. To this it is not necessary to refer again. I shall now take the resemblances that exist in Bodo, Mikir, and Angāmi in the method of forming words and sentences.

Formation of Adjectives.

These are formed from substantives by the following prefixes:—

<i>G^a</i>	. . .	Kāchāri.
<i>K^a, ke</i>	. . .	Mikir.
<i>K^a, kə</i>	. . .	Angāmi.

Examples—

Kachāri	. . .	<i>det</i> = greatness,
		<i>g^adet</i> = great.
Mikir	. . .	<i>the</i> = greatness,
		<i>kethe</i> = great.
Angāmi	. . .	<i>di</i> = greatness,
		<i>kedī</i> = great.

The resemblance here is not only in the method of formation, but also in the word; *det*, *the*, *di* are all the same word. The change from final *et* to *ā* or *i* is not an uncommon one in the Nāgā languages:—

Cf. Āo	. . .	<i>tenet</i> or <i>teni</i> = seven,
		<i>akhā</i> or <i>akhet</i> = one,
		<i>takā</i> or <i>taket</i> = hand,

det and *di* are therefore the same word.

Again cf.

(Mikir)	. . .	<i>phere</i> = fear = <i>pri</i> (Angāmi),
		<i>k^a-phere</i> = afraid = <i>ke-pri</i> .
(Mikir)	. . .	<i>do</i> = abide = <i>to</i> (Angāmi);
		<i>ke-do</i> = abiding = <i>ke-to</i> .
(Mikir)	. . .	<i>chok</i> = beat = <i>vū</i> (Angāmi),
		<i>ke-chok</i> = assault = <i>ke-vū</i> .

Method of forming Causatives.

This is done in a similar way in all three languages. In Bodo by the prefix *f^a*, *f^e*, (*pu*, Dimāsā), in Mikir and Angāmi by the prefix *pe*; thus—

<i>Numā</i> (Dimāsā)	=	<i>ngu</i> (Angāmi) = to see.
<i>Pu-numā</i> (Dimāsā)	=	<i>pe-ngu</i> (Angāmi) = to cause to see.

Cf. also,—

<i>Si</i> (Angāmi),	know ;	<i>pe-si</i> , inform.
<i>Thi</i> (Mikir),	die ;	<i>pe-thi</i> , kill.
<i>Ran-nū</i> (Kachāri),	to be dry ;	<i>f^a-ran-nū</i> , to cause to be dry.
<i>Sū-le</i> (Angāmi),	to be dry ;	<i>pe-sū-le</i> , to cause to dry.
<i>Si-nū</i> (Kachāri),	to be wet ;	<i>f^e-si-nū</i> , to wet (act).
<i>Cho-le</i> , <i>tse-le</i> (Angāmi),	to be wet ;	<i>pe-tse-le</i> , to wet (act).
<i>Me-sen</i> (Mikir),	good ;	<i>pe-me-sen</i> , cause to be good.
<i>Ke-vi</i> (Angāmi),	good ;	<i>pe-vi</i> , improve.

These examples are, I think, sufficient to show that the method of forming causatives in the three languages is identical. The formation in Kachāri and Angāmi of compound verbs from two verbs, the first giving the method and the second the result, is similar in both languages. The compounds from the word to 'kill'—(Kachāri) *that*, (Angāmi) *kri*—show this resemblance very clearly, thus:—

Kachāri	. . .	<i>gau</i> } shoot ; { <i>gau-that-nū</i> } to shoot and kill.
Angāmi	. . .	<i>j^a</i> } shoot ; { <i>j^a-kri-le</i> } to shoot and kill.
Kachāri	. . .	<i>bu</i> } to strike ; { <i>bu-that-nū</i> } to beat to death.
Angāmi	. . .	<i>vū</i> } to strike ; { <i>vū-kri-le</i> } to beat to death.

Kachāri, which have almost exact equivalents in some of the Nāgā languages. The following abbreviations are used in these lists to indicate the particular Nāgā language from which the specimen is taken :—

Ang. = Angāmi. S. = Semā.
Lh. = Lhōtā. M. = Manipurī.
D. = Dimāsā. K. Nāgā = Kachchā Nāgā.

Pronunciation—

\bar{a} = a in 'ball'; \bar{e} = a in 'pray';
 $\bar{ā}$ = a in 'master'; \ddot{u} = German \ddot{u} ;
u = u in bull.

List of words in Mikir that are similar to words in the Nāgā dialects.

English.	Mikir.	Nāgā.
Abide	do	to (Ang.).
Abode	ke-do-ahem	ke-to-ki (Ang.).
Ache	keso	-chi (Ang.), sū (S.).
Afraid	kaphere	kepri (Ang.).
Ascend	thur	ā-to (Āo).
Assault, to	chok	ā-sok (Āo).
Cast away	vār	vā (Ang.).
Cup	bong	bung (Āo), bu (Ang.) = receptacle.
Cut	thu	du (Ang.).
Dead	kethi	keti (S.).
Descendants	asoasu	aso (Āo) = born.
Ear	no	nie (Ang.).
Eat	cho	chi (Ang.), chā (M.).
Egg	voti	vü-dzi (Ang.), a-ti (Tamil).
Fall	klo	krü (Ang.).
Father	po	po (Ang.).
Female	pi	nupi (M.), pjü (Ang.).
Fire	me	mi, me (Ang.).
Give	pi	pi (Ang., Lh., M.).
Pig	phāk	āk (Āo).
Paddy	sok	tsak (Āo).
Rice	sīng	chang (Āo), cheng (M.).
Yawn	ko-hē	kehē (Ang.).
Fowl	ro	vü (Ang.).
Great	kethe	kedī (Ang.).
Village	rong	renī (Ang.).
Day	ni	ni (Āo, M.).
How many	koān	keyā (Āo), kēiā (M.).
Speak	pu	pu (Ang.).
Sun	āni	anü (Āo).
Carry	pon	pu (M.), pjü (Ang.).
Ignorant	kelu	keloho (Ang.).
Name	nun	nung (Āo), mīng (M.).
Ripe	k-men	kēmē (Ang.).
Rope	ā-rī	ke-rē (Ang.).
Shield	chong	tsung (Āo).
Snake	phīruī	perr (Āo).
Stomach	pok	ta-bok (Āo).
Stone	ār-long	lung (Āo).
Sword	nok	nok = dao (Āo).
Tail	arme	ni (Ang.).
Cloth	pē	pjē (Ang.), phi (S.).
Tiger	te-kē	te'ihu (Ang.).
Tooth	so	hu (Ang.).
Youth	riso	krisā (Ang.).
You	nīng	nan (Āo, M.).
Write	tok	tu (Ang.).
I	ne	ni (Āo, S.).

Similar words in Kachāri and Nāgā dialects.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kachāri.</i>	<i>Nāgā.</i>
I	<i>ang</i>	<i>ā</i> (Ang.).
Thou	<i>nāng</i>	<i>nang</i> (Āo, M.).
Fire	<i>at</i>	<i>ā</i> (Tamlu).
Water	<i>dui</i>	<i>dui</i> (K. Nāgā), <i>dzü</i> (Ang.), <i>tsü</i> (Āo).
Hand	<i>a-khai</i>	<i>te-kā</i> (Āo).
Fish	<i>nga</i>	<i>nga</i> (M.), <i>ngo</i> (Āo), <i>ongo</i> (Lh.).
Cow	<i>mosau</i>	<i>ā-mishi</i> (S.), <i>massü</i> (Āo), <i>nushi</i> (Āo), <i>māngsü</i> (Lh.).
Bird	<i>dau</i>	<i>pe-ra</i> (Ang.).
Egg	<i>dau-düi</i>	<i>rü-dzü</i> (Ang.), <i>a-ti</i> (Tamlu).
Tiger	<i>mosā, misi</i> (D.)	<i>āmisipu</i> (S.).
Madh	<i>zau, ju</i> (D.)	<i>zu</i> (Ang.), <i>yü</i> (Āo).
Eat	<i>zā, ji</i> (D.)	<i>chā</i> (M.), <i>chi</i> (Ang., S., Āo).
Walk	<i>thā</i>	<i>tā</i> = run (Ang.).
Sit	<i>zā</i>	<i>zhü</i> = lie down (Ang.).
Laugh	<i>m'n</i>	<i>m'ni</i> (Āo), <i>nü</i> (Ang.).
Go	<i>thāng</i>	<i>tō</i> (Ang.).
Cook	<i>sang</i>	<i>chā</i> (Ang.), <i>su</i> (Āo).
See	<i>nu</i>	<i>ngu</i> (Ang.), <i>ngu</i> (Āo).
Bamboo	<i>ō-ā</i>	<i>wa</i> (M.), <i>ā-u</i> (Āo).
Say	<i>bung</i>	<i>pu</i> (Ang.).
Now	<i>dā da'nu</i>	<i>thā</i> (Ang.), <i>thanü</i> (Āo) = to-day.
Cut	<i>dān</i>	<i>dā</i> (Ang.).
Wet	<i>si</i>	<i>tse, chē</i> (Ang.).
Great	<i>g'det</i>	<i>kedī</i> (Ang.).
Bitter	<i>g'khā</i>	<i>ta-kā</i> (Āo), <i>kekfü</i> (Ang.).
Long	<i>g'lāu</i>	<i>tulu</i> (Āo).
Deep	<i>g'thān</i>	<i>ke-su</i> (Ang.).
Tall	<i>g'zāu</i>	<i>kechā</i> (Ang.).
Cry, to	<i>gab</i>	<i>krā</i> (Ang.).
Village	<i>gāmi</i>	<i>ghā</i> (S.), <i>ghina</i> (S.).
Fear	<i>gi</i>	<i>ki</i> (M.).
Say	<i>kan</i>	<i>hāi</i> (M.).
Chase	<i>hā-su</i>	<i>hā</i> (S.), <i>ho</i> (Ang.).
Cloth	<i>hi</i>	<i>phi</i> (S.), <i>ssü</i> (Āo).
Head	<i>khoro</i>	<i>to-kolāk</i> (Āo).
Quickly	<i>māmār</i>	<i>mhāi</i> (Ang.).
Grave	<i>māngkhor</i>	<i>mokru</i> (Ang.).
Body	<i>mādam</i>	<i>themo</i> (Ang.).
Eye	<i>megan</i>	<i>mhi</i> (Ang.), <i>mek</i> (Mikir).
Husk rice, to	<i>sāu</i>	<i>tu</i> (Ang.).
Stay	<i>thā</i>	<i>thā</i> (Ang.) = stand.

With a fuller vocabulary of the Kachāri language and with a more extended knowledge of the other Nāgā dialects except Angāmi than I have at present, it would doubtless be possible to make great additions to these word lists. Enough, though, I think have been given to show the resemblance that exists between Kachāri and Mikir on the one hand and the Nāgā dialects on the other.

The Kachāri words and sentences used in this note have been taken from the Rev. S. Endle's 'Outline Grammar of the Kachāri Language.' The Mikir words used have been taken from the Rev. R. E. Neighbor's 'English and Mikir Vocabulary.'

ANGĀMI OR TENGIMĀ.

We are fortunate in possessing more accurate information about this warlike tribe of Nāgās and their language than about other branches of the same people. There are full accounts of the people by Captain Butler in his 'Rough Notes' and by Mr. Davis in the Assam Census Report for 1891. We have several vocabularies of varying length and importance, and two grammars of the language by Captain Butler and Mr. McCabe, respectively. The two most important Nāgā languages which we meet in British Territory are the Āo and the Angāmi. Both of these are spoken in the Nāga Hills district, Āo being spoken in the North and Angāmi in the extreme South of that area. The following account of the Angāmi Tribe is taken from Mr. Davis's note in the Assam Census Report:—

The Angāmis are the largest of the Nāgā tribes of which we have any knowledge. The portion of the tribe censused occupies 56 villages, with a population of 26,880. In addition to these there are 14 villages, with a population of some 5,000, lying outside the district boundary, in the piece of country bounded on the west by the Brahmaputra-Irawaddy watershed range, on the North by the Thezür river, on the East by the Tiza river, and on the South by the Lanier. The censused portion of the tribe occupies the country drained by the Zullu, Sijju, and Zubza rivers, which all have their origin in the Japvo or Burrail range of Hills. This range forms the boundary of the Angāmi country towards the South.

The name Angāmi by which this tribe is known to us, is a corruption of Gnamei, the name by which the tribe is known to the Manipuris, through whom we first came into contact with them (the Angāmis).

The name by which they call themselves is Tengimā, while they are known to the surrounding tribes of Kezhāmas, Semās, and Lhôtās as Tsoghāmi, Tsungumi, and Tsangho.

The Angāmis assert that their people originally came from the South, *i.e.*, the direction of Manipur. They first occupied the spurs just under Japvo, and thence spread north-west and north-east. Their accounts of their origin are extremely vague and untrustworthy, as is to be expected in the case of a people who have no written language.

The Angāmi tribe is divided into three main divisions,—The Chakromā, who live in a few small villages in the western portion of the country, the Tengimā proper, occupying the central portion, and the Chakrimā or Eastern Angāmis, who occupy the country South and East of Kohima on both sides of the watershed range. The Chakromā, who represent but a very small percentage of the whole tribe, are practically identical with the Tengimā in appearance and language. Between the Tengimā and Chakrimā, however, especially the portion of the tribe which inhabits the villages on the right bank of the Sijju river, there are very marked differences, both in dialect and general appearance.

The differences in dress, cut of hair, etc., between these two divisions of the tribe, are in fact greater than those that exist between tribes that are really different, such as the Lhôtās and Aōs. And it is only by examination of the language spoken by the Tengimā and Chakrimā that we find that they really belong to the same tribe.

The Angāmi are distinguished from the other tribes within the district by their method of cultivation. While all the other tribes, including the Western or Chakromā portion of the Angāmi tribe, raise their rice crops by *jhūming*, the Angāmis raise their rice crops on irrigated terraces. These terraces are excavated with great labour and skill from the hillsides, and are watered by means of channels carried along the contour of the hills for long distances and at excessively easy gradients.

We have seen from the above that the Angāmis call themselves Tengimā, but that they are called by the Kezhāmās, Semās, and Lhôtās, Tsoghāmi, Tsungumi, and Tsangho, respectively. To this may be added the following information given by Captain Butler in his Note ¹:—

It has been generally believed that the term 'Nāgā' is derived from the Bengali word *nāngtā*, or the Hindustānī word *nangā*, meaning 'naked,' and the specific name 'Angāmi' has been credited with the same source. Another theory suggests the Kachārī word *nāpā*, a young man, and hence 'a warrior,' while a third

¹ P. 309

theory would derive it from *nāg*, snake. However, be this as it may, the term is quite foreign to the people themselves : they have no generic term applicable to the whole race, but use specific names for each particular group of villages. Thus, the men of Mezomā, Khonomā, Kohimā, Jotsomā, and their allies, call themselves Tengimās; while others, if asked who they are, would reply simply that they were men of such a village, and seem to be quite ignorant of any distinctive tribal name connecting them to any particular group of villages.—a strange fact, which, I think, is in a great measure accounted for by the state of constant war, and constant isolation, in which they live. The Kachāris, I may add, speak of the Nāgās generally as the Magamsā, and of the Angāmi Nāgās in particular as the Dawānsā.

Mr. Damant on page 245 of his *Notes* quoted below, says,—

This tribe, *i.e.*, the Angāmi Nāgās, the most warlike, and probably the most numerous of all the Nāga tribes with which we are acquainted, occupies the centre of the great range of hills which divides Assam from Manipur. Their country is about 50 miles long from north to south, and about 80 or 100 from east to west. They are bounded on the west by the Kachā Nāgā, on the north by the great uninhabited forest which covers the valleys of the Dhansiri and Doyang rivers, and by the Rengmā and Lhōtā Nāgā, on the east by the Semā and naked Nāgā, and on the south by the Mao, Tangkhul, and Luhupā Nāgā. They are generally separated into two divisions, known as Eastern and Western Angāmi, the boundary between the two being the Sijju river; they are essentially the same tribe, but there are slight differences in dialect and dress. The Western Angāmi hold forty-six villages, containing about 6,400 houses. . . . Their principal villages are Jotsomā, Kohimā, Khonomā, and Mezomā. Of the Eastern Nāgā we have no accurate statistics. . . . Among themselves, the people who inhabit the central part of their country are known as 'Tengimā,' the remainder being called 'Chakromā.' They are a fine set of men, very warlike and enterprising, taking freely to trade, and possessing in themselves the material for forming a fine nation; but they are blood-thirsty to a degree, village fighting against village, and clan against clan, and in their fiercer quarrels sparing neither age nor sex.

A consideration of the above will show that there are two main dialects of Angāmi,—a western, spoken by the Chakromā and the Tengimā, and called after the latter tribe; and an eastern, spoken by the Chakrimā. The language, however, varies over the whole area from village to village. Chakrimā has three sub-dialects, *viz.*, Dzunā, Kehenā, and Nāli or Mimā, the last of which is spoken only in one village (Mimā). Besides this there are many other Chakrimā dialects, concerning which I have failed to obtain information. The figures reported are as follows :—

Tengimā	26,000	} all reported from the Nāga Hills District.
Dzunā	.	.	.	.	.	1,430
Kehenā	.	.	.	.	.	6,490
Nāli or Mimā	.	.	.	.	.	590
TOTAL						35,410	

Lists of standard words and sentences have been obtained in all these dialects. There are also two specimens in Tengimā. The version of the parable of the Prodigal Son in that dialect has had the advantage of being revised by Mr. Davis himself, and I am also indebted to that gentleman for the preparation of the second specimen. I must also express my indebtedness to Captain A. E. Woods and Lieutenant W. M. Kennedy for the share they have taken in the preparation of the version of the parable, and to the latter gentleman for the list of words in all the dialects. The Dzunā, Kehenā and Nāli lists were only obtained with great difficulty.

The following is a list of the authorities which I have seen dealing with Angāmi :—

AUTHORITIES—

- HODGSON, B. H.,—*Aborigines of the North-East Frontier*. *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, xix, 1850, pp. 309 and ff. Reprinted in *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, Vol. ii, pp. 11 and ff. London, 1850. Contains an Angāmi Nāgā Vocabulary by N. Brown.

- BROWN, The Rev. Nathan,—*Specimens of the Naga Language of Asam*. *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. ii, 1851, pp. 155 and ff. Contains a comparative vocabulary of a number of Naga Languages, including Angami and Mezome (? Mezomā)-Angami.
- STEWART, R.,—*Notes on Northern Cachar*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xxiv, 1855, pp. 532 and ff. Account of the Nagas generally on pp. 607 and ff., of the 'Angamie' and 'Kutchā' Nagas on pp. 649 and ff. Comparative vocabularies of Arung Nāgā and Angāmi Nāgā on pp. 656 and ff. The latter name is sometimes spelt 'Angami,' sometimes 'Gnāmi,' and sometimes 'Gnāmie.' On p. 672 the headings of the columns for Arung and Angāmi have been interchanged by the printer.
- BEAMES, J.,—*Outlines of Indian Philology, with a map showing the distribution of Indian Languages*. Calcutta, 1867. Appendix A contains numerals in Angāmi.
- HUNTER, Sir W. W.,—*A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia, with a Dissertation*. London, 1868. Based on Hodgson.
- DALTON, Col. E. T., C.S.I.,—*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*. Calcutta, 1872. Vocabulary, taken from Stewart, on p. 71.
- BUTLER, Capt. J.,—*A rough comparative Vocabulary of some of the Dialects spoken in the "Nágá Hills" District*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xlii, 1873, Pt. I, Appendix. Includes Angāmi.
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- DAMANT, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. Classification of the Nāga Languages on pp. 229 and ff. Account of Angāmi Nāga on pp. 245 and ff. Vocabulary on p. 256.
- MCCABE, R. B.,—*Outline Grammar of the Angāmi Nāgā Language, with a Vocabulary and Illustrative Sentences*. Calcutta, 1887.
- DAVIS, A. W., I.C.S.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891* by E. A. Gait, I.C.S. Note on Angāmi compared with other languages by A. W. D. on pp. 163 and ff. Account of the Angāmi Nāgas by the same on pp. 237 and ff. Shillong, 1892.

The following account of the grammar of the language spoken by the Tengimā Angāmi Nāgās is mainly based on that given by Mr. McCabe in the book quoted above. It in no way professes to be complete. For full particulars the student is referred to that work. Mr. Davis has kindly made several corrections and additions.

Pronunciation.—Angāmi pronunciation is very well provided for by the system of spelling used in this Survey. Perhaps the following extra signs are required; at any rate, I have adopted them from Mr. McCabe's Grammar, as they are also used in the specimens, and have become, so to speak, established. The letter *à*, represents the sound of *a* in 'pan,' and *o*, unmarked, represents the sound of the *o* in 'hot.' The sound of *a* in 'all' is represented as elsewhere in this Survey by *ā*. *Th* is pronounced as in 'hot-house,' not as in 'think.' The *n* in the word *un. thy*, is very faintly sounded. The suffix *te* of the passive is pronounced *ta* when not followed by *wē*. There are local varieties of pronunciation. The long *ā* used in Khonōmā and Mezomā villages is changed to *à* at Kohimā. In the eastern villages *ā* and *i* are frequently interchanged. Again *pf*, *kw*, and *kf* are interchangeable. Also *n* and *l*; *o* and *u*; *t* and *th*; *ts* and *ch*; and *p* and *m*. Angāmi is said to be rich in tones, but no information is available concerning them.

Prefixes and Suffixes.—Angāmi expresses the various meanings which a root can assume partly by the aid of suffixes and infixes and partly by the aid of prefixes. These

will be explained in their proper places, but the following prefixes require to be mentioned here. They have no special meaning of their own, and they are frequently dropped,—

1. The following prefixes are used in forming adjectives, adverbs, and present participles :—

ka or *ke*
me
pe
re. Thus,—

ke-zhā, large
ke-vi, good
ke-re-ku, concave
ke-me-ku, ditto
pe-sá, *me-sá*, or *re-sá*, above
pe-krá, or *re-krá*, below.

ka-ti, black
ke-me-thi, strong
pe-tē, or *me-tē*, all
ke-vor, coming
ke-chi, doing
ka-ngu, seeing.

The adjective usually follows the noun it qualifies. When this is the case, and an indefinite article is also used, the prefix *ke* is not dropped. When, on the other hand, the adjective is a predicate, the prefix is elided. Thus,—

Themmā ke-zhā po,
 Man big one, *i.e.*, a big man.

but,— *Themmā hāu zhā*
 Man this big, *i.e.*, this man is big.

2. In names of animals and objects the prefixes *the*, *te*, and *mi*, are often dropped when the sentence is definite, and no misapprehension is likely to arise from the elision.

Thus, *te-füh*, a dog, but *ā füh*, my dog.

3. Nouns of agency are formed by suffixing *mā*, man, to the present participle. Thus, *bā*, to sit; *ke-bā*, sitting; *ke-bā-mā*, a sitting man, a sitter.

4. Other nouns are formed from verbs by prefixing *the* or *te*. Thus, *bā*, to sit; *the-bā*, a chair.

5. The prefix *u* often replaces *te* or *the* or, rather, in most cases both are used indifferently. Thus, *the-vü* or *u-vü*, fowl; *the-vo* or *u-vo*, pig; *si* or *u-si*, wood; *te-fü* or *u-fü*, dog. *U* is always prefixed to nouns signifying parts of the body when used in an indefinite sense, and when a personal pronoun, or the word *mā*, an individual is not employed. Thus, *u-phi*, the foot or feet; *u-bi*, the hand or hands; *u-tsa*, the head or heads. So :—

u-phi *pe* *themmā-no* *chā-toyā-wē*.
 the-feet by men walking-in-the-habit-are, the feet are used in walking.
u-tsa *gi* *tepē* *pfayā-wē*.
 the-head on loads carried-are.

Like the Lhōtā *ō*, and the Semā, Rengmā and Mikir *ā*-, this *u*- is almost certainly derived in such cases as the above from an old possessive pronoun meaning 'his,' which has in most instances lost its original signification.

Articles.—The numeral *po*, one, is used for an indefinite article. Thus, *mā po*, a man.

For definite articles *hā-u*, this; *lu*, that; and the relative particle *u*, he who is, are used. Thus, *te-khu hā-u* or *te-khu lu*, the tiger.

Nichu-mā andu kevor-u.

Young-male yesterday come-he-who-is, *i.e.*, the boy who is the one who came yesterday, the boy who came yesterday.

As in the above examples, the article invariably follows the noun which it qualifies. If there is an adjective, it follows the adjective. Thus, *te-füh ka-ti po*, a black dog.

Nouns.—Nouns descriptive of parts of the body, or expressing relationship, must always be preceded by a possessive pronoun. Thus, *ā-phi*, my feet; *po-phi*, his feet. *Phi* cannot be used by itself. So, *ā-po*, my father; *un-po*, thy father. *Po*, father, cannot be used by itself.

Gender.—This is only apparent in the case of animate nouns. It is indicated in the case of nouns of relationship by the use of different words. Thus, *ā po*, my father; *ā zo*, my mother. In the case of other nouns it is indicated by the following suffixes,—

Masculine,—*pfö*, *chü*, *dá*, *dzü*.

Feminine,—*krü*.

Some nouns take one suffix and some another. The prefixes *the*, *te*, and *mi* are commonly dropped, as explained above, when these generic suffixes are added. Examples are,—

Te-füh, a dog, *füh-pfö*, a male dog, *füh-krü*, a bitch.

Tsu, an elephant, *tsu-chü*, a male elephant, *tsu-krü*, a cow elephant.

(This last pair of suffixes is used for almost all wild animals.)

Mi-thu, a cow, *thu-dá*, a bull, *thu-krü*, a cow.

(This pair is commonly used for domestic animals.)

The-vü, a fowl, *vü-dzü*, a cock, *vü-krü*, a hen.

(This pair is commonly used for birds.)

If a pronoun or adjective follows a feminine noun, it takes the suffix *pfü*, instead of *u*. Thus, *thu-krü lu-pfü*, that cow; *thu-krü ke-vi ka-ti lu-pfü*, that good black cow.

Number.—Number is only indicated when it is not evident from the context. In such a case, the singular is indicated by suffixing *po*, one, and the plural by suffixing *ko*. This *ko* is the plural of the suffix *u* used as a definite article. It hence invariably has a definite signification. Thus, *mi-thu*, cow or cows generally; *mi-thu po*, a or one cow; *mi-thu-u*, the cow; *mi-thu-ko*, the cows. So,—

Ā un-ki nu te-füh po ngu-lē

I your-house in dog a saw, *i.e.*, I saw a dog in your house.

Te-füh-ko tēlē-chē

The-dog-s catch, *i.e.*, catch the dogs.

The particle *ko* follows the noun, and if there are adjectives it follows them. It also follows the generic suffix if any. Thus,—

Vü-krü ka-chā hā-pfü-ko

Hens white these, *i.e.*, these white hens.

Note the irregular form *nānā*, children, the plural of *nā*, a child.

The pronouns form a dual number, which is used to form duals of substantives as follows :—

No u-sāzāu u-nā mhāchē shābāwē.

You your-brother you-two sick are, *i.e.*, you and your brother are sick.

Case.—Cases are formed by suffixes, added to the nominative, which remains unchanged. The accusative and genitive usually take no postpositions. The genitive precedes the noun on which it is dependent. The nominative sometimes takes *no* (corresponding to the Lhōtā *nā*) when it is the subject of a transitive verb. Mr. Davis has only heard it used with interrogative pronouns. *No* is also occasionally used as a suffix of the genitive, generally with proper names. *Nā* serves the same purpose in Semā. We may also compare the Āo Locative suffix *nung*. For the Accusative verbs of asking require the suffix *ki*. The usual suffixes are,—

nu, in, to, or from.

lā, for.

pē, by (literally ‘taking in the hand and carrying,’ hence only used with inanimate nouns).

ki, to, used with proper names of persons only. Proper names of places take no suffix in the dative.

Examples of the various cases are the following :—

Nominative,— *Themmā hā-u vor-wē.*

Man this came, this man came.

Sopo-no hā-u chi-lē-wē?

Who this did?

Accusative,— *Ā themmā hā-u ngu-lē.*

I man this saw, I saw this man.

Po-ki ketsochē.

Him ask.

Po-ki rakā chālēchē.

Him money ask-for, ask him for money.

Instrumental,— *Nhā-si pē po vā pevülē.nitā-shē.*

Jungle-fruit by his belly to-fill-wished, he wished to fill his belly with jungle-fruit.

Dative,— *Ā tisonhā lē nu tsu-yā-wē.*

I daily fields to go-habitually, I go to the fields every day.

Po Sāhā ki vo-te-wē.

He the-Sāhib to went, he went to the Sāhib.

but

Ā Kohirā vo-te-wē.

I to-Kohimā went, I went to Kohimā.

Ā ā-sāzāu lā kwe po lē-to-wē.

I my-brother for cloth a take-will, I want a cloth for my brother.

Ablative,—	<i>Ā thevā lē nu vor-wē.</i>
	I at-dusk the-fields from came, I returned at dusk from the fields.
Genitive,—	<i>Themmā hā-u zā.</i>
	Man's this name, this man's name.
	<i>Lhurukrē-no mā.</i>
	Lhurukrē's men.
	<i>Luvanu-no ki.</i>
	Luvano's house.
Locative,—	<i>No ki-u-no rā mā gā ?</i>
	You what-of village man are ?
	<i>Ā Kekia-no renā mā po wē.</i>
	I Kekia's village man one am.
Locative,—	<i>Lē nu thezu chāperē-wē.</i>
	Fields in rats many-are, rats abound in the fields.

There are many other such postpositions; *e.g.*, *mho*, *mho-ghī*, on; *ki*, *vākri*, across; *lā-nu*, according to; *dā-nu*, between; *ki*, by; *ghī*, above; *mho-dzū*, before; *sā*, behind; *zē*, with; *krā*, below; *matsā-nu*, through; *sā*, except.

Adjectives.—When it is necessary to clearly distinguish the gender of the noun with which it agrees, the addition of the suffix *pfū* makes an adjective feminine. Thus, *the-nu ke-vi-pfū po*, a good woman. Otherwise, adjectives undergo no change. An adjective follows the noun it qualifies, unless it is so intimately connected with the noun it qualifies as to form one compound word with it. Thus, *themmā ke-vi po*, a good man, but *kevi-mā po*, a good man *par excellence*, *i.e.*, a warrior. So *lu-krō*, that month, *i.e.*, last month; *hāu-krō*, this month, *i.e.*, the present month.

The particle of comparison is *ki*. Thus,—

<i>Themmā</i>	<i>hā-u</i>	<i>lu</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>vi-wē.</i>
Man	this	that	than	good-is, this man is better than that.
<i>Sibo</i>	<i>hā-u</i>	<i>petē-ko</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>zhā.</i>
Tree	this	all	than	large, this tree is the largest of all.

The numerals are given in the list of words. They follow the words they qualify. Thus,—

<i>Te-fūh</i>	<i>ke-zhā</i>	<i>sē.</i>
Dogs	large	three, three large dogs.

Ordinals are formed by adding *u*, he who is, to the cardinals. Thus, *po*, one; *po-u*, he who is one, first. We have also *ke-rā-u*, he who is in front, for 'first,' and *ke-nā-u*, he who is behind, for 'second.'

Pronouns.—The following are the *Personal Pronouns*. They have a dual,—

Singular,—	<i>Ā</i> , I	<i>Nō</i> , thou	<i>Fo</i> , he, she, it.
	<i>Ī</i> , my	<i>Un</i> , thy	<i>Po</i> , his, her, its.
Dual,—	<i>A-ro</i> , thou and I.	<i>U-nā</i> , <i>ne-nā</i> , you two.	<i>Hā-nā</i> , they two, near.
	<i>He-nā</i> , he and I.		<i>Ln nā</i> , they two distant

Plural,— *He-ko*, (I and you), *Ne-ko*, you. *Hā-ko*, *u-ko*, *li-ko*, *lu-ko*,
u-ko (I and they), they.
 we.
He-ko, *he*, our. *Ne-ko*, *nē*, your. *Hā-ko*, etc., their.

The genitive is in most cases the same as the nominative. The *n* in *un*, thy, is very faintly sounded. These genitives always precede the nouns on which they depend. Thus, *ā nupfō*, my husband; *un ki*, thy house.

The *Demonstrative Pronouns* are,—

Hā-u, feminine *hā-pfū*, this. Plural, *hā-ko*.

Lu, feminine *lu-pfū*, that. Plural, *lu-ko*.

There is no *Relative Pronoun*. The suffix *u*, he who is, feminine *pfū*, she who is, plural *ko*, is used instead. Thus,—

Themmā *ke-vor-u*,

Man come-he-who-is, the man who is come.

The-nu *lu ki nu ke-bā-pfū*.

Woman that house in dwelling-she-who-is, the woman who lives in that house.

The *Interrogative Pronouns* are,—

So-po, feminine *so-pfū*, who?

Ki-u, feminine *ki-pfū*, which? adjective.

Keji-po, *keji-po*, *so-po*, what?

The *Reflexive Pronoun* is formed by suffixing *thē* or *thā*, as *ā-thē vor-wē*, I came myself. *Ā-thē*, I myself. *Ā-thē ā-*, my own; thus, *ā-vē*, my property; *ā-thē ā-vē*, my own property.

Verbs.—There are five different verbs, with different radical meanings, which are used to express the verb substantive. The most common is *bā*, be. The others are *to*, root meaning 'exist'; *zhū*, root meaning 'recline'; *ni*, root meaning 'possess'; *tā*, root meaning 'stand.' Verbs do not change for gender, number, or person. Tenses are formed by suffixes. As in other cognate languages, there is little or no distinction between present and past time. The main distinction is between time which is future (indicated by the suffix *to*) and time which is non-future (no special suffix). Every verbal form which contains a direct statement usually ends with the syllable *-wē*, closely corresponding to what is called the categorical *ā* in Mundā languages. This syllable (which is sometimes dropped when no ambiguity will ensue) serves to define the verbal character of the word to which it is suffixed. It hence converts adjectives and nouns into verbs. Thus, *mā po*, a man, *mā-po-wē*, (I) am a man (of such and such a village): *ke-vi*, good; *vi-wē*, is good. It is most often dropped in the past and in the future. Two other suffixes which should be noted are *shi* and *lē*. They do not appear to affect the meaning of the verb in any way. They are, however, generally (unless they accompany the *to* of the positive future) used with a past tense, either singly or both together. Some verbal roots can take either of these suffixes, while some affect one and some the other. The root meaning of *shi* is 'to place,' and that of *lē* either 'to take' or 'to go.' Instead of *wē* we often meet the suffix *m'*, which is used in exactly the same way, and is quite as common. Thus, *ā puwē* or *ā pum'*, I speak; *ā pushiwē* or *ā pushim'*, I spoke;

po so-du vortowē or *vortom'*, he will come to-morrow. Subject to these remarks, the tenses of the Angāmi verb may be said to be formed as follows :—

The suffix of the present, of the present definite, and of the imperfect is merely the categorical *wē*. Thus, *ā pu-wē*, I speak, I am speaking, or I was speaking. So also in the past.

A present definite is also formed by *zhü*, as in *sī tetsu-zhü-wē*, the tree is falling.

The suffix of the present habitual is *yā-wē*, as *ā tisonhā pherē-yā-wē*, I am in the habit of walking daily.

The suffixes of the past tenses, generally, are *wē*, *lē-wē*, *lē*, *shi-wē*, or *shi-lē-wē* as—

Ā injōsā po ngu-wē.

I last-year him saw, I saw him last year.

Ā un-ki ke-pu mhodzū po ngu-lē-wē.

I thee-to speaking before him saw, I had seen him when I spoke to you.

Ā mhā-chi-lē-wē.

I thing-ate, I have eaten.

Ā po-ki pu-shi-wē.

I him-to spoke, I spoke to him.

The suffix of the positive future is *to-wē* or *to*. Thus, *ā vor-to-wē* or *ā vor-to*, I shall come.

The suffix of the negative future is *lelho* or *lelho-wē*, as *ā vor-lelho-wē*, I shall not come.

The suffix of the future of doubt is *nhià* or *nhā*, added to the positive future, as *ā vor-to-nhià*, I may come.

The suffix of the imperative is *chē* as *pu-chē* or *pu-shi-chē*, speak; *vū-chē*, strike; *totā-chē* or *totā-lē-chē*, go away. In the third person of the imperative, the suffix *bo* or *bu* is added to the subject, as *po-bo ki-nu vor-chē*, let him come into the house.

Similarly, *mi-thu-bu tizā nu lē-hē-chē*

cows-permit garden in enter-not-(imperative suffix), don't let the cows into the garden.

Lhurukrē-bu pu-shi-chē, let Lhurukrē speak.

Ā-bu to-tā-chē, let me go.

Ā-bu un kithā kemhā chi-chē, make me as one of thy hired servants.

This is properly a causative or permissive particle. It can be attached to any noun or pronoun, and when this is done the verb acquires a permissive or causative sense. Compare causal verbs below.

The negative imperative is formed by inserting *hē*, as *pu-hē-chē* or *pu-shi-hē-chē*, do not speak; *zē-chē* or *zē-lē-chē*, sleep; *zē-hē-chē* or *zē-lē-hē-chē*, do not sleep. When the suffixes *shi* and *lē* are used with the positive imperative, and when they are not used with the negative imperative, the suffix *chē* can be omitted: *to-lē-chē*, *to-shi-lē-chē*, *to-lē*, or *to-shi-lē*, move on; *po-ki pu-shi*, tell him; *po-bu vor-hē*, do not let him come.

The suffix of the conditional is *rā*, as *po vor-rā*, if he should come.

The suffix of the infinitive of purpose is *lō* added to the positive future, as—

Ā un-ki pi-to-lō vor-wē.

I your-house to-see came, I came to see your house.

The suffix of the future infinitive is *ye* added to the infinitive of purpose. The whole is then conjugated as an independent verb, as—

Ā tā-to-lō-ye-wē.

I about-to-start-was, I was going to start.

The suffix of the adverbial present participle is *ki*, in, the prefix *ke* being also used as explained above. Thus,—

Ā dē ke-pu-ki themmā lu ā vū-wē.

I words speaking-in man that me struck, while I was speaking that man struck me.

The suffix of the past (or conjunctive) participle is *di*, with or without the prefix *ke*, as—

Po dē pu-di, tā-te.

He words having-spoken, went-away; having spoken, he went away. *Ke-zā-wā-di*, having divided.

The idea of passivity is indicated by the suffix *te*, which, if it is not followed by *wē*, is pronounced *ta*; thus, *po andu ngu-te*, he was seen yesterday. Sometimes *wāte* is used, as *ā vū-wāte*, I was beaten, also *wāho*, as *ā vū-wāho*, I was beaten. This *wā* is merely an intensive infix. See below.

The suffix *te* is also used with intransitive verbs, as in *themmā hāu vor-te-wē*, this man has come. *Ho* often merely emphasizes a verb, as in *po vor-mo-ho*, he has not come.

As in other connected languages, Angāmi uses a large number of infixes which can be added to a verbal root in order to modify its meaning. The following are a few of these infixes which occur in the parable of the Prodigal Son. There are many others.

Infix.	Meaning.	Examples.
<i>hu</i>	entirely	<i>mhā-chi-hu-lelho-di</i> , things to eat all not being able.
<i>lā</i>	again	<i>ngu-lā-lēwē</i> , found again is.
<i>mē</i>	always	<i>to-mē-yā</i> , living always are.
<i>nī</i>	desire	<i>pevūlē-nī-tā</i> , to-fill desire was.
<i>pi</i>	much	<i>chi-pi-tādi</i> , arisen greatly having.
<i>prē</i>	all	<i>kezēchi-prē-rā</i> , together-feasted all having.
<i>pu</i>	all, entirely	<i>peji-pu-ā</i> , lost entirely.
<i>se</i>	very	<i>nī-se-di</i> , glad very being.
<i>tā</i>	entirely	<i>mhā ji-tā-tā</i> , things wanting entirely were.
<i>tē</i>	entirely	<i>chi-tē-lē-di</i> , devoured entirely having.
<i>wā</i>	gives an intensive force.	<i>tsū-wā-chē</i> , give out and out.
<i>zo</i>	gives emphasis	<i>un vē zo-lē</i> , your goods assuredly-are.

The last mentioned, *zo*, is always used in the formula for oaths: *ā un vē regu mo-zo*, I your things steal not-most-assuredly, I assuredly did not steal your property.

Reciprocity is expressed by prefixing the syllable *ke* to the verbal root. Thus:—*mengu*, desire, love; *ā-vo kemengu-to-wē*, we two will love each other: *vū*, beat; *kenu*, mutual beating, to fight: *ngu*, see; *kengu*, to see each other, to meet; *henū chā-nu kengu-wē*, we two met on the road: *zā*, share; *kezā*, to divide.

Potentiality is indicated by the suffix *lēto*, as in *ā tā-lēto-wē*, I can go. The negative of this is indicated by the suffix *kalēji*, as *ā tā-kalēji-wē*, I cannot go. Here *kalē* means

‘physical power,’ and *ji* is the negative verb substantive. Potentiality is also expressed by the words *vi*, good, and *shā*, bad, used with the verbal root with *lē*. Thus, *ā thā Khonorā ro-lē-vi mu shā-gā*, I to-day Khonoma to-go well or bad is? can I go to Khonoma to-day? The same construction occurs in Āo with the words *zung*, good, and *māzung*, bad.

The idea of a frequentative verb is indicated by the suffix *tāzo*, as *ā tā-lāzo-wē*, I go frequently. The same suffix signifies continued action, as in *ā chī-tāzo-wē*, I go on working.

A verb becomes causal by suffixing *bu* or *bo* to the object (compare the 3rd Singular Imperative). Thus *po the-vo kwē-wē*, he tends or tended pigs, but *ā po-bu the-vo kwē-wē*, I caused him to tend pigs.

The negative particle is *mo*. The tense suffix *wē* may be omitted when it is used. It is suffixed to the verb, before *wē*, *lē*, or *te*, when they are employed. Thus, *ā pu-mo*, I did not speak; *ā po ngu-mo-wē*, I did not see him; *po betā-wā-mo-te*, it was not broken. When both *lē* and *wē* are used, *mo* comes between them, as *ā si-lē-mo-wē*, I did not know. When both *te* and *wē* are employed, *mo* precedes both, as *po vor-mo-te-wē*, he did not come. Regarding the negative imperative, see above.

Angāmi possesses a negative verb substantive, *ji* or *ji-wē*, is not. Thus, *rakā jirā neko mhā-po-ri kri-lelho-nhā*, money not-being you anything buy-will-not-perhaps, if you have no money, you will probably not be able to buy anything.

The interrogative particles are *gā*, *ro* and *mā*. They are always placed at the end of a sentence. *Gā* and *ro* are used with interrogative pronouns, *mā* without. Thus,—

No kitsā ro-to-gā (or *ro-to-or*)?

You whither will-go? where are you going?

No vor-to-mā?

You will-come? are you coming?

When *gā* and *ro* are used without an interrogative pronoun, they must be preceded by the words *mu-mo*, or not, thus,—

No lē-nu tsu-to-mu-mo-gā?

You field-to will-go-or-not? are you going to the field?

Any word can be treated as a verbal root, and conjugated throughout. Thus, from *ke-vi*, good, we have *vi-wē*, it is good. From *ki-u*, which? *ā ki-to-gā*, what shall I do?

The word *pe* prefixed to an adjective converts it into an adverb. Thus, *vi*, good; *pe-vi*, well. Adverbs cannot be treated as verbs. Thus, *pevilēchē*, is meaningless, and does not mean ‘do (it) well.’ In such cases another verbal root must be prefixed, as in *hāu chī-pe-vi-lē-chē*, this make(*chī*) well, do it well.

Order of Words.—The usual order is subject (with its adjuncts), direct object, indirect object, verb. Adverbs usually follow the words they qualify. When they qualify verbs, they usually, but not always, follow the root. Thus *pevi* is ‘well’ and *chī-pevi-lēchē* means ‘do it well.’ The adverb *lā*, again, precedes the roots of intransitive verbs, and follows those of transitive ones. Thus, *lā-vor-chē*, come again; *chī-lā-shichē*, do it again.

[No. 1.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

WESTERN SUB-GROUP.

ANGĀMI OR TENGIMĀ.

TENGIMĀ DIALECT.

(DISTRICT NĀGA HILLS.)

SPECIMEN I.

(Capt. A. E. Woods, I.S.C.

Revised by A. W. Davis, Esq., I.C.S.,

and Lieut. W. M. Kennedy, I.S.C., 1899.)

Mā po po nânâ kennā bā-lē. Sirâ nichu-u po pu-ki
Man a-certain his sons two were. And younger-the his father-to
 pu-lē, 'ā-pu un-vē kezā-wā-di ā-zā pē ā
said, 'my-father your-goods mutually-divided-thoroughly-having my-share bringing me
tsü-wā-chē.' Sirâ po po-vē petē-ko kezā-pē po nā-nā tsü-ā-wē.
give-out-and-out.' And he his-goods all division-by his sons-two gave.
 Sesā hocho-todi po nā nichu-u po vē petē kesē-lē-di
Afterwards a-little his son younger-the his goods all gathered-together-having
 renā kepechē nu vo-te-di, sinonu retsi-di po vē
country far into gone-having, there living-riotously his substance
 peji-pu-āshē. Sirâ po vē peji-pu-ādi sū-renā-nu tekri
lose-entirely-did. And his goods lost-entirely-having, that-country-in famine
 chi-pi-tādi mhā jī-tātā-to-zhū-wē. Sirâ po vo-di
arisen-greatly-having things wanting-entirely-began-to-be. And he gone-having
 sū-renā-nu mā po ki-thā-wē. Sirâ themmā-lu
that-country-in man a joined-himself-to (as a servant). And man-that
 lē-nu po ketse-shi-di po-bu the-vo kwē-wē. Sirâ po the-vo
fields-into him sent-having him (made) pigs tend. And he pigs
 chi-kechu nhā si pē po vā pevülē-nitā-shē. Sirâ mā-po-ri mhā-po-ri
eaten jungle fruits by his belly to-fill-wished. And man-one-even thing-one-even
 pē po tsü-mo-wē. Sirâ sesā po sālē-lē-di, po
bringing to-him gave-not. And afterwards he to-himself-come-having, he
 pu-lē, 'he, ā-pu ki-thā-mā kichu mhāchi-hu-lelho-di
said, 'ah, my-father's servants how-many food-to-eat-entirely-not-being-able
 mhāni-pi-totē, sirā ā khā-di sātāto-zhū-wē. Ā sē-di
abundance-great-have, and I of-hunger to-die-likely-am. I arisen-having
 ā-pu ki vo-di ā-pu ki pu-to-wē, "ā-pu, ā Kepenāpfū
my-father to gone-having my-father to say-will, "my-father, I God

mhodzū un mhodzū ri mhā keshā chiā-wē, mu ā un nāwū
before you before too deeds bad done-have, and I your son
 pu-rā no mā mhodzū mengā-lē, selā ā-bu un ki-thā
called-if you men before ashamed-are, therefore me-let your hired-servant
 kemhā chi-chē.” Sirā po sē-di po pu ki vor-wē. Sirā po
as be.” And he arisen-having his father to came. And (but) his
 pu kepechē-nu po ngu-lē-di, po ngu-mēzhiē-di, tā-vo,
father a-great-way-off him seen-having, on-him compassion-having, running-went,
 po chēpe-lē-di, po mebotē-shē. Sirā po nā po ki pu-shē, ‘ā-pu
him embraced-having, him kissed. And his son him to said, ‘my-father
 ā Kepenāpfū mhodzū un mhodzū ri mhā keshā chi-wā-ru, ā un
I God before you before also deeds evil done-having, I your
 nāwū pu-rā no mā mhodzū mengā-lē.’ Derri po pu po
son called-if you men before ashamed-are.’ But his father his
 tekye-mā ki dē khā-shi-wē, ‘kwē petē-ko donu ke-vi-thā sevor po-bu
servants to order gave, ‘clothes all among the-best bringing him-let
 bi-lē-chē; sirā jē-kha po sevor po jē-kino nu shi-chē, sirā phikhu
put-on; and ring a bringing his finger on put, and shoes
 sevor po-bu pfū-lē-chē; sirā uko-bu kezēchiprē-rā u-ko
bringing him-let wear; and us-let together-feasted-all-having we
 ni-to-wē; selā ā nā hāu-hā sātā-ru, rhi-lā-vor-wē;
be-merry; for my son this dead-having-been, alive-again-comes;
 ji-tā-ru, ngu-lā-lē-wē.’ Sirā lu-ko uni-lē-wē.
be-not-having-been, found-again-is.’ And they merry-were.

Siki po nā pichu-u lē nu to-wē. Sirā po lē nunu ki penā
Then his son elder-the fields in was. And he fields from house near
 ke-vor-ki mā tsāli chi-kechū, mu melo-rejhū kechū, si-lē-tē. Sirā
the-coming-at-time men music making, and dancing (making), heard. And
 po tekye-mā po keshi-di ketso, ‘lāhā kejipo chi-gā?’ sirā po
he servant a called-having asked, ‘there what going-on-is?’ and he
 po-ki pu-wē, ‘un sazē-u vor-wē, sirā un pu po sherhoto
him-to said, ‘your brother has-come, and your father him safe-and-sound
 ngu-kēlā-nu mā-zē lhē-bā-wē.’ Mu po ni-mo-di ki nu
receiving-on-account-of men-with feasting-is.’ And he pleased-not-being house into
 le-lelho-bā-lē. Selā po pu kitā pār po sē-wē. Sirā po
go-not-would. Therefore his father out coming him entreated. And he
 po pu ki pu-wē, ‘ā tsi kichu un zē ki-thā. Ā konhā
his father to said, ‘I years how-many you with have-served. I one-day
 ri un dē lēmōtā-mo-wē, derri no konhā-po-ri the-nū-nā
even your commandment transgress-not-did, but you day-one-even kid

po-ri ā-bu ā-zē-mā zē ni-to-kechü khāshi-mo-te. Derri
one-even in-order-that-I my-friends with merry-be give-not-did. But
 un nā un vē petē-ko the-thenu-mā zē chi-tē-lē-di, po
your son your goods all harlots with devoured-entirely-having, he
 vor tsēmetā no mā ke-shi-di lu-ko zē lhē-bā-wē.' Po po nā ki
coming as-soon-as you men called-having them with feasting-are.' He his son to
 pu-lē, 'ā nā no ā-zē to-mē-yā; ā vē petē-ko un vē zo-lē.
said, 'my son you me-with being-ever-are; my goods all your goods are.
 Un sazē-u sā-tā-ru rhī-lā-vor-wē; jī-tā-ru ngu-lā-lē-wē.
Your brother dead-having-been alive-again-comes; he-not-having-been found-again-is.
 selā u-ko ni-se-di kāyu-kenyū iri vi-wē.'
therefore we glad-very-being merry making-also good-is.'

[No. 2.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

WESTERN SUB-GROUP.

ANGĀMI OR TENGIMĀ.

TENGIMĀ DIALECT.

(DISTRICT NĀGA HILLS.)

SPECIMEN II.

(A. W. Davis, Esq., I.C.S.)

Jesu po ki-mā sā-tā, po nānā kennā the-nu-mā po the-pfo-mā po. Mā
Jesu his wife died, his children two (were) girl a boy a. Man
 po u-nā-bu dzūkhu-nu dzü u chi-mo-te. Vor po
a these-two-let the-well-from water to-draw made-not. (So they) coming their
 pu ki pu, 'Henā-bu urā-mā dzūkhu-nu dzü u chi-mo-te-lē,
father to said, 'Us-two-let our-villagers the-well-from water to-draw make-not,
 henā ki-to-gā?' Sirā Jesu, 'O, mhā-mo-wē. Mā nenā-bu dzūkhu-nu
we what-shall-do?' And Jesu, 'O, it-is-nothing. People you-two well-from
 dzü u-mō-tā-rā, ā dzūkhu ke-sā po kwē-shi-to-wē,' i-di, dzūkhu ke-sā po
water drawing-prevent-if, I well new a make-shall,' saying, well new a
 kwē-shē. Sesā po nānā dzü u tsumu, derri dzü krā-reniēbā.
made. Afterwards his children water to-draw went, but the-water dirty-was.
 Po nānā lā ke-vor-ki po pu-wē, 'kitoi-di nenā dzü ke-krā pfü
His children back the-coming-at-time he said, 'why you water dirty bringing
 vorāgā?' 'Hē, ā-po, si-mo-lē. Henā mhodzü mā-po vo
have-come?' 'O, our-father, (we)-don't-understand. Us-two before some-one going
 pe-krā-wayā-lē.' 'Tidjü bā-hē; mā po vo-mo. Ne-tidjü-rā ā nenā vü-to-wē.'
dirty-made (it).' 'Lies tell-don't; man a went-not. You-lie-if I you-two shall-beat.'
 'Henā tidjü si-rā, no kodu-ā tsu, dzü u-di, vor
'Us-two lying (you)-understand-if, you one-morning going, water drawing, coming
 henā rā-chē,' i-di, po pu-ki pu-lē. Po pu kodu-ā tsu
us-two rate,' saying, their father-to said. Their father one-morning going
 dzü-u-shē. Dzü krā-niē-bā-rā, 'Hē, ā nānāwē ketā-wē. So mā
water-got. The-water dirty-being, 'O, my children truth-spoke. What man
 dzü perhuā-shi,' i-di, po 'zhü po ngu chi-pfü-di, tsu dzūkhu lāzū-shē.
the-water dirtied-has,' saying, his shield his spear taking, going the-well watched.
 Sirā terhōwūmiā tsu dzü u-tā. Ketsē ke-zhā po dzü ki
And goddesses descending the water drew. Stone large a the-water near

zhü-shē. Terhöwümiä po mi pē-di ketsē-gi pe-zhü-di,
was-lying. The-goddesses their head-ropes bringing the-stone-on (them)-placing,
 dzü-relutā-shē. Jesu ngu-lē-di po-ngu pē-di mā-po mi kekā-lē.
bathed. Jesu seeing-(this) his-spear taking one's head-rope stole.
 Kekā-pē-rā po-bā pē bā-lē. Sidi mā kekri-mā
Having-stolen-it his-seat making(it) sat. Then persons the-other
 'se-vór-mo-rā' u-pípfu-mā'
 'don't-bring-if' our-parents
 'u-rá'tomú dzü sé-voké,'
 'us-will-scold water taking-go-let-us,'
 i-di, vo-tā. Po mi ke-ji-pfü. 'Hē ā-kro-mā, ā
saying, went-off. She (her)-head-rope the-losing-one. 'O my-comrades, I
 mi jī-te-lē,' si-shē, derri po ke-zē-ko po kwē-mo-di vo-tā.
(my)-head-rope have-lost,' said, but her companions her awaiting-not had-gone.
 Po ke-zē-ko vo-tā meta, Jesu prār, po tese-lē-shē. Po po-ki,
Her companions had-gone as-soon-as, Jesu coming-forth, her seized. He her-to,
 un zā so-po-ro? Un zā pumorā, ā un mi lāshi
your name what-is? Your name (you)-tell-don't-if, I your head-rope back
 un-tsü-lelho-wē,' i-di, lu-pfü, 'ā pu-shi-to-wē, ā zā Vihuju-wē.' Sirā Jesu,
you-give-will-not,' saying, she, 'I shall-tell (you), my name Vihuju-is.' And Jesu,
 'no ā ki-mā chi-to-rā, ā un mi lāshi un-tsü-to-wē.' 'Oh sirā,
'you my wife will-become-if, I your head-rope back to-you-give-shall.' 'O then,
 ā un kimā chi-to-wē,' i-di, Jesu, 'kwē, ā-vo u-ki vo-to-kē.'
I your wife will-be,' saying, Jesu (said), 'come, us-two house-to go-let.'

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

How Jesu got a goddess for his wife.

Jesu's wife died, leaving him two children, a daughter and a son. Some one would not let these two draw water from the (village) well, so they came and said to their father, 'our villagers would not let us get water from the well. What shall we do?' Then Jesu saying, 'O, never mind, I will make a new well for you,' and accordingly made a new well. Afterwards his children went for water, but the water was all muddy, and when the children came back, their father said, 'why have you brought dirty water?' (They replied), 'O father, we don't know. Somebody has been there before us and has dirtied the water.' (Jesu said) 'Don't tell lies, no one has been there. If you tell me lies, I will beat you.' '(All right),' they said, 'if you say we are lying, go one morning and get water, and then come back and rate us.' So their father went one morning and got water. He found the water dirty and said, 'O, my children spoke the truth. Who has dirtied the water?' So taking shield and spear, he went and watched the water. And (as he watched) goddesses came down and drew water. There was a big stone at the edge of the well, and the goddesses put down their head

ropes (*i.e.*, head bands used for carrying loads) on the stone and bathed. Jesu, on seeing this, stole away a head-rope, and after stealing it, sat upon it. Then the rest exclaiming,

‘If water (quick) we do not bring,
Our parents us will rate,’

went away. And she who had lost her head-rope cried out, ‘O comrades, wait for me, I can’t find my head-rope.’ But her comrades had gone without waiting for her. When her companions had all gone, Jesu came forth and seized her, saying, ‘what is your name? Unless you tell me your name, I won’t give you back your head-rope.’ She (replied), ‘I will tell you, my name is Vihuju.’ Then Jesu said, ‘Be my wife, and I will give you back your head-rope.’ (She replied) ‘O then, I will be your wife.’ Jesu (then said), ‘come along let us go home.’

DZUNĀ, NĀLI OR MIMĀ, KEHENĀ.

These three dialects are all spoken in the Nāga Hills District, to the south of Kohima. Dzunā is the most northern. Then comes Mimā, spoken only in the village of that name, while Kehenā is the most southern of the three. The numbers of their speakers are given on p. 205.

I am indebted to the kindness of Captain A. E. Woods, I.S.C., and Lieutenant W. M. Kennedy, I.S.C., for lists of words in these Nāgā dialects. It was only after many attempts that these lists were obtained, and they both state that they found it extremely difficult to obtain accurate renderings of some of the forms. They, hence, cannot guarantee absolute correctness. No one is in a better position than the writer of these lines to appreciate the care and labour which have been expended in supplying materials for the Survey from this polyglot district. Of most of the languages illustrated little except the names has hitherto been known, and this opportunity is gladly taken of acknowledging the debt which linguistic science owes to these gentlemen.

It will be seen that these dialects bear a very close relationship to Tengimā. Kehenā alone shows any striking points of divergence. The following are the principal points of difference in the grammar of each dialect:—

In Dzunā, the principal differences are in vocabulary, not in grammar. The participles, as is seen from Nos. 169-174 of the list of words, are formed differently, and the interrogative particle is *kē* or *gē* instead of *gā*.

In Nāli, the suffix of the dative is *kēi* and of the ablative is *kēilo*, instead of *ki* and *kinu*, respectively. There is a contracted dual in *popo-nnā* instead of *popo kenna*, two fathers. The particle of interrogation seems to be *ghē*.

In Kehenā the relative particle is usually written *o* instead of *u*. The suffix *mā* sometimes becomes *mī*, as in *relimi keshā po* for *relumā keshā po*, a bad girl. The suffix of the ablative is *kinā*, instead of *kinu*. The comparative is construed with the ablative and not with the dative, see No. 133. The pronoun of the first person is *i* or *ā*, with a plural *hā-ko* instead of *he-ko*. Regarding this pronoun Lieutenant Kennedy states that *i* and *ā* cannot be used interchangeably, but that he has not been able to find out when one should be used and when the other. *Hē-o* is ‘this,’ and *lu-ā* is ‘that.’ In verbs, the suffix of the past is *lū*, and of the imperative *lē* or *lē-tē*. The interrogative particle is *ghē*. Generally speaking the pronunciation of this dialect is broader than that of Tengimā, and the vowel *ā* is much more common than in the standard form of speech.

Regarding these three dialects Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., writes to me as follows :—

The differences from the standard dialect, which, so far as McCabe's Grammar is concerned, is a blend of the language as spoken in the villages of Mezoma, Jotsoma, and Khonoma, are not very great, and hardly amount to more than the usual variations from village to village, which occur in all these languages that we know. There are great differences, both in vocabulary and pronunciation, for instance, between Mezoma and K. Luma amongst the Angāmis, between, say, Firui and Mekula amongst the Lhūtās and between Nunkam in the south and Deka Haimong in the north of the Ao country.'

SIMI OR SEMA.

Very little has been known about this tribe or its language till of late years. The first person to describe them was Damant, in his article quoted below, which was published in 1880. It is true that the Rev. N. Brown in the year 1851 published a vocabulary of Mulung or Sima,¹ but an examination of the words entered therein shows that they have only a distant resemblance to the Semā described in the following pages, and belong to some other dialect closely connected with Tablung. The only full account of this tribe is that written by Mr. Davis in the Census Report of Assam for 1891. From this I take the liberty of quoting the following extracts :—

Of this large tribe, who call themselves Simi, but are known to us by their Angāmi name of Semā, there are only nine villages within the [Nāga Hills] district boundary. Outside the district there are about 70 villages belonging to the tribe. The Semās occupy the whole of the Tizu valley, and the whole of the country on the right bank of the Doyang, from the junction of the Sijju and Zulu rivers to the point where the Teshi river flows into the Doyang.

The Semās differ in language, customs, and appearance from the tribes near them. Their language is more like Angāmi than it is like any of the other languages spoken in this district.

The Semās are the most barbarous and savage tribe with which we have yet come in contact in these hills. But four years ago the custom of head-hunting was in full swing amongst all the villages to the east of the Doyang river, and the use of money was unknown to almost every village of the tribe. That this should have been so is not surprising, regard being had to the fact that the Semās have never had any chance of intercourse with the plains, and were beyond the limits into which the most enterprising traders would venture, owing to their treacherous and blood-thirsty habits. In treachery and lying they were and are quite unsurpassed, even amongst Nāgās: to entreat a man well, who came to your house as a guest, and then when he was off his guard to kill him was not considered by a Semā to be other than a meritorious action. A Semā oath is worth less than the oath of any other Nāgā tribe; not excepting the Aos, who, as liars, run a good second to the Semās. Judged by the Nāgā standard, the Semās are good fighting men, and were much respected by their neighbours. Towards the north they kept the Aos in a continual state of dread, and were gradually ousting them from the possession of a great deal of valuable land. Our occupation of the Ao country has, however, stopped this movement, and the only outlet for this rapidly increasing tribe is towards the east.

Semā has only been reported as spoken in the Nāga Hills district and in the independent country to its east. The number of speakers is estimated at 26,400. Of these, 5,200 inhabit the revenue-paying area of the Nāga Hills district, and as many outside it, but within political control. Outside that control there are possibly another 16,000 or so. Two dialects are reported, *viz.*, Simi and Zhimomi, but the relative proportions existing between the speakers of each have not been recorded. The specimens and the list of words show that, as stated by Mr. Davis, the Simi dialect is not widely different from Angāmi. No specimens have been obtained of Zhimomi. I am indebted to Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., Inspector General of Police, Assam, for the following three specimens of Semā :—

The following is a list of authorities on Semā,—

DAMANT, G. H.,—*Note on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 247 Mr. Damant classes Semā with Lhotā and Hatigorriā, *i.e.*, Ao, as belonging to the Central Nāgā family, while he classes Angāmi as belonging to the Western family. The two languages are, however, really somewhat closely connected. There is a short Semā vocabulary on p. 257.

A. W. DAVIS, I.C.S.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891* by E. A. Gait. On pp. 163 and ff. there is a note by A. W. D. on the various Nāgā languages, containing comparative vocabularies of several, including Semā. On pp. 246 and ff., there is an account of the tribe from the pen of the same gentleman.

¹ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. ii, 1851, pp. 159 and ff. This Sima is a village near Tablung and has nothing to do with the Simi or Semā tribe.

The following imperfect sketch of Semā grammar is based on the forms found in the specimens and list of words and on information kindly supplied by Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S. :—

Prefixes and Suffixes.—These are much the same as in Angāmi. The prefix *ki* or *ke* is used with adjectives and participles. Thus, *ki-vi*, good; *ke-sā*, bad; *ki-je-na*, dividing; *ki-tzi-shü*, having collected.

The prefix *ti* or *thi* is used like the Angāmi *the*, as in *mi*, *ti-mi*, or *thi-mi*, a man.

As in Angāmi, parts of the body and nouns of relationship require a pronominal prefix. Thus *pā-pfo*, his belly; *i-pu*, my father. There is, however, this difference, that when it is not stated to whom the member or relation belongs, the prefix is *ā*, which probably originally meant 'his,' but does not now appear to be used in that sense. This prefix *ā* is of very common occurrence, and is used with nouns and adjectives of all kinds. Thus, *ā-ki*, a house; *ā-zu*, water; *ā-tsü*, a dog. In these last cases, the original meaning of the *ā* is doubtful.

The Article.—The indefinite article is the numeral *lāki*, one. Thus, *mi lāki*, a man. The definite article is formed, as in Angāmi, by suffixing the relative particle, *u*, he who is. Thus *ā-ki-ti-u*, the younger.

Gender.—The generic particles which I have noticed are *tsü* for the masculine, and *ku* for the feminine. Thus, *ā-mishi-tsü*, a bull; *ā-mishi-ku*, a cow. The Angāmi feminine termination *pfü* is also used, as in *ā-ni-pfü*, a wife.

Number.—The definite plural is formed, as in Angāmi, by suffixing *ko*, when necessary. Thus, *ti-mi lāki*, a man; *ti-mi-ko*, (the) men. Sometimes *no-ko* is used, as in *i-pu-no-ko*, my fathers.

Case.—The Nominative, Accusative, and Genitive usually take no suffixes. The nominative may optionally take the suffix *nā* before a transitive verb. The genitive precedes the word which governs it. It sometimes takes the suffix *nā*. Thus, *pā-nā-ghā mi lāki ki-lā gvā-no*, having gone to the house of one man of that village. Note the position of the *nā*. Compare the position of *ko* mentioned under the head of adjectives, below.

The principal suffixes of case are *lā*, to, in; *vülā*, to; *lā-āno*, from; *ngu*, from; *sā*, with.

Examples are *ki-lā*, to the house, in the sentence just quoted; *ālu-lā*, in the fields; *kyē-mi vülā ātsā pisilē*, he spoke an order to the servants; *ālu-lā-āno*, from the fields; *pā-ngu ininu-velā*, he asked from him; *ketākālimi sā*, with harlots.

Adjectives follow the noun they qualify as in Angāmi. Thus, *ti-mi ā-kivi lāki*, a good man. The plural suffix seems to be added to the noun and not to the adjective. Thus, *ti-mi ko ā-kivi*, good men, not *ti-mi ā-kivi ko*. The adjective prefix is *āke* or *āki*, corresponding to the Angāmi *ke*. Thus,—

Semā.	Angāmi.	
<i>āki-vi</i>	<i>ke-vi</i> ,	good.
<i>āke-sā</i>	<i>ke-shā</i> ,	bad.
<i>āke-lu</i>	<i>ke-lē</i> ,	hot.
<i>āke-tso</i>	<i>ke-tā</i> ,	true.
<i>āke-tsu</i>	<i>ke-ti</i> ,	black.

The following is a good example of comparison,—*ā-phi kemetsü ā-gwolho ā-kivi-v*, clothes all among that-which-is-good, *i.e.*, the best garment.

Pronouns.—*First person.*—This is *ngi*, plural *ngi-ko*, *ngingu-ko*, or *ningu-ko*. The sign *ko* of the plural can be omitted when no ambiguity will occur. This pronoun takes the form *i* or *ni* in composition. Thus, *i-pu*, my father; *i-sāzē*, my share; *i-gwēv*, my property; *i-tsü*, give to me; *i-ki-lā*, or *ni-ki-lā*, to my house. We have, however, *ngi-vülā*, to me.

In the second specimen there are several instances of the dual. The following are typical instances,—*ā-kuzā povēnya*, we two, *i.e.*, you and I, shall elope; *pā-pu pā-zā nikuzo kuchelu-velā*, her father and her mother calling took us two, *i.e.*, her and me away; *ni-kuzā āu-lā*, we two (she and I) remained (in Kukia's village).

Second person.—This is *nā*, plural *nā-ko* or *nangu-ko*. In composition, this pronoun takes the form *un* or *u'*. Thus, *un-pu* or *u'-pu*, your father.

The pronoun of the *third person* is *pā*, plural *pā-ko*. In composition it retains its form, as in *pā-pu*, his father.

Examples of other pronouns are *i-nu hi*, this my son; *likā hipāhi*, this rupee; *hipā me*, the price of that; *kivi*, who? *kivitai*, what? *kiu-nu*, whose son? *kiu shi-ai*, what is being done; *nā kiutā pfund ā-kuzā chi-chenyi*, you, what carrying, we two shall eat? how will you carry away enough to provide us with food? *ngi kisingo Toswelhē lunyēāi*, I what-doing Toswelhē take-can? how can I get hold of Toswelhē?

Verb.—The verb substantive is usually *ā-ngi* or *ā-ni*, which is used both for present and past time, and which corresponds to the Angāmi *ni*. Thus, *ā-ki ki-thum lahē i-pu ā-ngi*, my father dwells, *lit.* is, in the small house; *pā-nu kinni ā-ni*, his-sons two were, he had two sons. The second singular is contracted to *nā-ngi*, thou art. Other verbs of this nature appear in *i-nu, nā ā-lholochu i-sā ā-chē*; *i-gwēv kemetsü ungwēv suchē*, my son, thou always with me art; all my property your property is. The root *ā* (which is also written *āu*) means 'to be' or 'to remain,' and corresponds to the Angāmi *bā*. On the other hand, *(ā-)chē* is the exact equivalent of the Angāmi *to*, to exist. Thus—

Angāmi, *no rakā pfü-to-mu*

Semā, *nā likā pfü-chē-mo*

English, you money carrying-are?

have you any money about you? *Su* = become; *su-chē*, *lit.*, = is becoming.

As in Angāmi, the main distinction in verbs is between non-future (*i.e.*, both present and past) and future time. The simplest form of the non-future tenses is the plain root of the verb, the commonest suffix is *lā* (or *lāung*, as in *i-tsü-lālē-lāung*, promised to give me; *ni tirenchē-lāung*, I will die), which is simply a categorical suffix like the Angāmi *wē*, and can be used with any tense. Instead of *lā*, *vē* (also corresponding to the Angāmi *wē*) may be used. This *vē* sometimes drops the initial *v* after a vowel, and we have only *ē*. When *vē* and *lā* are combined we get *velā*, which gives a past significance. Thus *pi-velā*, he said. When *vē* is suffixed to the verb *gwo* or *gwēv*, go, it has the force of the Angāmi *tā*, 'away.' Thus *gwo-vē*, or *gwēv-vē*, go away. On the other hand, the verb to come is *gwāgi* or *gwegi*. Corresponding to the Angāmi *shi* and *lē*, we have *sü* or *si* and *lu* respectively, and one or other of these is generally added to the root of the

verb to form the imperative. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the following appear to correspond to the English *Present* tense :—

ngi gwo-lā, I go.
pā gwo-vē, he goes away.
pā bu-ē, he strikes.
pā gwo, he goes.

The following may be classed as *Present Definite* :—

i-nipfū ki-temi su-che-lā, my wife is becoming old.
un-pu ilhu-āni, your father is feasting.
itiyu kiu-nu gwo-chē-ni, whose boy comes behind?
ningu kevi shi-āni, we are making rejoicing.
ilhu-ā, you are feasting. These are all formed with various verbs substantive.

As regards *Past* time, there is a great variety of suffixes. The following are the most important of those noted :—

(a) Sometimes there is no suffix at all, as in,—

pā gwo, he went.
pā pu pā-gwu ki-jē-pē pā-mā tsū, his father having divided his property gave it to them.
pā-nu pā-vülā pi, his son said to him.
pā pā-pu ki-lā gwo-vē, he went away to his father's house.
ngi isuzo ālāghi kasu gwāgi, I have walked a long way to-day.
un-tikezu gwāgi, your younger brother is come.
pā-pu ātsā pi-si-lē, his father spoke an order.
pā-pu pā-zā mo-i-lē, her parents did not say, *i.e.*, refused.
pā lu-mo-no ā-ki-lā gwāgi mo-i-li, he not being pleased did not say to come into the house, *i.e.*, did not wish to enter.
pā-pu pā sūto-li, his father entreated him.

(b) The suffix *lā* is common, as in,—

kinimi su-lā, we became rich.
Visāthā kūmsū āu-lā, love of Visāthā has arisen.
ngi kintimi-vülā pi-lā, I said to the woman.
ni-kuzā Kukiēnā-ghā-lā āu-lā, we two remained in Kukia's village.

(c) Much the most common, however, is a compound of *vē* and *lā*, which is written *velā*. Thus,—

ā-kiti-u ā-ghinā shē-shu-ghā gwo-velā, the younger son went to a distant village.
pā-gwu pu-kā-velā, he totally lost his property.
ngi ā-kesā shi-velā, I committed sin.
pā-ngu ininu-velā, he asked from him.
ā-pi kuhu i-tsū-velā, a red cloth was given to me.
pā Visāthā ki-lā nhi-velā, she married into Visāthā's house.

(d) Sometimes we find *lāung* used instead of *lā*, as in,—

ngi pā-nu bu-she-lāung, I have beaten his son with many stripes.

(e) Sometimes periphrastic forms are used with the verb substantive, as in,—

pā ti-vehutino pi-āni, he coming to himself said.
ngi ā-nipfū lunshi-āni; *putsā-āni*, I wished to take a wife; I made proposals.

As regards *Future* time, the most common suffix is *unchē* or *nchē*, as in,—

ngi kitāmi nu lu-nchē, I shall take another girl.

ā-kuzá zhē chi-unchē, we two selling shall eat.

ngi ā-māghā un-vūlā pi-nchē, I shall tell to you a love-philtre.

ngi un-tsü-nchē, I shall give it to you.

pā chi-lu-nchē, she will take to eat (*i.e.* smoke).

ngi pā-ki-lā nhi-nchē, I shall marry into his house.

Connected with this are,—

ngi bu-si-nchē-ni, I shall strike. Here *ni* is the verb substantive, and the phrase is, literally, I striking will be, as in Angāmi *ā vū-shi-to-bā*.

ngi tiu-ngi-nche-lā, I am at the point of death. (*Lit.*, I die-desiring-to-am. Here the *nchē* gives the force of the infinitive.)

ngi ēdēwū ngi-ghā-lā āu-ve-nche-lā, I again shall dwell in my own village. (Here *lā*, as in the preceding, is the categorical suffix.)

Similarly, *ngi ti-ve-nche-lāung*, I shall die.

Another form ends in *nyi* or *nya*, as in,—

ngi i-pu-vūlā pi-nyi, I will say to my father.

nā kiutá pfuná ā-kuzá chi-che-nyi, you what carrying, we two shall eat?
i.e., what will you carry away for us to live upon?

ā-kuzá po-vēnya, we two shall elope.

ā-kazá Kukiēnā-ghā-lā āu-vēnya, we shall remain in Kukia's village.

The *Imperative* is sometimes the bare root, as in *i-sāzē i-tsü*, give to me my share, and sometimes takes the suffix *sü* or *lu*, as in *bu-sü*, strike; *sturu jīn kā-sü*, 'put the saddle on the horse; *pā-pe-sü*, bind him; *kwe-lu*, put on. Regarding the negative imperative, see below.

The *Conditional* suffix is *zá* or *āzā*, as in,—

ngi un-nu i-li pi-āzā, I your-son saying if said, *i.e.*, if I were called your son.

nā un-nupfūlā i-ki-lā pi-nhi mo-i-za, if you do not give your daughter in marriage to my house.

un-gwu zē-chi khāvē-āzā, if, *i.e.*, when, your property has been sold and eaten and so used up.

kintimi ā-kivi lu-āzā, if you take a good woman.

nā-zā āghā ā-kwo-lāki pfē i-ketsu-ngu lēsu-mo, if you do not bring a load of love-philtre, and empty them on my head.

nā timà tū i-tsü-zā, if you give me something small.

ā-khāpuku-lā āghā su-nā chi-āza, if you place the love-philtre in your hookah, and eat, *i.e.*, smoke, it.

The force of a *Conjunctive Participle* is usually given by the suffix *no*, which is sometimes spelt *nā* to which *ve* is occasionally prefixed. Thus,—

ā-mushi-no pā-gwu pu-kā-velā, having lived riotously he entirely lost his property.

pu-kā-ve-no, having lost entirely; *pukri-kā-ve-no*, a severe famine arose.

pā-ki-lā timmi hā-no, there not being anything in his house; *pā-nā-ghā-mi lāki ki-lā gwā-no*, having gone to the house of a man of that village.

ā-khāti āgwo tsu lu-no, having taken the fruits eaten by pigs.

un-zu ā-kesā shi-ve-no, having committed sin before you.

likā ākhē tsü-nā, having given a hundred rupees.

moyā kessü hapfu-nā, secretly carrying-off two annas.

The following forms also occur:—

ki-jē-nā i-tsü, having divided give me.

ki-jē-pē tsü, having divided he gave.

pā-gwu ki-tzi-shü, having collected his property.

pā gwāgi ki-ti-li ilhu-ā, immediately on his coming you are giving a feast.

ā-ki-vülā gwāgi-che-lā, at the time of coming to the house.

The causal suffix corresponding to the Angāmi *bu* is *plo*, as in *pā-plo ā-gwo kyēani*, caused him to tend his pigs. Another causal form is made by prefixing *pi* to the verb, as in *nhi*, to marry (of a woman), *pi-nhi*, to cause to marry, to give a woman in marriage.

The *Negative particle* is, as in Angāmi, *mo*, which is used as follows:—

timmi-hē pā-tsü-mo, gave not anything to him.

pā lu-mo-no ā-ki-lā gwāgi mo-ili, he, not being pleased, said not, *i.e.*, desired not, to come into the house.

minyē-mo, I shall not love.

Other examples will be found above, under the head of the past tense.

In the imperative *tivi* is suffixed, as in *gwāgi-tivi*, do not come.

The negative verb substantive is *ākāhā*, which is only used in the third person. It is interesting as Semā is the only language of the western group in which the word *ākā*, is, occurs, while it is of very common occurrence in Āo. The *hā* in *ākāhā* is 'not,' and we see it again in the Angāmi negative imperative suffix *hē*. Compare *pā-ki-lā timmi hā-no*, there not being anything in his house.

[No. 3.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

WESTERN SUB-GROUP.

SIMI OR SEMĀ.

SPECIMEN I.

SIMI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT NĀGA HILLS.)

(A. W. Davis, Esq., I.C.S., 1899.)

Mi lāki pā nu kinni āni. Ākiti-u pā-vulā pi, 'un
Man one his children two were. Younger-the him-to said, 'your
 gwu ki-jē-nā i-sā-zē i tsü.' Sūzā pā pu pā gwu
property dividing my-share to-me give.' So his father his property
 ki-jē-pē pā-mā tsü. Ipehi aglo sā-āno ākiti-u pā gwu
dividing to-the-two gave. Few days remaining younger-the his property
 kitzishū ā-ghi-nā she-shū-ghā gwo-velā. Pā-nāghā lā āmushi-no pā
collecting village far-off-to went. That-village in living-riotously his
 gwu pu-kā-velā. Pā gwu pu-kā-veno pā-nā-ghā lā pukri
property lost-all-did. His property lost-all-having that-village in famine
 kā-veno pā ki-lā timmi hā-no pā-nā-ghā-mi lāki ki-lā
much-arising his house-in anything not-being that-of-village-man one house-to
 gwā-no pā sā āno pā kyē āni; imu pā pā hāsūho pā-plo
going him with remaining his servant was; and he him sending him-cause
 ā-gwo kyē-āni. Sizū pā ā-khāti ā-gwo tsu lu-no pā pfo sulī-
pigs tending-was. So he fruits pig eaten taking his belly to-fill-
 chā-āni. Thimi lāki mo timmi-hē pā tsū-mo. Sizū pā
was-desirous. Man one even anything to-him gave-not. So he
 ti-vehuti-no pi-āni, 'I pu nā sā-akhāāmi chi
coming-to-himself said, 'my father of servants-the to-eat
 kālho āni, ngi timmi chi kinyū hā no
everything-being-unable (food)-remains, I anything eat to not being
 tiunginchelā. Ngi gwoto-no i pu ki-lā gwo-no i pu-vulā pi-nyi,
die-to-am-about. I arising my father house-to going my father-to will-say,
 "I-pu, ngi teghāmi-ipunitiū āzu un-zu āke-sā shi-velā.
"my-father, I God before (and)-you-before sin have-committed.
 Ngi un-nu ili piāzā nā thimi so kuzo; he-ghengu
I your-son saying if-said you men before (have)-shame; therefore

i-plo un kigwo shi-lu." Sizü gwoto-no pā pā pu ki-lā gwo-vē.
me-cause your servant to-be." So rising he his father house-to went.

Pā gwāgi-chi pā pu lulu pā zūti-no pā kimigyē-ā-no po-no
He coming his father from-afar him seeing him pitying running

pā kugwā-kāluno pā minyü-ali. Sizü pā nu pā-vülā pi, 'i-pu
him embracing him kissed. So his son him-to said, 'my-father

ngi Teghāmi-ipunitiū āzu un-zu ākesā shi-veno ngi un-nu
I God before (and)-you-before sin committing I your-son

ili pi-āzā nā thimi so kuzo.' Imu pā pu pā
saying if-said you men before shame-(have).' But his father his

kyē-mi vūla ātsā pī-sile, 'ā-phi kemetsü āgwolho ākivi-u sügwo
servants to order spoke, 'clothes all among best-one-the taking

pā-plo ulu; mu āū-kekā lāki sügwo pā-plo ā-ū-kālu, ākupu-kekwo
him-let put-on; and ring a taking him-cause to-wear-it, shoes

sügwo pāplo kwelu; sizü ningu pana-ngu-plo kemetsā tsuāzo
taking him-cause to-put-on; so we every-one together feasting

ākivi. Hi-ghengu i-nu hi ti-vetē, khū idā gwāgi;
will-be-pleased. This-for my-son this having-died, alive back has-come;

ākāhā-vetē, zūtiluvelā.' Sizü huli nilā-āni.
having-been-lost, found-again-has-been.' So they rejoiced.

Tilāli pā-nu ākichu-ālu-lā āni. Ālu-lā āno āki vūlā
At-that-time his-son elder-one-the field-in was. Field-in from house near
 gwāgi-chelā thimi ālishi ākānye āvehutilu. Sizü ānu-kishimi lāki
coming-at-time men singing dancing heard. So servant one

kusā-no pā ngu ininuvelā, 'Hule kiu shi-ai?' Sizü pā pā-vulā
calling him from asked, 'There what is-being-done?' And he him-to

pi, 'un-tikezu gwāgi; un-pu pā ākivi-shicheti
said, 'your-younger-brother has-come; your-father him good-health-having

zuti-luno pā lu-āno thimi sā ilhuāni.' Sizü pā lu-mo-no
found-having him taking men with feasting-is.' So he pleased-not-being

āki-lā gwāgi-mo-ili pā pu kālāu pāgi pā
house-into to-come-not-desiring(lit. 'said') his father outside coming him

sūloli. Sizü pā pāpu vūlā pi, 'ni āmphē hijehi un sā
entreated. So he his-father to said, 'I years so-many you with

chē-no kānyemo un tsā kipi inikumo shichemo, imo
remaining one-day-even your word spoken hearing-not did-not, but

kānyemo i-plo āpāmi sā ākivi-shi-niti anū beti lākimo
one-day-even me-caused companions with rejoice-to goat young-one one-even

i-tsü-mo; imo un-nu un-gwu kemetsü pfē ketākālimi sā
to-me-gave-not; but your-son your-property all taking harlots with

chi-pā-kā-no pā gwāgi-kitili thimi kusā ilhuā.' Pā
eaten-and-lost--entirely-having he on-coming men calling feasting-are.' His

pu pā vūlā pī, 'i-nu, nā āholochu i-sā ā-chē;
father him to said, 'my-son, you always me-with are-(living);
 i-gwu kemetsū un-gwu-suchē. Un tikezu tivetē,
my-things all your-things-are. Your younger-brother died-having
 khū idā gwāgi; ākā-hā-no, zūti kupālu, chī-ghengu ningu
alive back has-come; lost-being, found-has-been again, therefore we
 nilā kevi-shi-āni.'
being-pleased rejoicing-making-are.'

[No. 4.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NAGA GROUP.

WESTERN SUB-GROUP.

SIMI OR SEMĀ.

SPECIMEN II.

SIMI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT NĀGA HILLS.)

(Lieut. W. M. Kennedy, I.S.C., 1899.)

Ngi ānipfū lunshiāni, ālimi luniyili. Putsā-āni pāpu
I a-wife to-take-wished, a-girl to-marry. (I)-made-proposals her-father
 pāzā nikilā pi-nhi moilē. Ngi pāpu
her-mother my-house-to (in)-marriage-to-give refused. I her-father
 pāzā vūlā pi, 'nā un-nupfūlā ikilā pinhi moi-zā,
her-mother to said, 'you your-daughter my-house-to (in)-marriage-to-give if-refuse,
 ngi kitāmi nu lunā likā ākhē kinhi kethe tsūnā
I another girl taking rupees hundred two three giving
 lunchē. Tsūzā nālo kumotivi.' Ālimi ngi vūlā pi, 'Kup
shall-take. Therefore your-mind don't-worry.' The-girl me to said, 'Kup
 nā ākivi. Ngi unkilā nhinishiāmo. Ipu izā
you are-a-fine-man. I your-house-in marriage-wish-to-make. My-father my-mother
 iplo unkilā nhimoilē. Tsūzā ā-kuzā enāmighā
me your-house-in marriage-will-not-give. Therefore we-two another-village-(to)
 povēnya.' Ngi kintimi vūlā pilā, 'nā kiutā pfunā ākuzā chichenyi?
shall-elope.' I the-woman to said, 'you what carrying we-two shall-eat?'
 Ālimi ngi vūlā pilā, 'Ipu izā ākilā kāhālā sikkī moyā
The-girl me to said, 'my-father my-mother house-in not-being 4-annas 2-annas
 kessū hapfunā, ākuzā zhē chiunchē.' Ngi pā vūlā pilā, 'un gwu
secretly carrying-off we-two selling eat-shall.' I her to said, 'your property
 zē-chi khāvēzā timā kāhāngu, ālomoghā.
selling-eating used-up-when anything not-remaining, own-minds-troubled-will-be.'
 Ālimi ngi vūlā pi, 'chi-khāvēno ngi-u phē timā shilumonishi?
The-girl me to said, 'eaten-quite-up-being my-hands by anything done-can-or-can't-be?
 unlo misātivi.' Ngi pā vūlā pilā, 'Tsūzā ākuzā po Kukiēnā-ghā-lā
heart afraid-let-not-be.' I her to said, 'Then we-two eloping Kukia's village-in
 āuvenya. Nikuzā Kukiēnā-ghā-lā ālā. Kinimi suli. Ngi kinim
shall-remain. We-two Kukia's-village-in remained. Rich became. I rich

su tegengu, inipfünā pāpu pāzà nikuzo kucheluvelā. Ngi
being on-account-of, my-wife-of her-father her-mother us calling-took-away. I
 edēwū ngi-ghā-lā auvenchelā. Edēwū kinimishinā kijēkosomi sulā.
again my-village-to coming-shall-remain. Again rich-being a-great-man became.
 Mishiki-lā āpi kuhu itsūvelā. Ipu sāhā āmāsēhu
The-Government-house-from cloth red me-to-was-given. My-father the sāhib gun
 lāki itsūlālēlaung. Ngi-ghā-lā āshi ākhāni. Ngi phē
one me-to-give-promised. My-village-in shikār is. I taking-(the-gun)
 āshi mekā niyelē. Inipfū luti āmphē tetchē shivelā. Inu
shikār to-go-to wish. My-wife taking years eight have-elapsed. My-children
 kintimi bedi, kintimi¹ kethe, āni. Inipfū kitemi suchelā, ngi inipfū
sons four, daughters three, are. My-wife old is-becoming, I my-wife
 vūlā pilā, 'nā kitemi suchelāi ngi ngi-simi gelai ālimi
to said, 'you old becoming I our-Semā custom-according-to a-girl
 kethe lunchē. Nā unlonyēmoi?' Inipfū ivūlā pi, 'nilulo.
new take-shall. You your-mind-pleased-or-not? My-wife me-to said, 'you-take-(her).
 Kintimi ākivi luāzā, ngi ilokivi sē-enchē.
Woman good take-if, I my-mind-good very-will-be.'

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Wishing to take a wife, I made proposals for a certain girl. Her father and mother refused to give her to me in marriage. I said to them, 'If you won't let me marry your daughter, I shall take another girl, and give two or three hundred rupees for her, so don't you worry yourselves.' The girl said to me, 'Kupu, you're a fine fellow, and I want to marry you, but my father and mother won't let me, so we must run off to another village.' I replied, 'What will you take with you for our support?' The girl said, 'When my father and mother are out of the house, I shall secretly carry off their money, and we shall live on that.' I replied, 'When we have used up all your property, and nothing is left, we shall be in trouble.' The girl said, 'When we have consumed it all, can't I work with my hands? Keep a good heart.' I said to her, 'Then we two shall elope, and remain in Kukia's village.' (So) we lived at Kukia's village. I became rich. As I had become wealthy, my wife's father and mother summoned us back, so I shall again return to my village, and live there. Again being rich, I became a great man. I was given a red cloth by Government. The Sāhib has promised to give me a gun. There is *shikār* to be had at my village and I want the gun for that. Since I married my wife eight years have elapsed. I have four sons and three daughters. My wife is getting old. I said to her, 'You are getting old, and according to our Semā custom I shall marry a new wife. Will you be pleased or not?' My wife said to me, 'Take her. If you marry a good woman I shall be delighted.'

¹ The word *kintimi* is used alike for 'male' and 'female,' the only difference being in the intonation. The *ki* in *kintimi*, 'female,' is pronounced in a higher key than the *ki* in *kintimi*, 'male.'

[No. 5.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

WESTERN SUB-GROUP.

SIMI OR SEMĀ.

SPECIMEN III.

SIMI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT NĀGĀ HILLS.)

(Lieut. W. M. Kennedy, I.S.C., 1899.)

Visāthā Toswelhē pāmāchā kükūghā.
Viāthā (and) Toswelhē these-two story-concerning.

Visāthā (log.)-‘Toswelhē-u ngi undzu iloiam. Ngi
 ‘Toswelhē-O I you-seeing my-mind-pleased-is. I
 unlunchē.
you-will-take.’

Toswelhē (log.)-‘Visāthā, nāzā āghā ākwolāki pfē iketsungu
 ‘Visāthā, you-if love-philtre load-one bringing my-head-on
 lesūmo ngi minyēmo.’
empty-if-not I love-you-shall-not.’

Visāthā to
old woman. ‘Tumphumi, ngi Toswelhē lunyeli pi, āghā pfē
 ‘Old-woman, I Toswelhē to-take-want-(her) told, love-philtre taking
 patsūmo ikilā nhi-mo-ilē. Tumphumi, ngi kisingo
her-if-give-not my-house-in marry-not-said. Old-woman, I what-doing
 Toswelhē lunyēai?
Toswelhē take-can?’

Old woman
to Visāthā. ‘Nā timà tā itsüzā, ngi āmāghā unvülā pinchē.
 ‘You some little me-give-it, I a-love-philtre you-to shall-tell.’

Visāthā to
old woman. ‘Ngi untsünchē.
 ‘I you-shall-give.’

Old woman
to Visāthā. ‘Akhāpuhu lā āghā sunā pāvülā isunā, chiāzā pā
 ‘Hookah in love-philtre placing her-near sitting, smoking-if she
 chilunchē.
to-smoke-will-take.’

Toswelhē. ‘Ngi Visāthā ‘khāpuha ebi-izunā, Visāthā kūsū aulā.
 ‘I Visāthā’s hookah smoking-by, of-Visāthā love has-arisen.
 Visāthā kūsū. Ngi pākilā nhinchē.’ Pa Visāthā kilā nhivela.
Visāthā call. I his-house-in marry-shall.’ She Visāthā’s house-in married.

Toswelhē to Visāthā. 'Visāthā, nikuzā ānā timāhē chikinikāhā.'
 'Visāthā, we-two together-live-if anything eat-to-is-not.'

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE PRECEDING.
 THE STORY CONCERNING VISĀTHĀ AND TOSWELHĒ.

CHARACTERS:

- (1) *Visāthā*—An elderly Semā, in love with Toswelhē.
- (2) *Toswelhē*—A Semā girl.
- (3) An old woman, famed for her love philtres.

Visāthā to Toswelhē. 'Oh Toswelhē, when I look at you, my mind is filled with joy. I shall marry you.'

Toswelhē to Visāthā. 'Visāthā, if you do not bring a load of love philtres and empty them on my head I shall not love you.'

(Visāthā consults the old woman.)

Visāthā to old woman. 'Old woman, I told Toswelhē that I wanted to marry her; (but) she said that if I give her not a love philtre to take, she will not marry me.'

Old woman to Visāthā. 'If you give me a small (present), I shall tell you about a love philtre.'

Visāthā to old woman. 'I shall give you one.'

Old woman to Visāthā. 'If you put the love philtre in a hookah, and sit near her, and smoke, she will take it and smoke (too).'

(Visāthā does as advised.)

Toswelhē. By smoking Visāthā's hookah I have fallen in love with him. Call Visāthā, I shall marry him.

She (accordingly) married Visāthā.

(Some time after marriage.)

Toswelhē complaining to Visāthā. 'Visāthā, we two are living together, but we have not anything to eat.'

(The rest is omitted as being obscene, and of no linguistic value.)

RENGMĀ OR UNZĀ.

The seat of the Rengmās is in the Nága Hills to the south of the Lhôtās. Unlike the latter, whose speech is connected with Āo, and belongs to the Central Sub-Group of Nāgā Languages, Rengmā belongs to the Western Sub-Group, and must be classed with Angāmi, Semā, and Kezhāmā. It has Angāmi on its south and west and Semā on its east.

The members of the tribe call themselves Unzā, but about half speak what they call the Māyi Language, and the others what they call the Unzā. The whole tribe is known amongst themselves as Unzā. Māyi is said to be also spoken across the Tizu River outside British Territory. The Rengmā Nāgās are closely allied to the Semās. In Themokedima, the largest village of the tribe, the people are bi-lingual, *i.e.*, they all talk Semā (Simi) as well as their own language, and most of the village songs are sung in that tongue, and not in Rengmā. The name Rengmā itself is a foreign one, probably Assamese, and is unknown to the people themselves or any of their neighbours. Its origin has not been ascertained.

A version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son and a list of words in this language have been obtained with considerable difficulty by the Deputy Commissioner of the Nága Hills. They form the first attempt at reducing the speech of this savage tribe to writing and are confessedly imperfect. Many passages are extremely doubtful, and the spelling is not always consistent. So far as I could, I have separated out the various elements of each word by means of hyphens, but I have had to leave many riddles unsolved. In order to complete the materials for investigation, I have added a list of words (so far as they were available) taken from Captain Butler's vocabulary mentioned below. That is all that I have been able to do. The affinity of Rengmā with the Western Sub-Group is obvious. Mr. Damant's is the only notice of the tribe which I have found. It is as follows:—

The original site of the Rengma or Injang tribe, as they are called in their own tongue, is a tract of country lying between the Rengmapani and the Doyang rivers, where seven villages inhabited by this tribe are still to be found. They are surrounded by the Angāmi, Semā, and Lhôtā tribes, with whom they are constantly at war. . . . The largest villages are Themokdima and Tesephima, both of which contain more than 500 houses. Some years ago a number of them were driven out by the constant attacks of neighbouring tribes, and settled on a range of hills lying between the Mikir Hills in the Nowgong district and the forests of the Dhansiri. They now inhabit thirty small villages or hamlets and their population numbers about 2,000; this portion of the tribe is fast losing its savage customs, and taking to the habits of the people of the plains to some extent, while the others still retain their primitive simplicity.

The number of speakers of Rengmā reported from the Nága Hills district is estimated as follows:—

Unzā	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,750
Māyi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,750
																5,500
TOTAL																5,500

The Census of 1891 gives the total number of Rengmās as 9,080.

AUTHORITIES—

BUTLER, CAPT J.—*A Rough Comparative Vocabulary of some of the Dialects spoken in the "Nága Hills" District.* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xlii, 1873. Pt. I, App., pp. i and ff. Contains a number of vocabularies including one of 'Rengmā Nágá'

DAMANT, G. H., I.C.S.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and the Ningthi Rivers.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 245 there is the account of the tribe above quoted, and on p. 256 a short vocabulary based on Butler's.

Many passages in the version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and many words in the list, are so doubtful, that it is impossible to compile a satisfactory account of the grammatical features of this language. The following notes, which have these materials for their only basis, must therefore be taken with every reserve. So far as I have been able to collate the facts, I here give the principal peculiarities of Rengmā grammar.

In the specimens there is no certainty as to the spelling of words. The same word is sometimes spelt in two different ways. Thus the word for 'son' is sometimes written *nyu*, and sometimes *nyo*. I have not considered myself justified in adopting a uniform spelling, unless it is clearly certain which of two alternative methods of writing is correct.

The **Prefixes** *ke*, *ka* and *the* are used much as in Angāmi. Thus *ke-gwā*, good; *ka-jē*, distant; *the-bā*, swine. *The* sometimes appears as *tā*, as in *The-ro-nyū*. God, which in the list of words appears as *Tā-ro-nyū*. The prefix *ā* is, as in Semā, of very common occurrence. It means both 'my' and 'his,' but has often merely the force of a definite article, as in *ā-nchegü*, the younger. There is a **Suffix** *nyu* or *nyū* corresponding to the Angāmi *mā* or *mī*. Thus, *Thero-nyū*, God; *kechi-nyu* (Angāmi, *ke-tekye-mā*), a servant; *āgo-nyu*, a servant; *āpfü-nyu*, a friend; *kāshu-nyu*, a harlot.

Article.—For the definite article, the prefix *ā* is used as shown above. For the indefinite article, the numeral *mē*, one, is employed.

Gender.—The only suffixes of gender which I have been able to identify are *tsē* for the masculine, and *lē* for the feminine. Thus *metu tsē mē*, a bull; *metu lē mē*, a cow.

Number.—The usual suffix of the plural seems to be *dang*, as in *metu tsē-dang* bulls. *Abong* occurs in *ā-pfü-ābong*, fathers.

Case.—The Nominative takes the suffix *lē*, much like the Āo *e*. This suffix is used before both transitive and intransitive verbs. In one case, apparently, *ē* is used instead of *lē*. Examples are *nyu-lē kohung bi-nē*, there were two sons; *ā-pfü-lē ā-zō-hā-shi*, his father said; *un-sī-kāzang-ē si-lā-se-lē*, thy brother died. The termination, as in Āo, is omitted when no ambiguity will ensue. Thus, *ā-nchegü ā-pfü-kā zō-lē*, the younger said to his father. The relative particle, corresponding to the Angāmi *u* is apparently *gü*, as in *ā-nche-gü*, the younger; *peshi-gü*, the elder.

The Accusative takes no termination, as in *ā-hong ā-pui un-kē-lā-lē*, wasted the whole of his property.

The Genitive takes no termination, and precedes the noun that governs it, as in *the-bā chu*, swine's food.

Other suffixes of case are *kā* or *kī*, to; *hu*, to; *ki*, from; *kā*, in; *nyū*, in; *ghenyu*, from; *sanho*, with. Examples, *ā-pfü-kā zō-lē*, said to his father; *ā-nyu-hu pfsu-lā-tā*, gave to his son; *reni kaje-kī gü-ho*, going to a distant village; *ā-pfü-kī zo-ti-te*, will say to my father; *ā-kī ki-lo-tā*, take from him; *tsū-renyu-kā*, in that village; *lā-kā*, in a house; *lo-nyū*, in a field; *kā-nyū*, in the house; *kā-shu-nyu sanho*, with harlots.

Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify, and in that case, case- and number-suffixes are added to them, and not to the noun, as in *reni kaje-ki*, to a far country. They take the prefix *ke* as in Angāmi, thus, *ke-gwā*, good.

Pronouns.—It will have been noticed how economical Rengmā is in the use of the suffixes of case, the same syllable being used to illustrate such widely different ideas as 'to' and 'from.' This is also strikingly true with the personal pronouns, those of the first and third persons being identical in form. It is possible that in such cases the two words which are the same in appearance are distinguished by being pronounced with different tones, but no information is available on this point. The following are the forms of the personal pronouns which I have noted:—

First person.—Nom. *ā-lē*; *ā-nyo*, we; *ā-no*, to me; *ā*, my. The list of words gives the plural as *ā-pwi*, *aghu-nē*, *agun*, *hagha-lē*. The *nē* of the second form and the *n* of the third, may be corruptions of the Nominative suffix *lē*, or *nē* and *n* may be contracted forms of *nyo*. *Aghu*, *agu*, *hagha*, are almost certainly different ways of recording the same sound. In the list as received by me the only form recorded opposite No. 17 was *ā-pwi*. The other forms have been taken from other occurrences of the word 'we' in the list. The syllable *ā* is used as a pronominal prefix, meaning my, me, to me. Thus, *ā-pfū*, my father; *ā-tsü-tà*, give to me.

Second person.—Nom. sing. *nē*. For the Nom. plur. the list of words originally gave opposite No. 23 *apürenyi*, in addition to which other entries in the same list give *haghu-nē* and *lidan*. The *-nyi* in *apürenyi* is possibly the same as the suffix *nyu*. Compare *ā-nyo*, we. The gen. sing. is *un* or *u'*, as in *un-sī-kāzang*, thy brother; *u'-hong*, thy property.

Third person.—The Nom. sing. is *ā-lē*. Other cases are *ā-kā*, to him; and *ā* common as a prefix, as in *ā-pfū*, his father; *ā-khu-lo-ho*, seeing him. For the plural the list of words gives *apürenyi*, and also *haghu-nē*.

Hī-lē is 'this.' *Tsü-gē*, pl. *tsü-nyu*, 'that'. *Tsü-renyi-kā*, in that village.

Sagē-ho, who? *ngutē-ho*, what? *tā-mē*, anyone. The interrogative particle is *ho* placed at the end of a sentence.

Verbs.—These present many points of uncertainty. As in Angāmi, the suffixes of the present and of the past tenses are the same, and the meaning of the verb must be concluded from the context.

The most common verb substantive is *bi-nē*, is or was. *Bi-nyong* is also common with the same meaning. *Āzang-he-lē*, thou livest with me. As in other connected languages, the verbal suffixes can be added to substantives, adjectives, etc., as in *u'-hong-nē*, is thy property.

In the case of other verbs, the most usual suffix of the present is *lē* or *nē* as in *vū-lē*, beats; *tē-bi-nē* is making. In *tē-bi-nyong*, was doing, *nyong* apparently gives a continuative or durative sense.

An example of the simplest form of a past tense is *zō-lē*, said. In *un-kē-lā-lē*, wasted, and *gū-rā-lē*, came back, *lā* and *rā* are infixes modifying the root-meaning, and not tense-signs. Other forms translated as past tenses are *pfsū-lā-tā*, gave; *zō-lē*, said; *ā-zō-hā-shi*, ordered; *zō-ni-shi-lē*, and *zō-ni-shi*, said.

The simplest form of the future is *vü-ti*, will strike. Connected forms occurring in the Parable are *kan-si-ti-si*, shall die, in which *si* is the root; *zō-ti-lē*, will say; *ā-kanü-ti-lē*, we will be merry. *Ā-nyo gü-dē-gwā-lē*, which I am unable to analyse, is translated, 'we will be happy.' The root *gü* signifies 'go,' and *gwā* means 'good.'

As in Kezbāmā, the imperative ends sometimes in *tà*, and sometimes in *lo*. Thus, *ā-tsü-tà*, give to me; *heki-rā lo*, come.

The infinitive of purpose seems to end in *ngon*, as in *ni-shi-ho tsügē kwē-bi-ngon*, sending him to feed. The form is, however, very doubtful. Possibly it is only incorrect for the durative suffix *nyong*.

The conjunctive participle ends in *ho*, as in *ni-shi-ho*, sending, and many others. Other forms translated as conjunctive participles are *kan-jipē*, dividing; *kekwe-no*, having collected; and, beside *gü-ho*, going, *gü-ngē*, going, and *gü-tsē*, having gone.

The causative particle, corresponding to the Angāmi *bu* is *no*, as in *ā-pui-no ā-kanü-ti-lē*, let us all be merry.

As an example of a desiderative verb, we may quote *tē-bi-sü-bi-nē*, wished to eat.

The negative particle is *mo* as in *ā-tsü-mu-ho*, not giving to him, here the *mo* is changed to *mu*, probably a false spelling; *ke-mo-tē-lā-si-lē* and *ke-mo-tē-lā-lē*, did not, the root being *tē*, do; *sā-rī-mo-lē*, broke-not; *ā-pfsü-mo-lē*, did not give to me.

[No. 6.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NAGA GROUP.

WESTERN SUB-GROUP.

RENGMĀ OR UNZĀ.

(DISTRICT NAGA HILLS.)

Mā nyu-lē kohung bi-nē, sānā ā-nche-gū ā-pfū-kā zō-lē,
Person-of son two were, and the-young his-father-to said,
 'ā-pfū, u'-hong kan-jipē ā-jipē ā-tsu-tà,' sānā ā-pfū
'my-father, thy-property dividing my-share me-give,' and his-father
 hong kan-jipē ā-nyu-hu pfsū-lā-tà. Bindin-tsē ā-nyu ā-nche-gū
property dividing his-son-to gave. After-a-little-while his-son the-young
 ā-hong ā-pui ke-kwe-no, reni kaje-ki gū-ho, teki
his-property the-whole having-collected, village distant-to going, there
 un-stūhe-ho ā-hong ā-pui un-kē-lā-lē, sānā ā-hong
living-riotously his-property the-whole wasted, and his-property
 mhē-kē-lā-ho, tsū-renyi-kā chendāte-ho tāmē-'ndi-lā-lē. Sānā
having-completely-lost, that-village-in famine-being everything-wanting-was. And
 ā-lē gū-ngē tsū-renyi-kā mā kā-kā bi-nē ā-go tē-bi-nyong.
he going that-village-in person-of house-in was his-house-work continued-doing.
 Sānā themmi tsūgē ni-shi-ho tsūgē lo-nyū the-bā kwē-bi-ngon; tā-mē
And man that sending him field-in swine to-feed; any-one
 ā-tsū-mu-ho, nyā-ha-ho, the-bā chu āyi tē-bi-sū-bi-nē. Āsi
to-him-giving-not, being-hungry, swine's food even to-eat-he-wished. Then
 re-chū-no-ho, 'hē, ā-pfū ke-chi-nyu āyi tā tē-tsū-bi-hā nyāsa-bi-nyong.
coming-to-himself, 'alas, my-father servants also all (?) cannot-eat rich-are.
 Ā-lē ta-tē-'randi-ho kan-si-ti-sā. Ā-lē ā-pfū-ki gū-ho, ā-lē gū
I to-eat-wanting shall-die. I my-father-to going, I having-gone
 ā-pfū-ki zō-ti-lē, "ā-pfū, ā-lē tsangē kebingē mho-dē-kā sāni
my-father-to will-say, "my-father, I sky dweller before also
 u'-mho-dē-kā-i gwā ke-mo-tē-lā-si-lē. Ā-lē nyo-lē senya lo. Sānā ā-no
you-before good not-did. I son like not. And me-cause
 u'-gotehe-lo," sānā ā-pfū-kā zō-ti-lē.' Ā-lē ā-pfū-ki gū-tsē.
your-servant-to-be," and my-father-to will-say.' He his-father-to having-gone,
 ā-khu-lo-ho teri-lē, ā-nje-hē-tso-ho, tin-gū-nre-ho, ā-tam-pē-no-lē-ā-ten-no-ho
him-seeing first, him-to-being-kind, running-going, (?) having-embraced
 ā-mbā-lē. Sānā ā-pfū-kā zō-yā, 'ā-pfū, tsangē The-ro-nyū be-ti-ngē
him-kissed. And his-father-to said, 'my-father sky God (?) against

ā-mho un-dē-kā-i gwā ke-mo-tē-lā-lē; ā-lē nyo-lē-tsü ke-zhā-sē-lē.' Tsānā-i
before you good not-did; I son-to-be am-ashamed.' But
 ā-pfū-lē ā-go-nyu-kā ā-zō-hā-shi, 'phi ā-pui ā-zo-kā phi ke-gwā mē
his-father servants-to ordered, 'cloth all among cloth good one
 sang-re-ho ā-no bē-no-tā; ā-bē-kekhiu mē sang-re-ho ā-pfsü-tā, phājē
bringing him-cause to-put-on; his-hand-ring one bringing to-him-give, shoe
 sang-re-ho ā-no pfū-lo-tā; ā-pui-no kerhang, tē-ke-lo ā-kanü-ti-lē. Ā-nyo-lē
bringing him-cause to-wear: we-all-let joining, feasting be-merry. My-son
 si-ke-lā-gunzi, rhāni gū-rā-lē; mhē-nā-o, rā-ningü-rā-lē, ā-nyo gū-dē-gwā-lē.
was-dead, alive came-back; lost-being, back-again-came, we will-be-happy.'

Sikā ā-nyo peshi-gü lo-nyü bi-nyong. Ā-lē kā ko
That-time his-son elder field-in was. He house near
 ningwā-rē tāhu kātungā lelē kāti shā-lo-ho sikā ā-go-nyu
approached-when music beating singing sound hearing that-time his-servant
 mē kopē ke-tsa-lē, 'hi-lē nyü-gheogu-ho?' Ā-go-nyu-lē zō-ni-shi-lē,
one calling asked, 'this (!) what is it?' His-servant said,
 'un-sī-kāzang gū-lē-gwo-re-lē, sānā u'-pfū-lē gwā ke-bi hi-lo-hon
'your-brother came-back, and your-father well being finding
 su-ghenyü magui tē-bi-nē.' Su-ghenyü ā-nuntā-ho kā-nyü gū-mo-lē
therefore feast making-is.' Therefore he-being-angry house-in went-not.
 Su-ghenyü ā-pfū-lē kā-mu-ki phi-rē-ho ā-jü-lo-lē Sānā ā-lē
Therefore his-father house-outside-to coming him-entreated. And he
 ā-sikā ā-pfū-kā zō-ni-shi, 'hirē, ā-lē ā-chē hon'-bi-nge-i kā-nü-mē
that-after his-father-to said, 'lo, I year so-many-past ever
 u'-zō sā-ri-mo-lē, tsānā ā-pfū-nyu zanho kaiyütē tēnū-nu
thy-word broke-not, but my-friends with merry-making goat-child
 mē ā-pfsü-mo-lē. Tsānā u'-nyu hi-lē kā-shu-nyu zanho u'-hong
one to-me-gavest-not. But thy-son this harlots with thy-property
 ke-nji-nha-lē, ā-lē gworenyemho magui lē-bi-nā-sa-lē.' Sūkā ā-kā zō-lē,
wasted, he as-soon-as-he-comes feast gavest.' Then him-to said,
 'hirē, ā-nyu ā-ketōu-lē ā-zang-he-lē. Sānā ā-hong ā-pui u'-hong-nē.
'lo, my-son living me-with-art. And my-property the-whole thy-property-is.
 Tsānā un-sī-kāzang-ē si-lā-se-lē, rhāni gwo-re-lē; mhē-nā-ho, ni-lo-lē,
But thy-brother was-dead, alive came-again; was-lost, was-found,
 su-ghenyü u'-kānye-ho, kaiyütē-mu-tā-shu-lē.'
therefore to-be-merry, to-play-not-doing-bad-is.'

KEZHĀMĀ.

Regarding this tribe, I have even less information than concerning the Rengmās. They inhabit the south-eastern border of the Nága Hills district, and have the Angāmis immediately to their west and south. To their east are the wild little explored tribes of the unsettled country. To their north are the Semās. We know all their villages well. In appearance and customs they do not differ from the Angāmis in whose country their villages lie.

The Deputy Commissioner estimates that there are about 1,620 speakers of Kezhāmā. Their language differs considerably from Angāmi and Semā, but clearly belongs to the same sub-group. Through the kindness of the Deputy Commissioner, I am enabled to publish a version of the Parable and a list of standard words and sentences in the language, which do not profess to be altogether correct, and which were obtained with considerable difficulty.

I have not found any authority which deals with this people or their language.

The following account of the principal peculiarities of Kezhāmā grammar is based on the specimens which have been now made available for the first time. Everything that is said below must be taken with great reservation, for, owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the specimens, there can be no doubt that they contain several errors. Where I have been able, I have separated out the various component parts of each word by hyphens, but this has not been done uniformly, as I have left doubtful words untouched. In many places the interlinear translation is most uncertain, and, in some places, I have not been able to offer any translation at all. I can only therefore say that the following appear to be the noteworthy points of the grammar.

Nouns have a prefix *e*, corresponding to the Semā and Rengmā *ā*, which was originally the pronoun of the third person and means 'his,' but often has the force only of the definite article, or even has no meaning whatever, as in *e-nē me-chū*, a distant town. Corresponding to the Angāmi relative suffix *u*, we have *o*, as in *kachū-o*, he who was the younger. The Angāmi *mā*, person, is represented by *mi*.

In nouns, the nominative singular takes the suffix *nyi* before transitive verbs, corresponding to the Lhōtā *nā*. As in that language, the suffix can be omitted when no ambiguity will ensue. Thus, *kachū-o-nyi pu*, the younger said; but *pu*, not *pu-nyi*, *gwo-lā*, he went.

The genitive, as in other cognate languages, takes no termination, and precedes the governing noun, as in *sū e-nē mi kelē kē*, that town's man one's house, the house of a man of that town.

The dative takes the suffix *nhā*, as in *e-pfū-nhā*, to his father.

The locative takes *chē*, as in *e-lā-chē*, in the field, and *òzo* means 'with,' as in *krokromu-òzo*, with harlots.

The sign of the plural is, as in Angāmi, *ko*.

As regards pronouns, we have the following forms,—

Yē or *iyē*, I; *āwu-ko*, we. The word *vē* means 'property,' as in *ā-vē*, my property, but is also used to give the force of various cases to the personal pronouns, as in *ā-vē*, with me. *Ā*, by itself, is used as a prefix meaning 'my,' as in *ā-pfū*, my father.

No, 'thou' and 'you'; used as a prefix *i* means 'thy,' as in *i-pfä*, thy father; *i-vē*, thy property, with thee; *no i-vē*, means 'thy son.'

Pu, he; *āvu-ko* means 'they' as well as 'we.' The prefix is *e* or *pu*, as in *e-pfä*, his father; *pu-vē*, his property. *Pu-ē*, apparently for *pu-vē*, is 'to him'; *pu-nhà*, to him. The nominative before transitive verbs is *pu-nyi*.

Sü, that; *hi*, this; *tu-o*, who? *dì*, what?

As to verbs, we have *bā*, is, was. Adjectives take verbal terminations, as in *rē-ā*, it is good. The present tense in the list of words is not very clear, but it is probably meant that *yē-nyi dā*, means 'I beat.'

The usual suffix of the past tense is *nā*, as in *psü-nā*, gave; *chü-nā*, as well as *chü*, did. Sometimes we find *lá*, as in *gwo-lá*, went; *e-nyi-lá*, was happy. Another suffix is *ā* or *wā*, as in *pu-ā*, said; *gwo-ā*, has come; *me-lho-wā*, has given food. Finally, there are several instances in which no suffix is used, as in the present. Thus, *pu*, said; *gwo*, went; *chü*, did.

The suffix of the future is *dā*, as in *pu-dā*, will say; *e-nyi-dā*, will be happy.

The suffix of the imperative seems to be *nē*, as in *psü-nē*, give.

The usual suffix of the conjunctive participle is *ngi*, as in *ngu-ngi*, seeing. There is also *pfä* in *ke-zē-pfä*, dividing; *me-lo-pfä*, sending.

Ká-ke-lá, seems to be an infinitive of *ká*, call.

The causal suffix, corresponding to the Angāmi *bu*, is probably *lá*, as in *pu-ē-lá mā-pfu-lo*, cause him to wear.

The following are examples of negatives, *psü-mo*, gave not; *pyē-mo-tà* I am not worthy; *e-nyi-mo*, was not happy; *liü-mü-bā*, did not wish; *mo-tà-mo-lío*, transgressed not; *psü mo*, gavest not. We have also *ho-tà*, was not; *to-huē-hotà*, who cannot eat, the root *to* meaning 'eat.'

[No. 7.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NAGĀ GROUP.

WESTERN SUB-GROUP.

KEZHĀMA.

(DISTRICT NĀGA HILLS.)

Mi kelē e-no-mi kenhi bā. Kachū-o-nyi e-pfū-nhà
Person one his-son-person two were. Younger-the his-father-to
 pu, 'yo ā-pfū, i-vē ā-tā-zē ā-vē psū-nē.' Sūkā e-pfū-nyi
said, 'O my-father thy-property dividing my-property give.' And his-father
 pu-vē ke-zē-pfā psū-nā. Sachī-sū eshuo e-no kachū-o pu-vē
his-property dividing gave. After-that (?)a-little his-son younger-the his-property
 me-pu-o me-chlāa-ngi e-nē me-chū ketemi gwo-a-ngi ke-zu-mi-āzo
all-the collecting town distant in going riotous-person-to
 zu-a-ngi pu-vē-ko me-ken-nā. Pu-vē me-pu-o me-ken-nā su e-ne
living his-properties lost. His-property all-the lost that town
 mi me-krā-tā. Sūkā pu mhā hotā. Sachī pu gwo su
(?)man famine. And his (?)food was-not. Afterwards he going that
 e-nē mi kelē kē gwo-lā. Sū mi-nyi pu-ē-lā e-vo pfā dē-cho
town's man one's house went. That man him-caused swine food feeding
 me-lo-pfā e-lā-chē. Sūkā vo-lhā me-sā-ke-thē to-ngi mi kelē
sending field-in (says). And pig-food remainder that-also man one
 psū-mo. Sachī sū te-chi-lo-ngi pu-nyi pu-ā, 'ā-pfū ke-thē-mi
gave-not. After that becoming-sane he said, 'my-father's serrant
 to-huē-hotā sū yē ke-ku-o chē-do-ā. Yē gwo ā-pfū-nhà
eat-all-cannot but I who-am-hungry will-die. I going my-father-to
 hi pu-dā, "yo ā-pfū, e-chie ke-thē-mi-nhà i-ka-ngu-nhà mhā kesū
this will-say, "O my-father, sky dwelling-man-to thy-sight-to (?)deed bad
 chū-nā. I-no chí-ke-thà ká-ke-lā pyē-mo-tà. Ā-vē-lā i-kē-thē
did. Thy-son being call-to worthy-am not. Me-cause thy-horse-serrant
 kelē tuchi nyi." Sachī sū e-pfū-nhà gwo, sūkā pu me-chū
one like (?)give." After that his-father-to went, and he distant
 ke-thē-kē-lā pu-pfū pu-ā ngu-ngi, zo-me-zhe-ngi, tà-gwo-ngi, ke-gho-chē
staying his-father him seeing, being-kind, running, neck
 pfū-lo-ngi, ke-bzo mē-mā. Sūkā pu-no-nyi pu-nhà pu, 'yo ā-pfū,
embracing, cheek kissed. And his-son him-to said, 'O my-father,
 e-chie ke-thē-mi jhi-nhà i-ka-ngu-nhà yē mhā kesū-chū : i-no
sky dweller-man before thy-sight-to I (?)deed bad-did(?); thy-son

chi-ke-thà kà-ke-lâ pyē-mo-tà.' Sūkâ e-pfū-nyi ke-thē-mi-nhà pu-chi,
being call-to worthy-am-not. And his-father servants-to said,
 'e-rā me-pu te-nhà-lâ ke-vi-o pfu-gwo, pu-ē mhā-chi-di, bā
'cloth all among that-which-is-good bring, him-to dress; hand
 ke-klhē, ke-thē pezhū pfu-gwo pu-ē-lâ mā-pfu-lo; sūkâ āwu-ko mhā-to-ngi
ring, (?)foot shoe bring him-cause to-wear; and we eating
 e-nyi-dà; sūkâ ā-no hi-no-hi si-te-ngi, rhi-lā-gwā; ho-te-ngi,
will-be-happy; and my-son who-that having-died, is-alive-again; being-lost,
 ngu-kelā-lā, sū-jū e-nyi-¹ā.'
is-seen-again, therefore are-happy.'

Se-nhà e-no ke-se-o là tà. Sachī e-kē-nhà gwo-là
At-that-time his-son elder field had-gone. After the-house-near went
 e-lübūdā e-le-châ che-lâ, sūkâ ke-ke-thē-mi kelē kâ agnū, 'hī
music singing heard, and servant one calling asked, 'this
 di chuâ?' Sūkâ ke-ke-thē a-gni-pu, 'i-tsi-kezū gwo-ā:
what (?)is?' And the-servant said, thy-younger-brother has-come:
 sūkâ i-pfū-nyi pu te-rho-ke-thē ngu-lo-ngi e-mi-azo mhā-to-wā.' Sūkâ
and thy-father his healthy-being seeing man-with is-feeding.' And
 pu-nyi e-nyi-mo, kē-hu liū-mū-bā. Sū-jū-lā e-pfū-nyi kē-dzu
he was-not-pleased, house-in wish-not-was. Therefore his-father house-outside
 prā pu-ā jē-e-nye pu. Sachī sū pu-nyi e-pfū-nhà pu, 'yo,
coming him-to soft-words said. After-that he his-father-to said, 'Oh,
 yē mā-pfō hi-datahi i-vē ke-pfi-e-nyi; yē ke-niyē i-selā
I years so-many thee-with remained; I ever thy-order
 mo-tà-mo-liō, si-inyi no ke-niyē e-mū chū kelē ā-vē psū ke-ze-mi-azo
transgressed-not, but thou ever goat child one me-to gave friends-with
 e-nyi-kā-thā mo. Sinyi no i-vē me-pu-o krokromu-azo tolehua-ngi
to-be-merry not. But son your-property all-the harlots-with having-lost
 pu gwā-cho me-sā no mi-a-kā-chi-ni me-lho-wā.' Pu-nyi e-no-nhà
he on-coming at-time thou persons-calling food-gave.' He his-son-to
 pu-ā, 'ā-no, ā-vē zetēmepria; ā-vē-hi me-pu-o i-vē.
said 'my son, me-with thou-stayest; my-property all-the thy-property.

I-tsi-kezū si-te-ngi, rhi-lā-gwā, ho-tl-di-mo, ngu-kelā-lā,
Thy-younger-brother having-died, is-alive-again, being-lost, is-seen-again,
 in-jū-lā āwu-ko e-nyi-ngi lāprā me-vā vē-ā.'
therefore we being-happy merry doing good-is.'

STANDARD WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE LANGUAGES
OF THE WESTERN NĀGĀ SUB-GROUP.

STANDARD WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kehenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
1. One	Po . . . .	.....	.....	.....
2. Two	Kennā . . . .	.....	.....	.....
3. Three	Sē . . . .	.....	.....	Shē
4. Four	Dā . . . .	.....	.....	.....
5. Five	Pangu	Pongu	Pengu	Pengu
6. Six	Suru . . . .	.....	Serā	Sairau
7. Seven	Thenā	Thennā	Thennā	Thennā
8. Eight	Thethā . . . .	.....	.....	.....
9. Nine	Tekwü . . . .	.....	Tekhi	Tekko
10. Ten	Kerr	Ker (<i>the r has a sound between l and r</i>).	Kerrü	Kerru
11. Twenty	Mekwü . . . .	.....	Mekhi	Mekko
12. Fifty	Lhi-pangu	Lhi-pongu	Lhi-pengu	Lhē-pengu
13. Hundred	Krā(po) . . . .	.....	.....	.....
14. I	Ā . . . .	.....	I, ā . . . .	.....
15. Of me	Ā . . . .	.....	Ā . . . .	.....
16. Mine	A, ā-thē ā-(<i>my own</i>), ā-vē (<i>my property</i>).	.....	Ā, ā-zhi, ā-noun-wē	Ā, ā-vi (<i>my property</i>).
17. We	He-ko, he-nā, ā-vo, u-ko	Heko, (<i>he and I</i>) henā, (<i>you and I</i>) āwü.	Hā-ko, hā-nā, ā-vü.	Hiko, (<i>he and I</i>) henā, (<i>you and I</i>) alubwi.
18. Of us	He-ko, hē	Heko, etc. . . .	Hā-ko, etc. . . .	Hiko, etc. . . .
19. Our	He-ko, hē	Heko, etc. . . .	Hā-ko, hā-ko-zhi, hā-ko-noun-wē.	Hiko, etc. . . .
20. Thou	No . . . .	.....	.....	.....
21. Of thee	Un . . . .	.....	.....	.....
22. Thine	Un . . . .	.....	Un-zhi, un-noun-wē . . . .	.....
23. You	Nc-ko, (<i>you two</i>) ne-nā . . . .	.....	.....	Nye-ko, (<i>you two</i>) unā
24. Of you	Nē . . . .	.....	.....	Nye-ko, etc. . . .
25. Your	Nē, nc-ko . . . .	.....	Nc-ko-zhi, neko-noun-wē	Nye-ko, etc. . . .

LANGUAGES OF THE WESTERN NĀGĀ SUB-GROUP.

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezbāmā.	English.
Lāki	Mē	Kāmmē	Kelē	1. One.
Kinni, kinhi	Kong-hu, kohung	Kēnhiun	Kenhi	2. Two.
Kethu, kethe	Kingshan	Keshān	Katsū	3. Three.
Bidi, bedi	Pezi	Kējhē	Pedi	4. Four.
Pangu	Pfü	Püng	Pāngu	5. Five.
Tsugwo	Saro	Sērro	Sarr	6. Six.
Tsinyi	Sanū	Sēnī	Signi	7. Seven.
Tachē, tetchē	Tetsē	Tassē	Tichē	8. Eight.
Tukhu	Tekhē	Takkā	Tepfü	9. Nine.
Chighi	Serr	Sērrāh	Chiro	10. Ten.
Muku	Nki	Nki	Mechi	11. Twenty.
Lhopungu	Hem-pfü	Hain-pūngh	Lhapangu	12. Fifty.
Akhē	Tsi	Chē	Kri	13. Hundred.
Ngi	Ālē	Alē	Iyē	14. I.
Ngi	Ā . . . . .	.....	Iyē	15. Of me.
Ngi	Ā . . . . .	.....	Iyē	16. Mine.
Ngi-ko, Ngingu-ko, Ningu-ko.	Ā-pwi, aghu-nē, haghā-lē, agun.	Nēalē	Āwuko	17. We.
Ngingu-ko	Ā-pwi . . . . .	.....	Āwuko	18. Of us.
Ngingu-ko	Ā-pwi . . . . .	.....	Āwukojelā	19. Our.
Nā	Nē	Nē	No	20. Thou.
'Nghengu	Un . . . . .	.....	No	21. Of thee.
Nā-ko, Nangu-ko	Pfu un ghenyu (<i>sic</i>) . . . . .	.....	No	22. Thine.
Nangu-ko	Apürenyi, haghū-nē, lidan	Ndu	No	23. You.
Nangu	Apürenyi . . . . .	.....	Nēukojelā	24. Of you.
.....	Apürenyi . . . . .	.....	Nēukopelā	25. Your.

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā)	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā)	Angāmi (Kehenā, when different from Tengimā)	Angām (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
26. He	Po			
27. Of him	Po			
28. His	Po		Po-zhi, po-nu-wē	
29. They	U-ko, lu-ko, hā-ko		Po-ko	
30. Of them	U-ko		Po-ko	
31. Their	U-ko		Po-ko-zhi, po-ko-nu-wē	
32. Hand	Bi, dzē			Be
33. Foot	Phi	Phē	Phē	Phē
34. Nose	Nhichā		Nichā	Nhyia
35. Eye	Mhi	Mhū	Mhā	Mhā
36. Mouth	Mē	Thā	Thā	Mū-thā
37. Tooth	Hu		Hū	Ho
38. Ear	Nie		Nū	Nyi
39. Hair	Tā	Thā	Thā	Thā
40. Head	Tsu	Pi	Pi	Pi
41. Tongue	Melū, mewū	Meliē	Meliē	Melyē
42. Belly	Vā, vādi	Vā	Vā	Vā
43. Back	Chē, nāku	Chē	Chē	Chē
44. Iron	Thezhū	Thezhi	Thezhi	Thē-zhē
45. Gold	No word . . . . .	.....	
46. Silver	Rakajō . . . . .	.....	Rākā	Rākā
47. Father	Po, pu. (<i>my father</i>) ā-po	Po	Po	Po
48. Mother	Zo . . . . .	...	Ze	
49. Brother	Dzerān (<i>elder</i>), sāzū (<i>younger</i>).	Dzerā-n (<i>elder</i>), sāzā-n (<i>younger</i>)	Dzerā-n, sāzā-n	Dzerān
50. Sister	Lüpfū, wüpfū	Lipfu	Lēpu	Lipfu
51. Man	Mā, themmā . . . . .	.....	Temmā . . . . .	...
52. Woman	Thenu-mā		Teno-mī	Thenoma

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Pā	Nē, hilē, alē	Higā	Pu	26. He.
.....	Nē, ā . . . . .	.....	Pu	27. Of him.
.....	.....	.....	Pu-vē (<i>his-property</i>) .	28. His.
Pā-ko	Apürenyi, haghū-nē, tsünyu	Hidēn	Āuko	29. They.
.....	Apürenyi . . . . .	.....	Āuko	30. Of them.
.....	Apürenyi . . . . .	.....	Āuko-vē (<i>their-property</i>) .	31. Their.
Āu	Nbē	Bēn	Bā	32. Hand.
Ākupu	Phā	Phā	Phē	33. Foot.
Āniki	Nhikā	Hikong	Nhukā	34. Nose.
Ānguīti	Āyehte	Nghē	Nhēchū	35. Eye.
Ākichi	Amang	Māngkhong	Keti	36. Mouth.
Āhu	Ahē	Hāh	Efū	37. Tooth.
Ākini	Nyēli	Nitun	Kenū	38. Ear.
Āsā	Peheh . . . . .	.....	Etā	39. Hair.
Āketsu	Peh	Api	Kepsū	40. Head.
Āmili	Ingi	Ī	Meli	41. Tongue
Āpfo	Anghinda	Ghēn	Mevo	42. Belly.
Ākichi	Nsē	Chong, bothāng	Kechē	43. Back.
Āghi	Taghi	Tagi	Ezū	44. Iron.
.....	.....	Honūngi . . . . .	.....	45. Gold.
.....	Rākāgi . . . . .	.....	Rākāchū	46. Silver.
I-pu (<i>my father</i>)	Āpfū	Apē	Āpfū	47. Father
I-zā (<i>my mother</i>)	Āju	Āzo	Āzo	48. Mother.
Izhukighi (<i>elder</i>), ātikeyu (<i>younger</i>).	Ātsā, ātsū, si-kāzang	Sāgah (<i>elder</i>), sezhingē (<i>younger</i>).	Jūkeri (<i>elder</i>), itsikozū (<i>younger</i>).	49. Brother.
Achepfū	Ālāghi, ālēgi	Alēki	ēpi	50. Sister.
Timi, mi	Tammi	Tamē, pechoniī	Emi	51. Man
Kintimi	Taninyu	Tāiniū	Nichūmi	52. Woman

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kebenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
53. Wife	Ki-mā . . . . .	.....	Ki-mi	Kai-mā
54. Child	Nichu-mā, nā	Nochu-mā	Nhāchu-mi	Nichu-mā
55. Son	Nā	No	No	No
56. Daughter	Nā-pfū	No-pfū	No-pu	No-pfū
57. Slave	Dē-mā	Dē-mā	Tē-dji	Thedi-mā
58. Cultivator	Lēketi-mā	Lēti-mā	Lēketi-mi	Thetē kechu-mā
59. Shepherd	Tekā ke-kwē-mā, ke-kwē-mā, nyūnā kwē-mā.	Teko kekwē-mā	Teko kekwē-o	Teko kekwē-mā
60. God	Kepenāpfū (<i>Birth-giver</i>), Terhopfō, Terhomā.	Terho-mā (<i>whether good or evil</i>), kepenopfū (<i>birth-giver</i>).	Terho-mi	Kemonopfū
61. Devil	Terho keshā-mā	Rālo, terho keshā-mā	Terho-rolā	Rālo
62. Sun	Tināki, nāki	Ŋakhē	Nāki	Nākei
63. Moon	Krō	Krū	Krū	Krū
64. Star	Themū	Tēnu	The-mi	Mū
65. Fire	Mi . . . . .	.....	.....	Mei
66. Water	Dzü . . . . .	.....	Dji . . . . .	.....
67. House	Ki . . . . .	.....	.....	Kei
68. Horse	Kirr, kwirr (<i>possibly a corruption of the Hindōstānī</i>).	Kwirr	Gwirl	Kwirrū
69. Cow	Mithu . . . . .	.....	Thā	Thāo
70. Dog	Tefüh	Uhē	Uhi	Uhē
71. Cat	Nunā, niānā, the-nia (<i>wild</i>)	Lūnā, nānā	Kenyā-lē	Ullnu
72. Cock	Vödzü . . . . .	.....	Vū-dji	Vū-dzü
73. Duck	Tophā . . . . .	.....	Hophi . . . . .	.....
74. Ass	Not known . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
75. Camel . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
76. Bird	Pera	Merā	Ârā	Merā
77. Go	Vo (<i>to go</i>), lē (<i>to go on the level</i>), ke (<i>to go down</i>), ko (<i>to go up</i>), pi (<i>to go a short distance</i>), tsu (<i>to go down, always used of going to the fields</i>), pzā (<i>to go out</i>) (<i>roots</i>).	Vo-lē-chē, tā-tā-chē (<i>Imperative</i>).	Tā-tā-tē, vo-tā-tē (<i>Imperative</i>).	To-tā-chē, vo-chē (<i>Imperative</i>).
78. Eat	Chi	Chi (<i>Root</i>)	Tu (<i>Root</i>)	Chi (<i>Root</i>)

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Nipfū	Ānu	Nēniū	Kāmi	53. Wife.
Itimi	Ints-ānyu	Anin	Kachūmi	54. Child.
Ā-nu, i-nu (<i>my-son</i>)	Ānyu	Nio	Enomi	55. Son.
Kintimi, nupfūlā	Kāmi	Nio	Enopi	56. Daughter.
.....	Do. . . .	.....	Pramino	57. Slave.
Alushitimi	Lonyu katsinyu . . . .	.....	Etā ketāmi	58. Cultivator.
Kikemi	Metu kokwenya . . . .	.....	Mhā kopfēmi	59. Shepherd.
Teghami ipu zakishu	Tā-ro-nyū	Tērrogha	Ropfā	60. God.
Teghami	Hāsongāri	Tērroghagwē	Eromi	61. Devil.
Ātsinkihē	Iyēkā	Hēkā	Tenyinhu	62. Sun.
Ākhi	Shē	Chākāgong	Ekrū	63. Moon.
Āye	Shenū	Chama	Eghē	64. Star.
Āmi	Mā	Mā	Emē	65. Fire.
Āzu	Dzü	Di	Ejū	66. Water.
Āki	Kā	Kā	Ekiē	67. House.
Sturu	Karui	Kērrū	Pferi	68. Horse.
Āmishi	Me-tu	Mēnthainio	Echē	69. Cow.
Ātsū	Tēhi	Tēhi	Etsū	70. Dog.
Ākwesā	Niāngu	Āi	Kotho	71. Cat.
Āghudu	Terogheda . . . .	.....	Pfūjū	72. Cock.
Sophā	Tsopā . . . .	.....	Pfūpsū	73. Duck.
.....	.....	.....	.....	74. Ass.
.....	.....	.....	.....	75. Camel.
Aghāu	Teghē	Tēga	Rochū	76. Bird.
Gwō or gwā (<i>Root</i>)	Tinā	Gokhēgottā	Tātā	77. Go.
Chi	Tēlolo	Tūlogottā	Tālā	78. Eat.

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kebenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
79. Sit	Bā . . . .	.....	.....	.....
80. Come	Vor, ler (<i>in</i>), pir (<i>from a short distance</i>), ker (<i>down</i>), par (<i>out</i>), tsur (<i>down</i>).	Pir, vor	Phi	Vor
81. Beat	Vü . . . .	.....	Vö . . . .	.....
82. Stand	Thā . . . .	.....	.....	...
83. Die	Sā . . . .	.....	.....	.....
84. Give	Tsü, khāshi	Pi	Pi	Pi
85. Run	Tā . . . .	.....	.....	.....
86. Up	Pesātsa, pesönu	Le-mho-piā	Li-pi-pyo	Lhe-mho-pi
87. Near	Ke-penê	Ke-menā	Ke-menā	Ke-me-no
88. Down	Pekrātsa, pekrānu	Le-tho-piā	Li-tho-pyo	Le-tho-pi
89. Far	Chāchā . . . .	.....	Rā-du	Ti-ti
90. Before	Mhodzü . . . .	.....	Dji	Mho-dzu
91. Behind	Sā, sātsā	Sā-piā	Sā-pyo	U-sā-pi
92. Who	Sopo . . . .	.....	So-ā . . . .	.....
93. What	Kejipo, kedipo	Keji-po	Dē-yā	Keji-po
94. Why	Kidi	Keji-po chē-kē	De-lāno	Keji-po lā-nu
95. And	Mu, ri	Sikē	Sichēo	Mu
96. But	Derri	Seri	Shēri	She-lē
97. If	-rā or -ru, or -di, as a verbal suffix.	-rā (<i>suffix</i>)	Sherr	-kü (<i>suffix</i>)
98. Yes	Uwē . . . .	.....	E-lo . . . .	.....
99. No	Mo . . . .	.....	.....	.....
100. Alas	Hesh, akrü	Hē	Hü	Hēi
101. A father	Ā-po, ā-pu (<i>my-father</i>)	Po-po	Po-po	Po-po
102. Of a father	Po-pu (<i>of his-father</i>)	Po-po	Po-po	Po-po
103. To a father	Po-pu ki	Po-po ki	Po-po ki	Po-po kēi
104. From a father	Po-pu kinu (<i>ghinu</i>)	Po-po kinu	Po-po kinā	Po-po kēilo
105. Two fathers	Po-po kennā	Po-po kennā	Po-po kennā	Po-po-nnā

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Ishu	Dongbino	Bhēintā	Bālo	79. Sit.
Gwāgi	Hekirālo	Rotah, kulokottā	Thagwo	80. Come.
Bu	Vū-tsū-tā	Vūchē, vūtā	Dāchi	81. Beat.
Al	So-tā . . . .	.....	Etalo	82. Stand.
Ti	Si-lā-tā . . . .	.....	Tsitā	83. Die.
Tsü	Ki-shi-tā	Lopimū	Psūdo	84. Give.
Po	Ntonggolo . . . .	.....	Tāmhachū	85. Run.
Lhasho	Lügē . . . .	.....	Leripā	86. Up.
Kunulo	Kenokā	Nūnan	Kenā	87. Near.
Chilu	Loringki . . . .	.....	Letropā	88. Down.
Kasu	Kajēki	Kajōgi	Ledetā	89. Far.
Zu	Mho-dē-kā	Hodi	Ejhūpā	90. Before.
Itiyu	Siki	Shēgi	Etsipā	91. Behind.
Kivi	Sagē-ho . . . .	.....	Tuo	92. Who.
Kivital	Ngutē-ho	Dē	Dipiyē	93. What.
Kishino	Ngutē-ho	Dē	Ditcho	94. Why.
Ghi	} Tsonā-i . . . .	.....	Yi	95. And.
Chūshimo . . . .		.....	} Sūnyi	96. But.
Chūshimo	} Tsonā-i . . . .	.....		97. If.
Ilāon	Aye	Jē	Iyā	98. Yes.
Mo	Muh	Mūlē	Mā	99. No.
Hesh	Hesh . . . .	.....	Hesh	100. Alas.
Āpu	Āpfū mē	Apē	Āpfū	101. A father.
Āpu . . . .	.....	.....	Apfū	102. Of a father.
.....	.....	.....	Apfū-nēlho	103. To a father.
.....	.....	.....	Apfū-nhā	104. From a father.
Āpu kinni	Āpfū kong-hu . . . .	.....	Apfū-kenhi	105. Two fathers.

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kehenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
106. Fathers . . .	U-pu-nomā . . .	Putsano-ko . . .	Po-po-tsāni-ko . . .	Po-po-no-ko . . .
107. Of fathers . . .	U-pu-nomā . . .	Putsano-ko . . .	Po-po-tsāni-ko . . .	Po-po-no-ko . . .
108. To fathers . . .	U-pu-nomā ki . . .	Putsano-ko ki . . .	Po-po-tsāni-ko ki . . .	Po-po-no-ko kēi . . .
109. From fathers . . .	U-pu-nomā kinu . . .	Putsano-ko kinu . . .	Po-po-tsāni-ko kinā . . .	Po-po-no-ko kēilo . . .
110. A daughter . . .	Nā-pfū po . . .	Tenuno po . . .	<i>As Dzunā</i> . . .	Nopfū po . . .
111. Of a daughter . . .	Nāpfū po ki . . .	Tenuno po . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Nopfū po . . .
112. To a daughter . . .	Nāpfū po kinu . . .	Tenuno po ki . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Nopfū po kēi . . .
113. From a daughter . . .	Nāpfū po ghinu . . .	Tenuno po kinu . . .	Tenuno po kinā . . .	Nopfū po kēilo . . .
114. Two daughters . . .	Nāpfū kennā . . .	Tenuno kennā . . .	<i>As Dzunā</i> . . .	Nopfū kennā . . .
115. Daughters . . .	Nāpfū-ko (<i>the daughters</i>) . . .	Tenuno-ko . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Thenuno-ko . . .
116. Of daughters . . .	Nāpfū-ko . . .	Tenuno-ko . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Thenuno-ko . . .
117. To daughters . . .	Nāpfū-ko ki . . .	Tenuno-ko ki . . .	<i>Ditto</i> . . .	Thenuno-ko kēi . . .
118. From daughters . . .	Nāpfū-ko kinu . . .	Tenuno-ko kinu . . .	Tenuno-ko kinā . . .	Thenuno-ko kēilo . . .
119. A good man . . .	Themmā ke-vipo . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi po . . .	Themmā kevē po . . .
120. Of a good man . . .	Themmā ke-vi po . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi po . . .	Themmā kevē po . . .
121. To a good man . . .	Themmā ke-vi po ki . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi po ki . . .	Themmā kevē po kēi . . .
122. From a good man . . .	Themmā ke-vi po kinu . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi po kinā . . .	Themmā kevē po kēilo . . .
123. Two good men . . .	Themmā ke-vi kennā . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi kennā . . .	Themmā kevē kennā . . .
124. Good men . . .	Themmā ke-vi ko (<i>the good men</i>) . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi-ko . . .	Themmā kevē-ko . . .
125. Of good men . . .	Themmā ke-vi ko . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi-ko . . .	Themmā kevē-ko . . .
126. To good men . . .	Themmā ke-vi ko ki . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi-ko ki . . .	Themmā kevē-ko kēi . . .
127. From good men . . .	Themmā ke-vi ko kinu . . .	.....	Tem mā kevi-ko kinā . . .	Themmā kevē-ko kēilo . . .
128. A good woman . . .	Thenu ke-vi pfū po . . .	Tenu kevi-pfū . . .	Teno kevi po . . .	Thenu kevi-pfū po . . .
129. A bad boy . . .	Nichu-mā keshā po . . .	Nochu-mā ke-shā po . . .	Nhachu-mi vi-ke-mo po . . .	Nichumā kesso po . . .
130. Good women . . .	Thenu ke-vi mā . . .	Tenu kevi-ko . . .	Teno kevi-ko . . .	Thenu kevi-ko . . .
131. A bad girl . . .	Relu-mā keshā po . . .	Relimā keshā-pfu . . .	Reli-mi keshā po . . .	Relimā kesso po . . .
132. Good . . .	Ke-vi . . .	.....	.....	Ke-vēi . . .

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengwā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Āpu-no-ko . . .	Āpfü ābong . . .	.....	Apfū-kro . . .	106. Fathers.
.....	.....	.....	Apfū-nomi . . .	107. Of fathers.
.....	.....	.....	Apfū-nhā . . .	108. To fathers.
Āpu-no-vülā . . .	.....	.....	Apfū-nomi pēlā . . .	109. From fathers.
Ānupfūlā . . .	Kāmi-mē . . .	Nio . . .	Nopi . . .	110. A daughter.
.....	.....	.....	Nopi kelē pēlā . . .	111. Of a daughter.
.....	.....	.....	Nopi kelē pēlā . . .	112. To a daughter.
.....	.....	.....	Nopi kelē phā . . .	113. From a daughter.
Ānupfū kinni . . .	Kāmi kong-hu . . .	.....	Nopi kenhi . . .	114. Two daughters.
.....	.....	.....	Nopi ko . . .	115. Daughters.
.....	.....	.....	Nopi ko pēlā . . .	116. Of daughters.
.....	.....	.....	Nopi ko pēlā . . .	117. To daughters.
.....	.....	.....	Nopi ko pēlā . . .	118. From daughters.
Timi ākivi lāki . . .	Tammi kegwā mē . . .	Tamē gwā (?) . . .	Emi kevē kelē . . .	119. A good man.
.....	.....	.....	Emi kēve kelē . . .	120. Of a good man.
.....	.....	.....	Emi kevē kelē pēlā . . .	121. To a good man.
.....	.....	.....	Emi kevē kelē pēlā . . .	122. From a good man.
Timi ākivi kinni . . .	Tami kegwā kong-hu . . .	.....	Emi kevē kenhi . . .	123. Two good men.
Timi-ko ākivi . . .	Tami kegwā dang . . .	.....	Emi kevē ko . . .	124. Good men.
.....	.....	.....	Emi kevē ko . . .	125. Of good men.
.....	.....	.....	Emi kevē ko pēlā . . .	126. To good men.
.....	.....	.....	Emi kevē ko pēlā . . .	127. From good men.
Kintimi ākivi lāki . . .	Taninyu kegwā mē . . .	Tāiniū kegwā (?) . . .	Nichū kevē pikelē . . .	128. A good woman.
Itimi ākesā lāki . . .	Intsānu gwā kemu mē . . .	Unchainin kegwāmo (?) . . .	Numi kesū kelē . . .	129. A bad boy.
Kintimi-ko ākivi . . .	Taninyu kegwā kanchong . . .	.....	Nichū kevē ko . . .	130. Good women.
Ilimi ākesā lāki . . .	Lenyu gwā kemu mē . . .	Tanienu kegwāmo (?) . . .	Elūmi kesū kelē . . .	131. A bad girl.
Akivi . . .	Gwā . . .	Gwā . . .	Kevē . . .	132. Good

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kehenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
133. Better . . .	Ki——vi . . .	Ki (<i>sign of dative</i>) vi . . .	Kinā (<i>sign of abl.</i>) vi . . .	Kēi (<i>sign of dat.</i>)_vē . . .
134. Best . . .	Ke-vi-thā, petē-ko ki vi-wē	Ke-vi-thā, petē-ko ki vi . . .	Methē-ko kinā vi . . .	Methē-ko kēi vē . . .
135. High . . .	Ke-rekrē . . .	.....	Ke-rekri-o . . .	Ke-rekri . . .
136. Higher . . .	Hāu lu ki rekrē-wē <i>This that than high-is</i>	Ki rekrē . . .	Kinā rekri . . .	Kēi rekri . . .
137. Highest . . .	Petē-ko ki-rekrē-wē . . .	Petē-ko ki rekrē . . .	Methē-ko kinā rekri . . .	Methē-ko kēi rekri . . .
138. A horse . . .	Kwirr po, kirr po . . .	Kwirr po . . .	Gwirl po . . .	Kwirrū po . . .
139. A mare . . .	Kirr-krü po . . .	Kwirr-krö po (<i>or pfü</i>) . . .	Gwirl po-krü po . . .	Kwirrū-krü . . .
140. Horses . . .	Kwirr . . .	Kwirr-ko . . .	Gwirl-ko . . .	Kwirrū-ko . . .
141. Mares . . .	Kirr-krü . . .	Kwirr-krö-ko . . .	Gwirl po-krü-ko . . .	Kwirrū-krü-ko . . .
142. A bull . . .	Thudo po, pedā po . . .	Thu-dā po . . .	Medā po . . .	Medā po . . .
143. A cow . . .	Thu-krü po . . .	Thu-krö po (<i>or pfü</i>) . . .	Thā krö po . . .	The krü po . . .
144. Bulls . . .	Thudo, pedā . . .	Thu-dā-ko . . .	Medā-ko . . .	Medā-ko . . .
145. Cows . . .	Thu-krü . . .	Thu-krö-ko . . .	Thā krö-ko . . .	The krü-ko . . .
146. A dog . . .	Füh-pfö . . .	U-hē po . . .	Hipo po . . .	Hepu po . . .
147. A bitch . . .	Füh-krü . . .	Hē-krö-po (<i>or pfu</i>) . . .	Heni po . . .	Henēi po . . .
148. Dogs . . .	Füh-pfö . . .	U-hē-ko . . .	Hipo-ko . . .	Hepu-ko . . .
149. Bitches . . .	Füh-krü . . .	Hē-krö-ko . . .	Heni-ko . . .	Henēi-ko . . .
150. A he goat . . .	Medā po, nüdā po . . .	Mi-dā . . .	Temmi medā po . . .	Mi-dā po . . .
151. A female goat . . .	Mü-krü po . . .	Mi-khü . . .	Temmi po-krü po . . .	Mikrü po . . .
152. Goats . . .	Medā, thenü . . .	The-mi-ko . . .	Temmi-ko . . .	U-mi-ko . . .
153. A male deer . . .	Pochu . . .	Po-chi . . .	Po-thi po . . .	Pochū po . . .
154. A female deer . . .	Chü-krü po . . .	Po-khü . . .	Po-lü . . .	Po krü po . . .
155. Deer . . .	Chü . . .	Chi . . .	Thu . . .	Chū . . .
156. I am . . .	Ā bā . . .	Ā bā-wē . . .	<i>As in Dzunā, changing the pronouns</i>	<i>As in Dzunā, changing the pronouns.</i>
157. Thou art . . .	No bā . . .	No bā-wē . . .		
158. He is . . .	Po bā . . .	Po bā-wē . . .		
159. We are . . .	Heko bā . . .	Heko bā-wē . . .		

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Hipahē hushunga ākivi .	.....	Hiāngwā . . .	Hinohi hunojhū vē . .	133. Better.
Kamtsu pawākivi . .	Āpui bemoi tsüwē gwā-lē <i>All being this good</i>	Athaiāngwāshwā . .	Mēpujhū ve . . .	134. Best.
Pasū	Ke-tetso . . . .	.....	Tēkrā	135. High.
Papasū	Tsüwē āgnēki (nyaki) tetso-lē.	.....	Hinohi ajū tēkrā . .	136. Higher.
Kamtsu papasū . .	Āpui renyi ngneki (nyaki) tetso-lē.	.....	Mepujū tēkrā . . .	137. Highest.
Sturu lāki	Karu	Kērrū	Pferi kelē	138. A horse.
Sturu kintimi . . .	Karu lē . . . .	.....	Pferi-krū	139. A mare.
Sturu-ko (<i>the horses</i>) .	Karu-dang . . . .	.....	Pferi ko	140. Horses.
Sturu kintimi-ko (<i>the mares</i>)	Karu lē-dang . . . .	.....	Pferi-krū ko	141. Mares.
Āmishitsū lāki . .	Metu tsē mē	Māūthē, pāchē . . .	Medā	142. A bull.
Āmishiku lāki . . .	Metu lē mē	Mēnthainio	Chē-krū kelē	143. A cow.
Āmishitsū-ko (<i>the bulls</i>) .	Metu tsē-dang . . . .	.....	Medā ko	144. Bulls.
Āmishiku-ko (<i>the cows</i>) .	Metu lē-dang . . . .	.....	Chē-krū ko	145. Cows.
Ātsū lāki	Tēhi mē	Tēhi	Etsū kelē	146. A dog.
Ātsūku lāki	Tēhi lē mē	Tēhiphū, tēhitenin . .	Etsū-krū	147. A bitch.
Ātsū-ko (<i>the dogs</i>) . .	Tēhi-dang . . . .	.....	Etsū ko	148. Dogs.
Ātsūku-ko (<i>the bitches</i>) .	Tēhi lē-dang . . . .	.....	Etsū-krū ko	149. Bitches.
Āmbyetsū lāki . . .	Tēnū tsē mē	Tami (<i>a goat</i>)	Emū-medā	150. A he goat.
Āmbyeku lāki	Tēnū lē mē . . . .	.....	Emū-krū	151. A female goat.
Āmbye-ko (<i>the goats</i>) .	Tēnū dang . . . .	.....	Emū ko	152. Goats.
Āshitsū lāki	Tēhente tsē mē	Tēshang (<i>a deer</i>) . . .	Elū	153. A male deer.
Āshihu lāki	Tēhente lē mē . . . .	.....	Rechū ehē	154. A female deer.
Āshi-ko (<i>the deer</i>) . .	Tēhente dang . . . .	.....	Echū	155. Deer.
Ngi ā-ngi, ā-ni . . .	Ālē bi-nē . . . .	.....	Yē bā	156. I am.
Nā-ngi	Nē bi-nē . . . .	.....	No bā	157. Thou art.
Pā ā-ngi	Hilē bi-nē . . . .	.....	Pui bā	158. He is.
Ngi-ko ā-ngi	Haghalē bi-nē . . . .	.....	Neoko bā	159. We are.

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kehenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
160. You are . . .	Neko bā . . .	Neko bā-wē . . .	<i>As in Dzunā, changing the pronouns.</i>	<i>As in Dzunā, changing the pronouns.</i>
161. They are . . .	Uko bā . . .	Uko bā-wē . . .		
162. I was . . .	Ā bā-lē . . .	Ā bā-lē . . .		
163. Thou wast . . .	No bā-lē . . .	No bā-lē . . .		
164. He was . . .	Po bā-lē . . .	Po bā-lē . . .		
165. We were . . .	Heko bā-lē . . .	Heko bā-lē . . .		
166. You were . . .	Neko bā-lē . . .	Neko bā-lē . . .		
167. They were . . .	Uko bā-lē . . .	Uko bā-lē . . .		
168. Be . . .	Bā-chē . . .	-chē, -shi-chē (<i>termination of Imperative</i>).	Bā-lē-tē . . .	Bā-lē-chē . . .
169. To be . . .	To . . .	-to-wā-nē (<i>termination, —the same as the Angāmi -to-wūdi</i>).	Bā-to-lo-nu . . .	-to-lē-nē (<i>suffix</i>) . . .
170. Being . . .	To . . .	Bā-nē (<i>Ang. bā-di</i>) . . .	Bā-nā . . .	Bā-nē . . .
171. Having been . . .	Chiwatē . . .	-to-nē (<i>Ang. to-di</i>) . . .	Bā-to-wā-nā . . .	-to-nē (<i>suffix</i>) . . .
172. I may be . . .	Ā chelē-to-wē or -nhā . . .	Ā (<i>root</i>)-tā-tā (<i>Ang. -nhā</i>) . . .	I to-wē . . .	Ā bā-to-tā . . .
173. I shall be . . .	Ā to-to-wē, ā bā-to-wē . . .	Ā tē-to-wē . . .	Ā tē-to-wē . . .	-ta-to-wē (<i>suffix</i>) . . .
174. I should be . . .	Ā bā-to-wē . . .	Ā (<i>root</i>)-tā-to-kē (<i>Ang. -to-wē-ru</i>) . . .	I bā-to-wē . . .	Ā bā-to-yē . . .
175. Beat . . .	Vū-chē . . .	Vū-chē . . .	Vō-shi-tē . . .	Vū-si-chē . . .
176. To beat . . .	Vū to . . .	Vū-to-le-nē (<i>purpose</i>) . . .	Vō-nā-che-nā . . .	Vū-to-lē-nē . . .
177. Beating . . .	Ke-vū . . .	Ke-vū . . .	Vō . . .	Vū-nē . . .
178. Having beaten . . .	Vū-di . . .	Vū-wā-nē . . .	Vō-wā-nā . . .	Vū-wā-nē . . .
179. I beat . . .	Ā vū-wē . . .	.....	I vō-wē . . .	<i>As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.</i>
180. Thou beatest . . .	No vū-wē . . .	.....	No vō-wē . . .	
181. He beats . . .	Po vū-wē . . .	.....	Po vō-wē . . .	
182. We beat . . .	Heko vū-wē . . .	.....	Hāko vō-wē . . .	
183. You beat . . .	Neko vū-wē . . .	.....	Neko vō-wē . . .	
184. They beat . . .	Uko vū-wē . . .	.....	Poko vō-wē . . .	
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Ā vū-lē . . .	.....	I vō-lū . . .	
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	No vū-le . . .	.....	No vō-lū . . .	

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Nā-ko ā-ngi . . .	.....	.....	Neoko bā . . .	160. You are.
Pā-ko ā-ngi . . .	.....	.....	Pumiko bā . . .	161. They are.
Ngi ā-ngi, ā-ni . .	.....	.....	Yē bā . . .	162. I was.
Nā-ngi . . .	.....	.....	No bā . . .	163. Thou wast.
Pā ā-ngi . . .	.....	.....	Pui bā . . .	164. He was.
Ngi-ko ā-ngi . . .	.....	.....	Neoko bā . . .	165. We were.
Nā-ko ā-ngi . . .	.....	.....	Neoko bā . . .	166. You were.
Pā-ko ā-ngi . . .	.....	.....	Huko bā . . .	167. They were.
Ā-ngi . . .	Bi-nē . . .	.....	Bālo . . .	168. Be.
.....	.....	.....	Dānyi . . .	169. To be.
.....	.....	.....	Chūnādāl . . .	170. Being.
Tila, tivē . . .	.....	.....	Chūnātā . . .	171. Having been.
Ngi silunchi . . .	Tēlāsā . . .	.....	Yē chūlo dālū . . .	172. I may be.
Ngi shilunu . . .	Ālē tēlo-ti-lē . . .	.....	Yē chū dā . . .	173. I shall be.
.....	Ālē katheko . . .	.....	Yē chū vedā . . .	174. I should be.
Busū . . .	Nūpsū . . .	Vūchē, vūtā . . .	Dāchi . . .	175. Beat.
.....	Vū-tiai yi . . .	.....	Dadā chini . . .	176. To beat.
.....	Vū . . .	.....	Dā . . .	177. Beating.
Busu . . .	Vū-laso . . .	.....	Dānā . . .	178. Having beaten.
Ngi buē . . .	Ālē vū-lē . . .	.....	Ye ni dā . . .	179. I beat.
Nā buē . . .	Nē vū-lē . . .	.....	No ni dā . . .	180. Thou beatest.
Pā buē . . .	Ālē vū-lē . . .	.....	Pua dā . . .	181. He beats.
Ngi-ko buē . . .	Aghu-nē vū-lē . . .	.....	Ānkwo dānā . . .	182. We beat.
Nā-ko buē . . .	Haghu-nē vū-lē . . .	.....	Nēkwo dā . . .	183. You beat.
Pā-ko buē . . .	Haghu-nē vū-lē . . .	.....	Pumikwoa dā . . .	184. They beat.
Ngi bu-velā . . .	Ālē-vū-lē . . .	.....	.....	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Nā bu-velā . . .	Nē vū-lē . . .	.....	.....	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kehenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Po vū-lē	Po vō-lū	As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Heko vū-lē . . . .	.....	Hāko vō-lū
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Neko vū-lē . . . .	.....	Neko vō-lū
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Uko vū-lē . . . .	.....	Poko vō-lū
191. I am beating	Ā vū-bā-wē	I vō-wā-zo-wē	As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.
192. I was beating	Ā vū-bā-wē	Ā vū bā-zo-wē	I vō-wā-zo-lē	
193. I had beaten	Ā vū-shū-wē, ā vū-wē . . . .	.....	I vō-shi-wē
194. I may beat	Ā vū-lē-to-wē	Ā vū-lē-tā-tā	I vō-to-thā	
195. I shall beat	Ā vū-to-wē	I vō-to-wē	As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.
196. Thou wilt beat	No vū-to-wē . . . .	.....	No vō-to-wē
197. He will beat	Po vū-to-wē . . . .	.....	Po vō-to-wē
198. We shall beat	Heko vū-to-wē . . . .	.....	Hāko vō-to-wē
199. You will beat	Neko vū-to-wē	Neko vō-to-wē	As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.
200. They will beat	Uko-vū-to-wē . . . .	.....	Poko vō-to-wē
201. I should beat	Ā vū-vi-wē (<i>I ought to beat</i>)	Ā vū-lē-vi-wē Ā vū-tā-to-kē	I vō-lē-vi-wē I vō-to-wē	
202. I am beaten	Ā vū-wē	Ā vū-ā-wē	Ā vō-ā-wē	
203. I was beaten	Ā vū-wē, ā vū-ru	Ā vū-wā-tē	Ā vō-we-lū	As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.
204. I shall be beaten	Ā vū-to-wē	Ā vū-to	Ā vō-wā-to-wē	
205. I go	Ā to-to-wē . . . .	.....	I tā-tā-to-wē
206. Thou goest	No to-to-wē . . . .	.....	No tā-tā-to-wē
207. He goes	Po to-to-wē	Po tā-tā-to-wē	As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.
208. We go	Heko to-to-wē . . . .	.....	Hāko tā-tā-to-wē
209. You go	Neko to-to-wē . . . .	.....	Neko tā-tā-to-wē
210. They go	Uko to-to-wē . . . .	.....	Poko tā-tā-to-wē
211. I went	Ā vo-wē	I vo-wē	As in Angāmi, changing the pronouns.
212. Thou wentest	No vo-wē . . . .	.....	No vo-wē
213. He went	Po vo-wē . . . .	.....	Po vo-wē

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Pā bu-velā . . .	Ālē vū-lē . . .	.....	.....	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Ngi-ko bu-velā . . .	Agun vū-lē . . .	.....	.....	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Nā-ko bu-velā . . .	Lidan vū-lē . . .	.....	.....	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Pā-ko bu-velā . . .	Tsūnyu vū-lē . . .	.....	.....	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Ngi bu ā-ngi . . .	Ālē vū bi-nyong . . .	.....	Yē nyi dāwā dā . . .	191. I am beating.
Ngi bu agha alā . . .	Ālē vū bi-nā . . .	.....	Avādā dā na leo . . .	192. I was beating.
Ngi bu ā-ngi . . .	Ālē vū-shi-lē . . .	.....	Yē nyi dā nātā . . .	193. I had beaten.
Ngi bu-sū ā-ngi . . .	Ālē vū-sin-ti . . .	.....	Yē nyi dāwā dālu . . .	194. I may beat.
Ngi bu-nchē, bu-sinchē-ni .	Ālē vū-ti . . .	.....	Yē nyi dā dā . . .	195. I shall beat.
Nā bu-nchē . . .	Nē vū-ti . . .	.....	.....	196. Thou wilt beat.
Pā bu-nchē . . .	Ālē vū-ti . . .	.....	.....	197. He will beat.
Ngi-ko bu-nchē . . .	.....	.....	.....	198. We shall beat.
Nā-ko bu-nchē . . .	.....	.....	.....	199. You will beat.
Pā-ko bu-nchē . . .	.....	.....	.....	200. They will beat.
Ngi bu-chēni . . .	Ā ka-vū-ko-lē . . .	.....	Yē nyi kedā pā . . .	201. I should beat.
I buyē . . .	Ā vū-lē . . .	.....	Ā vē dānā . . .	202. I am beaten.
I bu alā . . .	Ā vū lē . . .	.....	A vē dānā . . .	203. I was beaten.
I bu inchē . . .	Ā vū-sa-ti-lē . . .	.....	A vē dā dāwā . . .	204. I shall be beaten.
Ngi gwālā . . .	Ālē untokā gū-zhi-lē . . .	.....	Yē gwoṭāda . . .	205. I go.
Nā gwovē . . .	Nē untokā gū-zhi-lē . . .	.....	No gwodē . . .	206. Thou goest.
Pā gwovē . . .	Ālē untokā gū-zhi-lē . . .	.....	Po tātā . . .	207. He goes.
Ngi-ko gwovē . . .	Gū-ti (<i>sic</i>) . . .	.....	.....	208. We go.
Nā-ko gwovē . . .	.....	.....	.....	209. You go.
Pā-ke gwovē . . .	.....	.....	.....	210. They go.
Ngi gwo . . .	Ālē gū-lē . . .	.....	Yē gwā . . .	211. I went.
Nā gwo . . .	Nē gū-lē . . .	.....	No gwā . . .	212. Thou wentest.
Pā gwo . . .	.....	.....	Punyi gwā . . .	213. He went.

English.	Angāmi (Tengimā).	Angāmi (Dzunā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Kehenā, when different from Tengimā).	Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā).
214. We went	Heko vo-wē . . . .	.....	Hāko vo-wē	} <i>As in Angāmi changing the pronouns.</i> }
215. You went	Neko vo-wē . . . .	.....	Neko vo-wē	
216. They went	Uko vo-wē . . . .	.....	Poko vo-wē	
217. Go	To-lē-chē . . . .	.....	Tā-shē	To-te-chē
218. Going	Vo-di, to-shi-di, to-tā-di .	Ke-vo-ki	Ke-vo-ki	Vo-zhū-gē
219. Gone	To-te, vo-te	To-lē	Tā-tē	To-tē
220. What is your name ? .	Un zā sopo-gā ?	Un-zā sopo-kē ?	Un zā so-ā ?	Un zā sopo-gā ?
221. How old is this horse ?	Kirr hāu kepenāsā chi kichute-gā ?	Kwirr hā-u po kelhu tsi kejitsu-tēshē ?	Gwirl hēā po menā kechi chē ditsutēyā ?	Kwirru hā-u menā kechi tsēi kichutē-ghē ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Hānu-nu Kashmir-nu chā ke-ji ti-gā ? Hānu-nu Kashmir ki kiti-gā ?	Hā-lā nē Kāshmir chā kejitipotogē ?	Helā nā Kāshmirā chā ditipoghe ?	Hābānē Kāshmir vo kechi ti ke-dji-tē bā-wē ?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Ū'ponā kichu-bā ?	Unpo ki-lū thepfōnomā jitsubā ?	Un po ki-lā thepunomi ditsubā-ghē ?	Un po ke-lā po nono jitsu bāghā ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Ā tha chathā vor-wē, ā thacha chadi to-vor-wē.	Ā thā chā-chā-lūnū vo-wē .	I thā chā-chā-nā vo-wē .	Ā thā tiketilunu vor-wē .
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Āpo sāzēu no po lū pfū lē bā-wē.	Ā po sāzā-u no po lipfū lē bā-wē.	A po sāzā-u no po lēpu livāv-wē.	Ā po sāzā-u no po lipfū li-bā-wē.
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Kirr kekrā-u (jin) kinu bā-wē.	Kwirr ke-krā-u jin ki-lū bā-wē.	Gwirl ke-krā-u zin ki-lā bā-wē.	Kwirrū ke-kri-u zin ke-lā bā-wē.
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Po nākhu gi jin khāsi-chē .	Pochē ghi shi-chē	Po chē-lā zin khā-shi-tē .	Zin pē kwirrū chē shi-shi-chē.
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Ā po nā vū-se-wā-wē	Ā po no vū-shē-sē-wē	I po no vō-shē-shi-wē	Ā po no vū-sē-sē-wē
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Po mithu kwē chazu-gi to-wē.	Po mi-thu hovo chāzugi to-wē.	Po thā kwē-nā chāzu-lā tā-wē.	Po thāo kwepā tizughē bā-wē.
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Po si lua kronu kirr gi-bā-wē.	Po su lu-ā kro kwirr gi bā-wē.	Po so lu-ā krā gwirl chē-lā bā-wē.	Po sū-u lu krā-kā kwirrū ghē bā-lē.
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Po pru-u po lū-pfū kirekrē-wē.	Po pi-u po likfū ki rekrē-wē.	Po prū-ā po lēpu kinā rekri-wē.	Po sāzā-u po lipfū kēi rekri-wē.
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Lu-a ma raka kenna mu duli.	Lu-ā mā rākā kennā ne duli	Lu-ā mā rākā kennā nā dāli	Lu mā rākā kennā mu dalēi
233. My father lives in that small house.	Ki kechi lu-nu ā po bā-yā-lē	Ki kechē lu-lū ā po bā-chā-wē.	Ā po ki kechi lu-ā bā-wē .	Kēi ke-chi-lū ā po bā-wē .
234. Give this rupee to him	Raka hā-u pē po tsu-chē . .	Rākā hā-u po pi-chē	Rākā hāo po pi-shi-tē	Rākā hā-u pē po pi-chē . .
235. Take those rupees from him.	Raka lu-ko po-ki le-lē-chē .	Rākā lu-ko po ki lē-lē-chē .	Rākā lu-ā po ki te-lē-tē . .	Rākā lu-ko po kēi lē-lē-chē
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Po vū-se-si-di kero pē phā-sē-lē-chē.	Po vū-shē-si-nē kero lēsē po phā-lē-chē.	Po vō-vi-shē-shi-nā olyāpo phā-si-li-tā.	Po vū-shē-shi-nē orā lē po phā-li-chē.
237. Draw water from the well.	Dzū-ku nu nu dzu u-pē-vor-chē.	Dzū-ku le-nē dzū pe-vor-chē	Dji-kā lā-nā dji pe-vor-lē-tē	Dzū-khu lānu dzū pe-vor-chē.
238. Walk before me	Un mhodzū ki rā-lē-chē	Ā mhodzū rā-lē-chē	Ā dji kinā rā-lē-tē	Ā dzu rā-li-chē
239. Who's boy comes behind you.	A satsā sopo no no to-gā ? .	Un sāpetā sopo-no no ne-to-kē ?	Un sāpyo sopo-no-nō tā-ghē ?	Unsā vor-zē-chu sopo noghyē.
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Chu-u sopoki-nu kri-lē-gā ?	Chu-u no sopo-kinu kri-le-kē ?	Chu-ā so kinā kri-le-ghē ? .	Chu-u sopo kēinyē krū-lē-ghē.
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Renā-nu kanya kinu kri-lē-wē.	Renā lu kanyā-mā kilē-nā kri-lē-wē.	Renā nā kanyā ki-lā-nā kri-le-wē.	Renā lā kāmī-mā kelā krū-lē-wē.

Semā.	Rengmā.	Rengmā (Butler).	Kezhāmā.	English.
Ngi-ko gwo	Gü-lā-so (sic) . . . .	.....	.....	214. We went.
Nā-ko gwo . . . .	.....	.....	.....	215. You went.
Pā-ko gwo . . . .	.....	.....	.....	216. They went.
Gwovē	Tinā-lo	Gokhē, gotā	Tātā	217. Go.
Gwochēlā	Gü-nā-ti-so . . . .	.....	Gwonyi	218. Going.
Gwo-velā	Gü-nti . . . .	.....	Tātā	219. Gone.
Un-zhe kui-i'	Un-zene seghe-ho ? . . . .	.....	Izē tuo	220. What is your name ?
Sturu pitisu āmpfē kizhēlē ?	Karu-lē chē dejesa-ho ? . . . .	.....	Pferi hinohi menokete ma pfo dizhē tā.	221. How old is this horse ?
Hingohē Kashmir kitohē ai	Hikā-biho Kashmir kālhanē kezu-ho ?	.....	Ha hilo Kashmir kē ledē dotā bā lā.	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
U'-pu ki-lā ānu kizha ai ? .	U-pfū nu-lē dije-ho ? . . . .	.....	Ipfü no dizhē bā	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
Ngi isuzo ālāghi kasu gwā-gi.	Intu chong-kā-thong chong-chi gü-ri-lē.	.....	Ye ledē tangni gwō	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
I-pu tikuzunu pā-chepfu sā ā-ngi.	Ā-pfü si-kāzanga milē ālēgi lobi-nyong.	.....	Āpfü tsi kezū'no piyē lā	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
Sturu ākimiye jin ki la ā-ngi.	Karu kachong ābi kā-nyū bi-nyong.	.....	Pferi kekro zin pā bā	226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.
Sturu jin kāsū	Ābi pempeh āhizūng kā-shi-lo.	.....	Pferi kechē pā zin kechi	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
Ngi pā-nu bu-she-lāung	Ālē ā-nyu vū-sā-lā-sā . . . .	.....	Yēnyi punoa dā she-sā	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
Pā amishiha ātong atsu puku ā-ngi.	Ālē metu-kwe soki pesonki . . . .	.....	Po echi pfē kadzūmato tā	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
Pā āsū kuchukala tsurung ku ā-ngi.	Ālē henē sambi highū khangē nyu karu āhizūng bi-no-tā.	.....	Pu gni echi huno kirr pā ekekro bā.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
Pā pā pu pā-chepfū sou soko ā-ngi.	Ā-tsū-gē ā-lēgi nyaki kathānē.	.....	Epro ny tēpi jū tekrā	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
Hipā me likā kini muduli	Lige minē lākā kohung o dulē.	.....	Huno mā rākā kenhiduli	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
Āki kithum lahē i-pu ā-ngi	Kā kashenkā ā-pfü-lē bi-nyong.	.....	Ekē ketsi nowahi apfü ni bā	233. My father lives in that small house.
Likā hipāhi pā tsū	Rākā pē ā-psu-tā . . . .	.....	Rākā hinohi puep lsū	234. Give this rupee to him.
Likā pā-ngu ikilu	Rākā ā-ki ki-lo-tā . . . .	.....	Rākā alsu po nhēlo lo	235. Take those rupees from him.
Shū shēshi pābusū nā āki ghi kipfe pā pesū.	Ā vū sā-shi-lo, rāmpē pin-sā-lo-tā.	.....	Pu dā chini arshālo phā lo	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
Āzukilā āzu pfēghē	Dzü-lo ki dzü pe-re-tā . . . .	.....	Jū kowlo pfwā pfodi	237. Draw water from the well.
I zu gwovē	Ā mho dē-ki rhi-tā . . . .	.....	A jū rhilo	238. Walk before me
Itiyu kiu-nu gwochēni	Ā-siki sage nyu-lē henye-ho ?	.....	A tsi pa tu-nyi nodo	239. Whose boy comes behind you ?
Hipāhi kiuki-la kalui	Nē sage-ho-n' hilo-ho ? . . . .	.....	Tu-nhēlo krilā	240. From whom did you buy that ?
Āghinā dukankilā kalo	Reniji gaki kanyā nyuki hilo . . . .	.....	Ena mi kyelo kanyā mhi nhēlo krilā.	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

CENTRAL SUB-GROUP.

This sub-group includes the Āo and Lhōtā languages, and occupies the centre and north-east of the Nāga Hills District. Mr. Damant included in it the language of the Semās, but this clearly belongs to the western sub-group.

The speakers of this sub-group are estimated to number as follows :—

Āo	16,500
Lhōtā	22,000
Tengsa	?
Thukumi and Yachumi	?
Total at least	<u>38,500</u>

The first two tribes have only lately been described under these names. They have frequently been referred to by earlier writers, but under various appellations. Different forms of Āo have been described under the names of Chungli, Mongsen (these are two well defined dialects), Assiringia, Deka Haimong, Dupdoria, Hatigorría, Khari, Nowgong Nāgā, and Tengsa Nāgā¹; while instead of Lhōtā we also meet the names Tsontsu and Miklai. The Lhōtās call themselves Kyō. Thukumi and Yachumi are now dealt with for the first time.

The great distinction between the Western and the Central sub-group of Nāgā languages, is that, in a negative proposition, the latter prefixes, while the former suffixes, the negative particle to the word which is negatived.

Taking Angāmi as the typical western, and Āo as the typical central language, we are at first sight impressed at the great difference which apparently exists between these two languages, which are so little distant from each other. Mr. Davis has, however, clearly shown in his note printed in the Assam Census Report for 1891 that the difference is more apparent than real, and is principally a matter of prefixes and suffixes.

What follows is based on Mr. Davis's note, and on some remarks thereon which were made by Mr. Clark, and which were published at the same time :—

At first sight there would seem to be scarcely anything in common between these two languages. In sound they are very different. The Āo shows a preference for the nasal *ng*-sound as a termination, as in the words *āsung*, to-morrow, *tāzung*, good, etc. This sound does not occur at all in the Angāmi language.

Again the negative particle in Āo precedes the root which it qualifies; in Angāmi, follows it. *E.g.* Āo *āru*, come; *māru*, not come; Angāmi, *vor*, come; *vorno*, not come.

The only trace that Mr. Davis can find in Angāmi of the negative preceding a verbal root is in the phrase *mbā*, equivalent to Āo *māsa*, there is not. Here the *m* is the negative.

But now to trace the resemblances between the two languages. To do this, let us first compare the numerals from one up to twenty,—

English.	Angāmi.	Āo.
One	<i>po</i>	<i>kā, ākā.</i>
Two	<i>kennā</i>	<i>ānī.</i>
Three	<i>sē</i>	<i>āsam.</i>
Four	<i>dī</i> •	<i>pezi</i>
Five	<i>pangu</i>	<i>pungu</i>
Six	<i>suru</i>	<i>tok, terok</i>
Seven	<i>thenā</i>	<i>net</i> ; Mongsen, <i>ten</i> .
Eight	<i>thethā</i>	<i>ti</i> ; Mongsen, <i>tsi</i> .

¹ Regarding these names, see the section on Āo.

English	Angāmi.	Āo.
Nine	<i>tekau</i>	<i>tuk.</i>
Ten	<i>kerr</i>	<i>ter.</i>
Eleven	<i>kerr o pōkrū</i> or <i>kerr ā p</i>	<i>teri ākī.</i>
Twelve	<i>kerr o kenōā</i>	<i>teri ānī</i>
Thirteen	<i>kerr o sē</i>	<i>teri āsum.</i>
Fourteen	<i>kerr o dā</i>	<i>teri pezu.</i>
Fifteen	<i>kerr o pangū</i>	<i>teri pangū</i>
Sixteen	<i>kerr o suru</i>	<i>metsa mā-ben tēsa.</i>
Seventeen	<i>mekwū pe-mo thenī</i>	<i>metsa mā-ben tēnt.</i>
Eighteen	<i>mekwū pe-mo thethō</i>	<i>metsa mā-ben t.</i>
Nineteen	<i>mekwū pe-mo tekua</i>	<i>metsa mā-ben takō</i>
Twenty	<i>mekwū, mepfū, or meoh.</i>	<i>metsa ; Mongsen, meku.</i>

The resemblances in this list between the words for 2, 5, 6, 9, and 10 are very striking. Above ten we find the same method used in the formation of the numerals. In forming 17, 18, and 19 both languages employ the same methods, these numbers being denoted by the expressions '20 not-brought 7,' '20 not-brought 8,' '20 not-brought 9,' respectively. *Pō-mo* and *mā-ben* are identical words. In Āo, however, this method of notation begins at 16, at one place further back than in Angāmi.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These present considerable points of resemblance. They are—

English.	Angāmi.	Āo.
I	<i>ā, ā, ene</i>	<i>nī, ngī.</i>
Thou	<i>no</i>	<i>nā.</i>
He	<i>pō</i>	<i>pā.</i>
	<i>Singular</i>	
We two, including person addressed	<i>ā-ro</i>	<i>o-nī (Mongsen), tenī (Chungli.)</i>
We two, excluding the same	<i>he-nī</i>	...
You two	<i>ne-nī</i>	<i>ne-nī.</i>
They two	<i>lu-nī, u-nī</i>	<i>pā-nī (Mongsen)</i>
	<i>Dual</i>	
We (inclusive)	<i>u-ko</i>	<i>āsenok.</i>
We (exclusive)	<i>he-ko</i>	<i>o-nok</i>
Ye	<i>ne-ko</i>	<i>ne-nok.</i>
They	<i>hā-ko, lu-ko, u-ko</i>	<i>pā-re, pāre-nok.</i>
	<i>Plural</i>	

The forms *ā, ene*, given for 'I' in Angāmi are Eastern Angāmi variations. They are not unlike the Āo *nī*. The words for 'thou' in both languages are practically the same, as also are the words for 'he'. Both languages form the dual and plural in a very similar manner.

VOCABULARY.

The following list gives a few words in the two languages which are very similar or identical. —

English.	Angāmi.	Āo.
House	<i>ku</i>	<i>kī.</i>
Fire	<i>mī</i>	<i>mī.</i>
Smoke	<i>mikhū</i>	<i>mukhozū</i>
Man	<i>mā, mī</i>	<i>āmi (Mongsen).</i>
To-day	<i>thī</i>	<i>tūnū.</i>
Call, to	<i>ke, che</i>	<i>āzā, zā, ājā, jā</i>
Eat, to	<i>chī</i>	<i>āchī, chī.</i>
Salt	<i>metsa</i>	<i>metsū.</i>
Water	<i>dzū</i>	<i>tša, tzu.</i>
Liquor	<i>zu</i>	<i>yī.</i>
Blood	<i>te-zā</i>	<i>ā-za.</i>
Laugh, to	<i>-nū</i>	<i>menū.</i>
Red	<i>kemeri</i>	<i>temerem.</i>
Tell, to	<i>pu, si, -she</i>	<i>shī, ſū (Lungkam)</i>
One day	<i>konha</i>	<i>kā-nu</i>
Cooked rice	<i>tīe</i>	<i>chī, zī.</i>
See, to	<i>ngu</i>	<i>āngu</i>

Again, let us take an example of a word which is apparently very different in the two languages. Such a word is Angāmi *zoghāi*, Mongsen *ā-i*, thatching-grass. In Chungli, *ā-i* is a general term for weeds growing in cultivated land. In *zoghāi*, *zo* is a generic and *ghā* a specific term specifying the kind of grass. *Ghā* is therefore 'thatch.' Now in the Semā language, the language most closely connected with Angāmi, 'thatch' is *ā-ghā*, *ā* being the prefix placed before all substantives in the Semā language. Cutting off this prefix we have—

Semā.	English.	Angāmi.
<i>ghā</i>	thatch	<i>ghā</i> .

These words are identical, for *i* and *ā* are commonly interchanged in the two languages. Now between—

Semā.	English.	Āo.
<i>ā-ghāi</i>	thatch	<i>ā-i</i>

there is scarcely any difference in pronunciation, and the words may be fairly said to be identical. We have thus found *zoghāi* to be the same as *ā-i*. This method could be easily applied to other words.

From a comparison of the words in the subjoined list, it will be seen that the Āo termination *er* performs the same function as the Angāmi *mī* or *mī*, man. Mr. Clark, however, maintains that *er* does not mean 'man,' but that it is really a relic of an old present tense of the verb 'to be' and means 'he who is.' Thus *tūm* means 'old,' *bu* means 'man,' and *tūm-bu-r*, means 'he who is an old man' 'an old man.' So *nung* means 'in,' and *nung-er* means 'he who is in,' hence 'an inhabitant.' It should be remembered that when, by inflection or composition, in Āo two vowels come together, one disappears, or the two coalesce and form a new vowel. Hence, when *er* is suffixed to a word ending with a vowel, the *e* is usually dropped. On the other hand, Mr. Davis considers that this *r* is the exact equivalent of the Angāmi *mā*. He says, 'In the Thukumi language we find this too. The Thukumi people use *-rē* in exactly the same way as the Angāmis use *-mī*. It seems going out of one's way to say that the *-r* in these words is the verbal termination *er* which is equivalent to the Angāmi *-mī*. Again take the term "Āo," by which we know these people. The word is never used with a final *-r* by the people themselves. They call themselves *Āor'*, i.e., the Āo people, never plain *Āo*, and their language is *Āor'*, Āo-men's tongue, not *Āo u*. The exact rendering of *Āor'* in Angāmi would be *Āo-mā*. They call the Lhūtās *Shener'*, the Semās *Moyār'*, the trans-Dikhu tribes *Mīr'*, and the Assamese *Tsunār'*.'

Āo.	English.	Angāmi.
<i>Tāmbu-r</i>	old man	<i>ketsa-mā</i> .
<i>Tāntza-r</i>	old woman	<i>ketsu pju-mā</i> .
<i>Tānu-r</i>	child	<i>nichu-mā</i> .
<i>Tebu-r</i>	male	<i>tepfu-mā</i> .
<i>Āyi-r</i>	maid	<i>reli-mā</i> or <i>āli-mā</i>
<i>Āsāngu-r</i>	young man	<i>krisā-mā</i> .
<i>Tātā-r</i>	village elder	<i>pyu-mā</i> .
<i>Tetsa-r</i>	woman	<i>henu-mā</i> .
<i>Tākā-r</i>	a rich man	<i>keni-mā</i> .
<i>Temet-er</i>	one who knows	<i>kēsi-mā</i> .
<i>Tāru-r</i>	a comer	<i>kevor-mā</i> .

Again, take the phrase—

Āo	Nā	ko	<i>im-er</i> ?
English	You	what	village-er (are) ?
Angāmi	No	ki	<i>ra-mī</i>
English	You	what	village-man (are) ?

and the answer to the question—

Āo	Nī	Lungkām	<i>nung-er</i>
English	I	Lungkām	in-er, i.e., inhabitant (are).
Angāmi	Ā	<i>Lungkām</i>	<i>no-mī-wō</i>
English	I	Lungkām	of-man-am.

It being established that the function of the Āo *er* is the same as that of the Angāmi *mī*, we have the following identical words in the two languages:—

Āo	<i>te-bu-r</i> ,	male.
Angāmi	<i>te-pfu-mā</i> ,	male.

Here *te* is a mere prefix. The essential part of the word is, in Āo, *bu*, and, in Angāmi, *pfu*, which may be taken as identical words, *-pfu* in Angāmi being a common male termination for a number as well as men.

Again—

Āo	<i>ā-yi-r</i> ,	a girl.
Angāmi	<i>re-li-mā</i> or <i>ā li-mā</i>	a maiden

Here the essential part of the word in both languages is *Āo yi*, Angāmi *li*, and, as *y* and *l* are commonly interchangeable (cf. Mongsen *āling*, Chungli *yung*, a bamboo tie), the identity of *āyir* and *relimā* is established.

Again—

Āo	<i>tā-nu-r</i> ,	a child.
Cf. Angāmi	<i>nā</i> ,	a child.

Assuming that the function of the *Āo er* is the same as that of the Angāmi *mā*, we find that the formation of nouns of agency is the same in the two languages. Thus, in Angāmi they are formed by prefixing *ke* and suffixing *mī*, to the verbal root. Thus, *vor*, come; *ke-vor-mā*, a comer. In *Āo*, these nouns are formed by prefixing *te* and suffixing *er*. Thus, *āru*, come; *t-āru-r* for *te-āru-er*, a comer. In both cases the prefixed particle is the common adjectival prefix.

Other examples are—

Angāmi.	<i>nī</i> , possess;	<i>ke-nī-mā</i> , a rich man.
Āo	<i>ākā</i> , possess;	<i>t-ākā-r</i> , a rich man.
Angāmi	<i>si</i> , know;	<i>ke-si-mā</i> , the knower.
Āo	<i>met</i> , know:	<i>te-met-er</i> , the knower.

SIMILARITY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

Angāmi	<i>tie</i>	<i>chile-ro</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>nu</i>	<i>vorchē</i> .
Āo	<i>chiu</i>	<i>chiunger-āng</i>	<i>ozo</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>dāng</i>	<i>ārungmā</i> .
English	rice	eaten-having	my	house	to	come.
Angāmi	<i>ā</i>	<i>sāha</i>	<i>zē</i>	<i>kerr</i>	<i>chi-to (idi)</i>	<i>vorriwē</i> .
English	I	sāhib	with	conversation	to-make	have-come.
Āo	<i>nī</i>	<i>sāhab</i>	<i>den</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>sambi-tsa</i>	<i>āru</i> .
English	I	sāhib	with	word	to-speak	have-come.
Angāmi	<i>po</i>	<i>ngu</i>	<i>-ro</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>pushichē</i> .
Āo	<i>pā</i>	<i>ngu</i>	<i>-rā</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>dāng</i>	<i>shōkīng</i> .
English	him	seen	having	me	to	tell.
Angāmi	<i>Silēchē</i>	<i>nichu-u</i>	<i>mu</i>	<i>po-zo</i>		<i>u-nā</i> .
Āo	<i>Shishāng</i>	<i>tīnur</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>tetzu</i>		<i>nā</i> .
English	Arise	the-child	and	its-mother		the-two.
Angāmi	<i>zē</i>	<i>Israel</i>	<i>kiju</i>	<i>nu</i>		<i>rotāchē</i>
Āo	<i>ānir</i>	<i>Israel</i>	<i>lim</i>	<i>āe</i>		<i>wāng</i> .
English	taking	Israel	land	to		go.
Angāmi	<i>hōko</i>	<i>lō</i>	<i>lē</i>	<i>prē</i>		<i>lētē</i> .
Āo	<i>onōke</i>	<i>ālū</i>	<i>ru</i>	<i>mā</i>		<i>ogwē</i> .
English	we	fields	cut	entirely		have

In this sentence the similarity of the construction for 'entirely' is very marked. It being represented in both languages by an infix following the verbal root.

ĀO OR HATIGORRIA.

Āo is spoken in the extreme north-east of the Nāga Hills District. Beyond the tribe, in the unsettled territory are the naked Nāgās, and more to their north and west in the district of Sibsagar, we meet the Banparā and other unidentified Nāgā tribes, Dīmā-sā, Assamese and some Shān languages. To the south they are bounded by the Lhōtā and Semā Nāgās, by whom they are separated from the Rengmā, Angāmi, and Kezhāmā tribes. Regarding this tribe, Mr. Davis gives the following particulars in the Census Report of Assam for 1891, pp. 241 and ff.

The Āos occupy the country which is drained by the Jhanzi, the Desoi, and by the streams which flow into the Dikhu on its left bank. The only Āo village on the right bank of the Dikhu is Longsa. The Āos profess to have their origin from a stone, which is situated between Longsa and the Sangtam village of Luban. From this place they gradually migrated across the Dikhu and occupied the country in which they now dwell. They are divided into two tribes, Chungli or Zungi and Mongsen, speaking dialects which are so dissimilar as to be practically different languages. These two tribes, though they in many instances live side by side in the same villages, have each preserved their own dialect.

The Āos occupy, excluding Longsa, which was not censused, 46 villages. Of these 21 are Chungli entirely, 19 are Mongsen entirely, while six are mixed villages, inhabited both by Chungli and Mongsen. Roughly speaking, the Āo country is composed of three parallel ridges, called Lampungkung, Changkikung, and Japukung, respectively. The Chungli tribe inhabits all the villages on the Lampungkung (the range immediately overlooking the Dikhu), with the exception of the villages of Mokokchang and Nunkam, which are partially Mongsen. The valley of the Melak or Jhanzi, *i.e.*, the valley enclosed between the Lampungkung and Changkikung, contains the mixed villages, while on the Changkikung and Japukung the villages are, with the exception of Deka Haimong, Molungting, and Assiringia (a non-Āo village), entirely Mongsen.

Assiringia, called by the Āos Mirinokpo, is a village which really belongs to the 'naked' tribe of Nāgās. The inhabitants came many years ago from the village of Wankhong or Orangkang, a village belonging to that tribe, and situated a day's march east of the Dikhu from Susa village. Now-a-days, in all but language, the Assiringia people have become Āos. The problem is, how did they get on to their present site, which is on the range immediately over the plains, through the intervening Āo villages? Where they are at present they are at least three days' journey from the nearest villages of the tribe to which they really belong.

The two dialects of Āo are, as stated above, Chungli or Zungi and Mongsen. The Deputy Commissioner of the Nāga Hills gives 15,500 as the total population speaking the language, and adds that the Zungi are the larger section, being about three-fifths of the whole tribe. This would give the following approximate figures for the speakers of each dialect:—

Chungli or Zungi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,300
Mongsen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,200
Total	.							<u>15,500</u>

The only one of which we have a grammar is Chungli, and the version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, which follows, and for which I am indebted to the kindness of the Reverend E. W. Clark, is couched in that dialect. There is a list of Chungli and Mongsen words and sentences in Appendix G of the Census Report already quoted from, which I take the liberty of reprinting, after the Chungli specimen.

The use of the word Āo in connection with this language is modern. The earliest instance of its occurrence with which I am acquainted is in Mr. Clark's *Specimen*, written in 1879. The name was unknown to Mr. Damant, whose essay was published in 1880. He called the tribe Hatigorrria, and wrote as follows about it:—

This large and warlike tribe is found to the east of the Lhota and Sema, but how far they extend it is impossible to say. In their own language they are called Samaina or Nissomeh.¹

¹ Mr. Davis writes, 'I have never even heard these terms, but 'Nissomeh' looks like an incorrect rendering of a Semā or Angāmi term.'

The tribes known as Assiringia, Dupdoria, Dekha Haimong, and Khari, are really part of the Hatigoria tribe, and included with them; Dekha Haimong and Khari being merely the names of villages.

In addition to the above, I find on examination that what is called Nowgong Nāgā is closely connected with Āo.

Mr. Davis informs me that the true language of Assiringia is not Āo at all. The inhabitants of this village come from Orangkang, which lies just across the Dikhu, and belong to a 'Naked Nāgā' tribe. Āos come down to the plains through that village and hence the Assamese sometimes call them by its name. Dopdoria is the Assamese name for Āos who come down to the plains through the Dop Duār, and Hatigoria for those who do so through the Hatigor Duār. The names Dopdoria and Hatigoria include both Chungli and Mongsen. Khari is a large Mongsen village, and Nowgong the Assamese name of the Chungli village Merangkung.

The following are the authorities which I have met which deal with Āo under each of its many names:—

I.—ĀO GENERALLY.—

DAVIS, A. W., I.C.S.—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891.* by E. A. Gait, I.C.S. On pp. 163 and ff. there is a note on the relation which the principal languages of the Nāgā group (including both the Chungli and Mongsen dialects of Āo) bear to each other. It contains lists of words in both dialects. On pp. 172 and ff. there is a *Comparison showing points of resemblance in words and structure of the language between the Angami and Āo Nāgā (Chungli) languages.* with notes by the Reverend E. W. Clark; pp. 242 and ff., an account of the Āo tribe. Appendix G pp. cxxiv and cxxv, is a list of words and sentences showing the differences between the Chungli and Mongsen Dialects of the Āo Nāgā language. All these are by A. W. D. Shillong, 1898.

II.—CHUNGLI OR ZUNGI.—

CLARK, THE REV. E. W.,—*A Specimen of the Zoongee or Zurungee Dialect of a Tribe of Nagas bordering on the Valley of Assam, between the Dikhu and Desui Rivers, embracing over forty villages.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xi, 1879. pp. 278 and ff.

AVERY, J.,—*The Āo-Naga Language of Southern Assam.* *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society* for May, 1886, pp. cix and ff., published with Vol. xiii of the *Journal of the Society* for 1886. See also *American Journal of Philology*, vii, pp. 344—360.

DAVIS, A. W., I.C.S.—See No. I, above.

CLARK, MRS. E. W.,—*Āo Naga Grammar with illustrative Phrases and Vocabulary.* Shillong, 1893.

III.—MONGSEN.—

DAVIS, A. W., I.C.S.,—See No. I, above.

IV.—ASSIRINGIA.—

BROWN, THE REV. N.,—See No. VI, Dupdoria, below. The words given are more or less incorrect Chungli. They are not Assiringia, which is a different language. See above.

V.—DEKA HAIMONG.—

CAMPBELL, SIR G.,—*Specimens of the Languages of India, including those of the aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier.* Calcutta, 1874. Vocabulary of Deka Haimong Naga on pp. 267 and ff. This is Chungli. Mr. Clark started missionary work in Deka Haimong village.

BROWN, THE REV. N.,—See No. VI, Dupdoria, below. The words given are more or less incorrect Chungli.

VI.—DUPDORIA.—

BROWN, THE REV. N.,—*Specimens of the Naga Language of Asam.* *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. ii, 1851, pp. 155 and ff. Contains vocabularies of a number of Naga languages, including 'Tengsa and Dopdor,' printed as one and the same language. The words given are not in any dialect of Āo at all. They are Tengsa. Other languages with which he groups it are,—2, 'Nogaung, Hatigor, Haimong and Asuring,' and 3, 'Khari.'

CAMPBELL, SIR G.,—See No. V., Deka Haimong, above. On pp. 254 and ff. there is a Dop-darya Naga Vocabulary. The words given are very incorrect Chungli.

VII.—HATIGORRIA.—

- BROWN, THE REV. N.,—See No. VI, Dupdoria, above. The words given are more or less incorrect Chungli.
- CAMPBELL, SIR G.,—See No. V., Deka Haimong, above. On pp. 254 and ff. there is a Hati Garya Naga Vocabulary. The words given are incorrect Mongsen.
- DAMANT, G. H., I.C.S.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers.* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. xii, 1886, pp. 228 and ff. On page 248 there is the account of the Hatigorría language already quoted, and on p. 257 a vocabulary.

VIII.—KHARI.—

- HODGSON, B. H.,—*Aborigines of the North-East Frontier.* Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. xix, 1850, pp. 309 and ff. Contains a Khari Naga Vocabulary by N. Brown. Reprinted in *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects.* London, 1880. Vol. ii, pp. 11 and ff.
- BROWN, THE REV. N.,—See No. VI., Dupdoria, above. The words given are not very accurately written Mongsen.
- HUNTER, SIR W. W.,—*A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia.* London, 1868. Contains Vocabulary of Khari Nāgā based on Hodgson.
- DALTON, E. T., C.S.I.,—*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal.* Calcutta, 1872. Reprint of Hodgson's Vocabulary on p. 71.

IX.—NOWGONG NAGA.—

- HODGSON, B. H.,—*On the Aborigines of the Eastern Frontier.* Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. xviii, Pt. II, 1849, pp. 967 and ff. Vocabulary by N. Brown. Reprinted in *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects.* London, 1880. Vol. ii, pp. 19 and ff.
- BROWN, THE REV. N.,—See No. VI., Dupdoria, above. The words given are more or less incorrect Chungli.
- HUNTER, SIR W. W.,—See No. VIII., Khari, above. Also contains Vocabulary of Nowgong Nāgā.

The following account of the main features of the Chungli dialect of Āo is based on Mrs. Clark's grammar. The student is referred to that work for full particulars. What follows does not pretend to be more than the merest sketch.

Pronunciation.—Āo rejects not only the sonant but also the surd aspirates. There does not appear to be any restriction as to initial letters, and most occur as final, though the most usual termination is either a vowel, a nasal, or *r*. The sound *ng*, which is very frequent as a final, seldom occurs as an initial. The letter *h* occurs very rarely. There does not appear to be any system of tones in the language.

The pronunciation of the vowels fluctuates. Thus, the root *nūk* becomes *nōk-shī*, to covet, and *ā-nak*, watching. When two vowels come together, they coalesce. Examples are,—

sa + āng = sāng, be.
ka + āng = kwāng, give.
āru + āng = ārung, come.
ālū + āng = ālung or *luāng*, come down.
ātu + āng = ātung or *tuāng*, come up.
shī + āng = shīāng, say.
ājī + āng = ājīāng, see.
āo + āng = wāng, go; *ong*, go on.
pā + e = pai, he.
shī + ōgō = shīgō, said.

When a verbal root ends in a vowel the *e* of the termination *er* is elided. Thus,—

ben + er = benēr, brings.
bendā + er = bendār, brings.
zambī + er = zambīr, speaks.

Consonants frequently interchange. Especially, *b* and *p*; *d* and *t*; *g* and *k*; and sometimes *b* and *m* and *n*, respectively. When *tsa* at the end of a verbal root is followed by *ā*, the whole becomes *zā*, thus *āgatsa* + *āng* = *āgazāng*, give thou.

The letters are pronounced as indicated in the system adopted for this Survey. The vowel *a* is pronounced as the *u* in 'nut.' In Mrs. Clark's Grammar this sound is represented by *u*. The same lady represents the sound of a prolonged *s* by *se*. I have thought it best to follow her in this latter point.

Articles.—The force of the indefinite article is given by suffixing the word *kā* or *kātī*, one. Thus, *nīsung kā*, a man. To give the force of the definite article, the suffixes *zī* and *tū* or *tō*, which are properly demonstrative pronouns, are often used. Thus, *nīsung-zī*, the man. The prefix *te* or *t* to be mentioned below seems to be often used in the same sense. Thus, *bū*, father, but *te-bu-e āgātsa*, the father gave.

Prefixes and suffixes.—In addition to the prefixes and suffixes used to make forms corresponding to declension and conjugation, the following should be noted.

The prefix *te*, or, before vowels, *t*, may be added to a verb without making any essential change in meaning, except in the Imperative mood, which it negatives. All that it does is to impart some emphasis. Thus, from the root *āo*, go, we have *pārenōk t-āo-r*, they are just going, or are indeed going. Similarly, prefixed to adjectives, it gives emphasis, and forms a kind of superlative, as from *āzung*, good, *t-āzung-bā*, the good one, the best. Prefixed to verbal roots, it is also used to form abstract nouns. Thus, *sāngwā*, to illumine, *te-sāngwā*, light.

The suffix *tsa*, with or without the prefix *te*, is also used to form abstract nouns. It is properly the suffix of the future tense. Thus, *pelā*, rejoice; *pelā-tsa*, will rejoice; *pelā-tsa*, or *te-pelā-tsa*, joy.

The suffix *er*, or, after vowels, *r*, is properly the termination of the present and of the continuative past. Thus, *ādōk-er*, he is just come. It is also very commonly used as the termination of a noun of agency. Thus, *ādōk-er*, a comer; *shīshī-r*, a trader; *āshī-r*, a speaker. In this way, like the Angāmi *u*, it is often substituted for the relative pronoun, *i.e.*, it forms what in Dravidian languages would be called a Relative Participle. Thus, *ādōk-er*, may be used to signify he, or they, who come, or came. So, also, with the antecedent expressed. Thus,—

tāng ādōk-er āzī ōdā āshī.

just come-who-are they thus said, *i.e.*, they who have just now come said so. Again *nung* means 'in' and *nung-er*, he who is in, an inhabitant.

This suffix is also used to indicate the act done. Thus, from *shīshī*, to traffic, *shī-shī-r* not only 'a trader,' but also 'trading.' Thus, *pā shīshī-r āge tākār ākam*, he became rich by trading.

The suffix *bā* is used exactly like *er*. Thus, *shīshī-bā*, he who trades, or trading; *pelā-bā*, he who rejoices, or joy.

The suffix *dāk* indicates place. Thus, *ālī*, to be, *ālī-dāk*, a place of abode, a residence; *ī*, this, *ī-dāk*, here.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Gender.—For human relations different words are used to indicate gender. Thus *bu*, father; *tza*, mother. *Tebur*, male, and *tetza*, female, are also used for the same purpose. For animals we have *tebōng*, male, and *tetza*, female. The suffixes *ta* for male, and *tā* for female are also commonly used.

Number.—Number is only indicated when the non-indication would cause confusion. In such cases the singular is indicated by suffixing *kā*, *kātī*, one, and the plural by *tam*. Thus, *āyānger-tam*, workers for hire. A dual is indicated by suffixing *nā*. Thus,—
tānūr-ō tetza-nā.

Son-and mother-two, both the mother and child.

Case.—Case is indicated by postpositions. They are as follows:—

Nominative.—This case takes the suffix *e*, which may be omitted when no ambiguity would ensue.—Example, *tānubu-e āshī*, the younger said.

Accusative.—The suffix is *dāk*, which may be omitted under similar circumstances. Some verbs always require it. *Dāng*, the dative suffix, is sometimes used for the accusative. Examples, *pā-dāk*, him; *nī nā-dāng tenzaker*, I am serving thee.

Instrumental.—The suffix is *āge*, as in *pā shīshīr āge tākār ākam*, he became rich by trading; *ā* is also used, as in *teket-ā*, by hand.

Dative.—The suffixes are *nam*, *nung*, or *dāng*, as in *ka-nung kwā*, give to me; *tebu-dāng āshī*, he said to the father. Motion towards is indicated by *dānge* or *e*, as in *Nī ō-bālā-dānge ō-lī*, I will go to our father; *pā-e ārem-e āo*, he went to the jungle.

Ablative.—The suffix is *nunge*, as in *pā-nunge*, from him.

Genitive.—No suffix is used. The possessor simply precedes the possessed, as in *tetī-zī āin*, the elder brother's anger.

Locative.—*Nung*, already given for the dative, also means 'in' or 'on.' Thus, *tetsung-nung*, on the legs.

Concomitant.—The suffix *den* means 'with.' Thus, *pā-den*, with him; *nā tetī ka-den līr*, thou art ever with me.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives usually follow the substantives they qualify, as in *nīsung tāzung*, a good man, or the man is good.

The suffix *lā* forms verbal adjectives. Thus *chī*, eat; *tā-chī-lā*, edible. The suffixes *tsa*, *bā*, and *er*, already described, are also used for the same purpose. *Tā-chī-tsa*, edible; *tāru-tsa nīsung*, the man who will come, the coming man; *pāe āshī-bā ō*, *pāe āshīr ō*, the word said by him.

Adjectives are freely treated as verbs. *Azung*, good; *āzungtsa*, will be good; *zung*, is good.

Comparison is indicated by the dative with *dāng*, as in *āzī-dāng ībāzī tāzung*, than that this is good, this is better than that. As explained above, the *t* in *tāzung* emphasizes the adjective, and gives it the force of a superlative, as in *āzāk-dāng ībāzī tāzung-bā*, this is better than all, *i.e.*, the best.

The numerals are —

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. <i>kā</i> . | 8. <i>tī</i> . |
| 2. <i>ānā</i> . | 9. <i>takō</i> . |
| 3. <i>āsam</i> . | 10. <i>ter</i> . |
| 4. <i>peza</i> . | 11. <i>terī kā</i> , and so on to |
| 5. <i>pungū</i> . | 16. <i>metsa māben trök</i> , <i>i.e.</i> , 20 not brought 6 |
| 6. <i>trök</i> . | 17. <i>metsa māben tenet</i> , and so on to |
| 7. <i>tenet</i> . | 20. <i>metsa</i> . |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 21. <i>metsarī kā</i> . | 70. <i>tenem ser metsa</i> , 50 and 20. |
| 26. <i>semar māben trok</i> . | 80. <i>līr ānāsa</i> , twice 40. |
| 30. <i>semar</i> . | 90. <i>telāng takō</i> . |
| 40. <i>līr</i> . | 100. <i>telāng</i> or <i>nōklāng</i> . |
| 50. <i>tenem</i> . | 1000. <i>meyirizāng</i> or <i>meirzāng</i> or <i>meirāng</i> . |
| 60. <i>rōkar</i> . | |

As regards ordinals 'first' is *mazang*, *kesa*, or *kesakā*. Others are formed by adding *sa* or *bubā* to the ordinals. Thus, *ānā-sa* or *ānā-bubā*, second.

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns have two forms each, a direct and an oblique. The direct forms are as follows:—

<i>nī</i> , I.	<i>ka-nā</i> or <i>ke-nā</i> , you and I.	<i>ozo</i> , <i>ozonok</i> , <i>onok</i> , <i>āsen</i> , <i>āsenok</i> , we.
<i>nā</i> , thou.	<i>ne-nā</i> , you two.	<i>nenok</i> , you.
<i>pā</i> , he, she, it.	<i>te-nā</i> , <i>pā-nā</i> , they two.	<i>pāre</i> , <i>pārenok</i> , <i>pā-tam</i> , they.

Except *nī* and *pāre*, all the above can take the termination *e* in the nominative. Thus *pā-e* or contracted *pai*, he. The plural forms *āsen*, *āsenok*, include the person addressed. The other three plurals of the first person do not.

The oblique forms are employed in the sense of the genitive, and also usually, but not always, with postpositions.

<i>ka</i> , <i>ke</i> , or <i>k</i> , my.	<i>ō</i> , our.
<i>ne</i> , thy.	<i>nenok</i> , your.
<i>pā</i> , his, etc.	<i>pārenok</i> , their.

Examples are *ka-dāng*, to me; *ke-den*, with me; *ō-bā*, our father; *ne-tenu*, thy younger brother; *pā-nung*, to him.

The reflexive pronoun for all persons is *peī*, own, as in *pai peī tebu-dānge āo*, he went to his father.

The demonstrative pronouns are *ī-bā*, *ā-bā*, and *yā* or *ā*, this, and *ā*, that. They are declined like substantives. To all of them the suffixes *zī* and *tū* or *tō* may be added, which come after the suffix denoting case, and, when the pronoun is an adjective, after the noun with which it is in agreement. Thus, *ībā līmā-nung-zī*, in this country; *ī-dāng-zī*, on this, *i.e.*, then.

The interrogative pronouns are *shīr*, *shībā*, who? *kechī*, what? and others.

The relative is usually supplied by the suffixes *er* and *bā*, as already explained. Sometimes the interrogative pronoun is used as a relative. Thus,—

<i>shībāe</i>	<i>tāng</i>	<i>āru</i>	<i>pai</i> ,	<i>āzī-ōdā</i>	<i>āshī</i> .
who	just-now	came	he,	so	said, <i>i.e.</i> , the man who has just come said so.

The indefinite pronouns are *kā* or *kātī*, one; *kāre*, some; *lāngkā*, something. They follow the nouns they qualify. Thus, *nīsung kāre*, some man, or some men.

VERBS.

The ideas of time and mood are conveyed by prefixes and suffixes, added in the root. The verb does not change for number or person. The use of the prefix *tē* or

/ with verbs has already been described. Another very common prefix is the letter *ā*, which is used only with past tenses, but not with all. If, however, a verbal root commences with *ā*, the prefix is merged in the first syllable, and does not appear. Thus the past of the verb *āo* is *āo*, not *ā-āo*. With this exception, nearly all simple verbs, and some of the compound verbs to be described later on, take this prefix. On the other hand, most compound verbs, and a few primary ones, e.g., *zambī*, speak, do not take it.

The following are the principal tenses of the verb *ben*, bring:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>nī ben-er</i> , I bring.
<i>Present Definite.</i>	<i>nī ben-dā-ge</i> , <i>ben-dā-r</i> , or <i>ben-dā-kā</i> , I am bringing.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>nī ā-ben</i> , <i>ā-ben-kā</i> , <i>ben-kā</i> , I brought.
<i>Continuative Past.</i>	<i>nī ā-ben-er</i> , I have been bringing, and do so still.
<i>Completed Past.</i>	<i>nī ben-ōgō</i> , I have brought and finished bringing. Some verbs take <i>kū</i> or <i>kūr</i> , as <i>nī āretsa-kū</i> or <i>āretsa-kūr</i> , I have admonished and finished admonishing.
<i>Immediate Future.</i>	<i>nī ben-dī</i> , I shall bring soon.
<i>Distant Future.</i>	<i>nī ben-tsa</i> , I shall bring.
<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>ben-āng</i> , bring.
<i>Negative Imperative.</i>	<i>tā-ben</i> , or <i>te ben</i> , do not bring.

Participles.—*Present.*—*ben-er*, *ben-ā*, bringing, as in *pai scong bener āru*, he came bringing wood. The negative is *mā-ben-e*, not bringing.

Past.—*ben-er-āng* or *ā-ben-er-āng*, having brought, as in *scong ābenerāng pā āru*, having brought the wood he came, he came after he had brought the wood.

Gerunds.—*Present.*—*ben-dāng* or *ben-dākā*, in bringing, while bringing, as in *pai āru-dāng tsunglū āru*, as he was coming the rain came.

Past.—*ā-ben āge*, by having brought; *ā-ben nung* or *ā-ben yong*, in having brought, on account of having brought, as in *pā temūlung tāngā āru-nung*, *pai yā ōdā bilimtet*, on his mind again returning, he remembered in this manner.

Infinitive.—There are several forms, all meaning the same thing, usually an infinitive of purpose, *ben-tsa*, *te-ben-tsa*, *tā-ben-tsa*, *ā-ben-tsa*, *ben-e*, *te-ben-e*, *tā-ben-e*, *ā-ben-e*. Example, *pārenoke scong bene āo*, they have gone to bring firewood. The infinitive is often governed by the postposition *āsōshī* or *yong*, both meaning 'for.'

Conditional Sentences.—The usual words for 'if' are *āsa-bō*, *āsāng*, *shī-bō*, *bō*, and *kā*. *Kā* and *bō* must be attached to the verb, the others are treated as independent words. If *bō* is attached to a noun or pronoun, it indicates an apodosis or contradiction. Thus, *nā āo-kā*, *nī-bō māotsa*, if you go, I will not go; *sakā nī-bō lūmīsetā ālīr*, (my father's servants have more than enough to eat) yet as-for-me I am famishing.

Future Conditional.—The suffix is *dī-r*, or *er-ā*. Thus, *kō-dāng nī tū-dī-r*, *nā āo tsa*, when I go, you will go; *pai yāmae shī-r-ā*, *nī ō-dī*, if he say so, I will go. The suffix *shīā* means 'even if,' as in *tsungsāng mūzung-shīā*, even if the weather is bad.

Past Conditional.—In the protasis, *āsa-bō*, is used with the past indicative, or *āsāng*, or *shī-bō* may be used, but in the last two cases the verb loses the prefixed *ā*. In the apodosis, the suffix is *lā*. In the following example the verbs are *zam*, drink, and *masa*, not die, from *sa*, die.

Pai mōza ā-zam āsa-bō, masa-lā.

He medicine drank if, would-not-have-died, *i.e.*, if he had taken medicine, he would not have died. Instead of *ā-zam āsa-bō*, we might have used *zam āsāng*, or *zam shī-bō*.

Compound Verbs.—*Āo* uses a large number of infixes which can be added to a verbal root in order to modify its meaning. Such modified verbs I call compound, and it should be noted that, as a rule, they do not take the prefix *ā* in the past tenses. The following are a few of these infixes, which occur in the Parable of the Prodigal Son :—

Infix,	Meaning.	Example,
<i>dāktsa</i> or <i>tsa</i>	cause	<i>ben-dāktsa</i> , to cause to bring; <i>kam-zāng</i> (for <i>kam-tsa-āng</i>), cause to become; <i>sepōk-zāng</i> , cause to slip on.
<i>mā</i>	completion	<i>ne-chīr-zī shībā ne sen chī-mā</i> , this thy son who has eaten up thy property.
<i>na</i>	desire	<i>pā peī pōk sung-na-ā</i> , wishing to fill his own belly; <i>tetī-zī kī-dānge mā-tū-na-ā ā-lī</i> , the elder brother was not wishing to enter into the house.
<i>sā</i>	fine division	<i>lem-sā</i> , to divide thoroughly.
<i>shī</i>	hardly any definite modification of meaning. Sometimes repetition.	<i>āngā</i> sometimes means 'to hear,' but <i>āngā-shī</i> always does so, as in <i>pai yārerbā ōlā āngā-shī</i> , he heard the sound of dancing. <i>te-bāng mesep</i> , to kiss; <i>te-bu-e te-bāng mesep-shī</i> , the father kissed repeatedly.
<i>tep</i>	reciprocity	<i>onoke pelā-tep-dī</i> , we will rejoice together.
<i>tet</i>	potentiality	<i>bilim</i> , to think, <i>bilim-tet</i> , to be able to think, to remember, as in <i>pai yā ōdā bilim-tet</i> , he remembered in this way.
<i>tsa</i>	action on a third person	<i>pai kākat-zī ka-nung āga-tsa</i> , he will give the paper to me; <i>pai kākat-zī pī-nung āga-tsa-tsa</i> , he will give the paper to another person.
<i>zen</i> or <i>jen</i>	frequentative, continuous action.	<i>te-bu-e āsam-jen-ā</i> , the father, running continuously.

shīā, used as a prefix, means 'back again,' as in *shīā-āru*, returned.

Verbs Substantive.—The two most common are *kā* and *lī*. The first refers to things, and the latter usually, but not invariably, to persons. When used in questions they take the prefix *ā* even in the present. Thus,—

pāktī ā-tāk-tsa yong ā-kā āsa mā-kā ? kār.

mat to-weave splints are or not-are ? are; *i.e.*, are there materials for weaving a mat or not ? there are.

pā kī-dānge ā-lī āsa mā-lī ? līr.

he house-in is or not-is ? is, *i.e.*, is he in the house or not ? he is.

The present tense of *kā*, *viz.*, *kār*, also means 'to have,' as in *ōza-e tesepe kār*, birds have nests.

The past tense of *lī*, is sometimes *lī-āsa*, instead of *ā-lī*, as in *nīsung kā chīr ānā lī-āsa*, of one man two sons were. This verb is often used to form periphrastic tenses with the participles of other verbs. Thus, *pā men-ā līr*, he is sitting; *pai mā-tū-na-ā ā-lī*, he was not wishing to enter. *lī* is sometimes spelt *le*.

Other verbs substantive are *ār* and *er*, which are only used in the present, as in *pai āeī ār*, he is mistaken. These are not often used.

The verb substantive *āsa*, *sa*, is, has many uses. It is used to form the past tense of *lī*, as shown above. It is often used in questions, as in *te-zang-zī tāmēn āsa?* is the fruit ripe?

It is frequently to be translated by 'or' in an alternative question, as in the examples given above. With *bō*, it means 'if.'

Passive Voice.—This is rare. Nearly all roots are capable of being used as passives without change of form. Thus, *mādōkbā nāshī pāe ā-ngū*, he found the lost cow, and *mādōkbā nāshī pā āge ā-ngū*, the lost cow was found by him. The verb substantive *kā* is often used to show clearly that the sentence is passive. Thus, *mādōkbā nāshī pā āge ā-ngu ā-kā*.

Negative Verbs.—The usual negative is *mā*, which precedes the verb. If the verb commences with a vowel, the two coalesce, which gives rise to some irregularities. An example of the regular use is *nāe mā-gatsa*, thou gavest not. Examples of irregular formations are *sa*, die, *ma-sa*, not to die; *zambī*, say, *me-zambī*, not to say. Some compound verbs insert the negative particle between the two members. Thus, *sensāk-āsem*, to converse, negative *sensāk-māsem*. The negative imperative is not formed with *mā*, but with *tū* or *te*.

Order of Words.—The verb usually comes last in the sentence. The subject may be first in the sentence, or in any other place where it may best serve the full expression of the main and subordinate thoughts. Adjectives follow the words they qualify, and genitives precede the words on which they depend.

[No. 8.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

CENTRAL SUB-GROUP.

ĀO.

ZUNGI OR CHUNGLI DIALECT.

(The Rev. E. W. Clark, 1899.)

(DISTRICT, NĀGĀ HILLS.)

Note.—Pronounce the letters *sc* like a slightly modified and prolonged *s*.

Nisung kâ chîr ânâ liâsa. Āzî tănubue te-bu-dâng âshî,
Man one sons two were. These the-younger the-father-to said,
‘ô-ba, ne ôset rong-nung kechî shilem nî âmāngtsa tim
‘our-father, thy goods among what portion I inherit-to is-proper
āzî ka-nung kaā (kwā).’ Anungzî tebue peî rongsen
this me-to give.’ Therefore the-father his accumulated-property
pārenok-nung lemsā āgatsa. Pīgā lîr kelen techîr tănubue peî
them-to dividing-much gave. Awhile was after the-child the-younger his
sen bendîner ālimā tālāng kâte āene (aine) āo. Āngzî pā peî
property collecting country far is abroad went. There he his
ziungtza tālūpūsa benshî. Pā ôset āzāk sāmār katsa,
food-drink-to wastefully used. His goods all exhausted after,
ibā limā-nung zî kāngā wārā ādōk. Ānungzî pā sensāk āten.
this country-in-the severe famine arose. Therefore his poor-state began.
Īdāngzî pāe (pai) āzî limā pūr ka-den semlōkā ālî, āseîr pāe (pai)
Then he that country people one-with allied was, and he
jungkā-nung āk pōgîmtsa yōk. Āngzî āk āchîbā scong zāng
field-in swine feed-to sent. There (or then) swine eating tree fruit
āge pā peî pōk sungnaā, ākā shīngāeā pā-nung mā-gatsa. Sākā pā
by he his-own stomach fill-wishing, yet anyone him-to not-gave. But his
temūlung tāngā ārunung pāe yā ōdā bilimtet, ‘ô-bālā-den geikā
mind again returning he this way remembered ‘our-father-with how-many
āyānger-tam tāchîtsa tāyongtsa tālî lî-ākā sakā nî-bō lūmîsetā ālîr.
workers-for-hire to-eat to-drink in-excess have (be-is) yet I-as-to furnishing am.
Nî āpūsōā ô-bālā-dānge ô-dî pā-dāng shî-dî, “O ô-bā, Ānūdîg Tsungrem ô
I arising our-father-to go-will him-to say-will, “O our-father, Heaven Deity word
ālamā āseîr nā mādāng nî taeî (taiî) menā lîr; zōkō nî ne chîr tā
transgressing and thou before my guilt adhering is; more I thy child that
āzātsa me-temtsa; nî ne āyānger āmāzî kamzāng.’ Yāseîr pāe (pai)
called-to not-worthy to; me thy hired-laborer like-the become-cause.’ Afterwards he

āpūsōā peī tebu-dānge āo; zōkō pā vāge(wage) ālī-nung tebue pā
arising his-own the-father-toward went; but he far-distant being the-father him
 āngū-nung temūlung āriā āsam-jenā oāge pā takong-nung āzaā, tebāng
seeing the-mind pitying ran-continuously yonder his neck-in hugging, the-mouth
 mesepshī. Īdāngzi techire pādāng āshī, 'O ō-bā, Ānung Tsungrem
kissed-repeatedly. Then the-son him-to said, 'O our-father, Heaven Deity
 ō ālamā, āseir nā mādāng nī tāēi menā līr; ānungzi tāng-nunge
word transgressing, and thou before my guilt adhering is; therefore now-from
 nī ne chīr tā āzātsa metemtsa.' Zōkō tebue peī lār-dāng āshī,
I thy child that called-to unworthy-to.' But the-father his slaves-to said,
 'sca tāzung-bā yākte benā, āruā pā-nung sōbūzāng; pā tekā-nung
garments the-best quickly bringing, coming him-on attire; his hands-on
 kerī, āseir tetsung-nung tsungsem sepōkzāng; onoke ziungā
rings, and legs (or feet)-on stockings (or shoes) slip-on-cause; we food-eating
 pelā-tep-dī. Kechisanung ka chīr saā ākā, tănāben tākam
rejoice-together-will. What-do-in (Because) my son dead was-though, again alive
 līr; mādōk ākā, shiā-āru.'
is; lost though, back-came.'

Āngzi pārenoke pelātsa tenzak-dāng pā tetī ālū-nung ālī.
Then they rejoice-to began-when his elder-brother cultivation-in was.
 Yāseir pāe (pai) ādōkā kī ānāsāe āru-nung kentenā yārerbā ōlā āngāshī-
This-after he appearing house near come-in singing dancing sound heard-
 nung, pāe kilīr kā zā āruā āsongdāng, 'yā kechī sar?'
in, he house-resident one called having-come having-asked-on, 'this what is?'
 kilīr-zāge pā-dāng āshī, 'ne tenu ādōk, āseir ne buē pā ānemā
servant-that him-to said, 'thy younger-brother appeared, and thy father him well
 āngū-nung pā āsōshī benzong yānglū.' Āngzi tetī-zī āin-ādōkā
found-because him for large-feast made.' Then the-elder-brother angry-being
 kīdānge mā-tūnā ālī. Ānungzi tebue kimāe lūā pā
house-to not-enter-wishing was. Therefore the-father house-court-to descending him
 mēpiā āshī. Pāe (pai) lāngzaā tebu-dāng āshī, 'tezaāngzō, kam pā
entreating spoke. He answering the-father-to said, 'consider-please, years so
 pīketī nī nā-dāng tenzaker āseir ne zambibā ō kōdāngā mesensa. Āzī
many I thee-to serving-am and thy spoken word never disregarded. This
 sākā ka tembār-tam-den pelāteptsā āsōshī ka-nung nāe nābōng
notwithstanding my friends-with rejoice-together-to for me-to thou goat
 chānū kātāngā mā-gatsa. Sākā ne chīr-zī shibā jabo-jari-den senza-nung ne
kid one-even not-gavest. But thy son-this who licentious-with going-by thy
 sen chimā pā āru-nung pā āsōshī nāe benzong yānglū.' Āngzi
property eaten-all he arrive-on him for thou feast made.' Thereupon
 tebue pā-dāng āshī, 'te-chīr nā tetī ka-den līr, āseir nī kechī kā
the-father him-to said, 'the-son thou ever me-with art, and I what have

azak-zī na meyong. Zoko ne nū-zī saā ākā, tākam līr; mādōk
all-this thee for. But thy brother-this dead though, alive is; lost
 ākā, shiā-āru; ānungzī onoke temūlung chīā pelātsa tim.'
though, returned-has; therefore we mind pleasing rejoice-to ought.'

In the following comparative vocabulary of Chungli and Mongsen, from the pen of Mr. Davis, it should be noted that the sound which Mrs. Clark represents by *ɹ*, and which is represented in this survey by *a*, is here written *ü* or *i*. In other respects also, the spelling differs slightly from that followed in the preceding pages.

English.	Chungli.	Mongsen.
Man	nisung	āmi.
Male	tebur	abā-changr.
Woman	tetsir	aniti.
Child	tanur	noyāti.
Young man	asongr	chongādi.
Old man	tāmbur	tsūnbār.
Old woman	tantsir	tseur.
Unmarried girl	āyir	lāyāti.
Child (son or daughter)	chir	ningchārā.
Wife	tekinungtsü	neneü.
Husband	tekinungpo	nebayā.
Widow	mitzir	miler.
Father	obā	ābā.
Mother	ochā	āvü.
Elder brother	oti	āti.
Younger brother	tebu	thü.
Sister	tenü	teti.
Water	tsü	ātsü.
Fire	mi	āmü.
Fish	ngo	āngo.
Flesh	shi	āsā.
Sticks	süng	āsüng.
Pig	āk	ā-ok.
Rice	chang	āchang.
Paddy	tsak	ātsak.
Cooked rice	chi	āchā.

English.	Chungli.	Mongsen.
Mat	pākti	āpāk.
Bamboo tie	yung	āling.
House	ki	ki.
Door	kishi	kichi.
Bamboo	sungkam	ā-u.
Cow	nashi	massü.
Tiger	keyi	ākhu.
Bear	shiam	iram.
Monkey	shitzü	sangā.
Barking deer	messü	metsü.
Sambar	shidzü	shü-ü.
Clean	temārok	temārok.
Dirty	anak	arü.
White	temessung	tenen.
Black	tanāk	tanāk.
Hot	lemyi	talem.
Cold	temekhung sok	temekhung sok.
Small	telekā	tasuā.
Long	telang	telang.
Short	tatsu	tetsü.
Round	telung	telung.
Light	tepung	tepi.
Good	tāchung	tepung, tāru.
Bad	tamāchung	temepung, temaru.
Bitter	tāku	takā.
Sweet	tanang	temeyang.
Sour	tasen	tesen.
Ripe	tamen	tening.
Good-looking	teriprang zungr	teringā pungr.
True	atangchi	tatsā.
False	tiazü	temarak.
Speak	shi-ang	sang.
Call	cha-ang	chang.

English.	Chungli.	Mongsen.
Send	yokong	zükong.
Strike	asukong	yäkong.
Cut	lepong	lepong.
Throw	entokong	enchukong.
Give	aketsüang	kiang.
Take	agiang	tsang.
Eat	chiungong	chäng.
Drink	chimang	yüngong.
See	ngu	ongja.
Look at	riprangang, asitangang	ringang, ächang.
Arrive	ätung	ätung.
Where have you been?	Nä kuleni äur	Nang chebä nä wäri?
I have been for wood	Ni süng penē äur	Ni äsüng enwär.
Why did you steal from his house?	Nä kichi tsü pēki tang ä-uyä?	Nang chebä tav pē ki ko fü tsungi?
Have you eaten rice or not?	Nä chi chuing assü mä chuing?	Nang ächä chäng opä?
What are you doing?	Nä kechi sir?	Nang cheba tari?
I am cooking rice	Ni chi surotar	Ni ächä suroteli.
What vegetables are you cooking?	Nä kechi än äsur?	Nang chebä enso suri?
Come back when you have had your food.	Chi chungri arungmä	Ächä chungri rangma.
Where have you come from?	Nä kulen nungi äro?	Nang ko tangi phening rä-i?
I have come from my fields	Ni älu nungi ätokr'	Ni älu phening tsukär.
Are your people in the village or have they gone to the fields?	Nä yimr' imtāk lir assü älu-e äü?	Nangila yimr' aki ko li sü älu nä wä?
They are in the village	Kitang lir	A ki ko lanu.
Make liquor	Yi sä-äng ma no	Azü sepang ma no.
I am going to pound paddy	Ni tang tsak sen tsü	Ni tago ätsak siätili.
This man is very ill	Nisung pae kangä shirang tsü	Ämi pi iyätang telangä nepungr'.
Wash this cloth	Ssü yä shito-ongmä	Assü pi shi chu kong.
What are you looking at?	Nä kechi riprangr. or asitangr?	Nang chebä ringari?

[NOTE how in Mongsen, as in Semä, nearly every noun has the prefix ä, corresponding to the Lbötä ö.]

LHŌTĀ.

I regret that up to the time of writing I have not succeeded in obtaining any specimens of this language. What follows is based upon Mr. Davis's note in the Census Report of Assam for 1891 and on Mr. Witter's grammar.

Twenty-two thousand Lhôtās were counted at the Census just referred to. The tribe is called Lhôtā or Tsöntsü, but its members call themselves Kyō, which means both a Lhôtā man and a man generally. It is not known which meaning is the original. 'Tsöntsü' is merely another spelling of 'Kyō' or 'Kyöntsü.' The Assamese call them Miklai after the name of a village in the Lhôtā country which lies near the plains. The term Lhôtā is also an Assamese one, and is unknown to the people themselves.

They live in 73 villages of which 69 lie in the Wokha, and four in the Mokokchang Subdivision of the Nāga Hills district. Their language differs from village to village, but this is principally a matter of intonation and pronunciation. As a whole the language has no marked dialects, though it might be equally true to say that every village has its own dialect. Its speakers dwell about the centre of the Nāga Hills district, which is at the same time close to the southern edge of that of Sibsagar. Their location may be described as the hills on both sides of the Doyang river from the point where the Chebi river falls into it. Their linguistic boundaries are Āo to the north, Semā to the east, Mikir to the west, and Angāmi and Rengmā to the south. Lhôtā is a distinct language from Āo, but is at the same time closely connected with it. A perusal of the following grammatical sketch and of the list of words appended will show that the two have certainly a common origin, while, at the same time, they are both widely different from Angāmi, Rengmā, Kezhāmā, and Semā. Mr. Davis has shown that, ultimately, both Āo and Angāmi can be referred to a common ancestor. We may therefore class these Nāgā languages as a great tree with at least two boughs, one represented by Āo and Lhôtā, and the other by Angāmi, Rengmā, Kezhāmā, and Semā.

The following are the authorities which I have seen in regard to Lhôtā :—

- CAMPBELL, SIR G.,—*Specimens of the languages of India, including those of the aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier.* Calcutta, 1874. On pp. 254 and ff. there is a Miklai Naga Vocabulary.
- BUTLER, CAPTAIN J.,—*A rough Comparative Vocabulary of two more of the Dialects spoken in the "Nāgā Hills."* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xlv, Pt. I, 1875, pp. 216 and ff. Contains a 'Lhotā Nāgā' Vocabulary.
- DAMANT, G. H., I.C.S.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 247 there is an account of the tribe, and on p. 257 a short vocabulary.
- WITTER, THE REV. W. E.,—*Outline Grammar of the Lhôtā Nāgā Language; with a Vocabulary and Illustrative Sentences.* Calcutta, 1888.
- DAVIS, A. W., I.C.S.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891.* By E. A. Gait, I.C.S. Shillong, 1892. On pp. 163 and ff. there is a note on the relations which the principal languages of the Nāgā group bear to one another. This includes several Lhôtā vocabularies. On p. 248 there is an account of the tribe. Both are by A. W. D.

The following brief account of the main features of the language is based on Mr. Witter's Grammar, to which the student is referred for further particulars. The list of words for Lhôtā has been filled up, so far as was possible, from the same source, and has been supplemented by another list received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Nāga Hills district.

Pronunciation.—Lhötā Nāgā, unlike Āo, abounds in aspirated consonants. There is even an *fh*, and a *phh*. As in Āo there is the double sibilant, written *sc*. The letters *b*, *k*, and *v*, are often silent, as also *g* following *n*. Sounds are frequently interchanged,—thus, *a* and *ā*; *ā* and *e*; *ā* and *o*; *ā* and *o*; *e* and *i*; *e* and *ī*; *e* and *ai*; *ī* and *ü*; *ō* and *ū*; *ō* and *yü*; *üe* and *wi*; *b* and *p*; *b* and *v*; *ch* and *kh*; *dl* and *dr*; *h* and *p*; *kh* and *th*; *l* and *n*; *m* and *p*; *m* and *n*; *m* and *v*; *m* and *w*; *n* and *y*; *n* and *~*; *n* and *ng*; *p* and *s*; *tsü* and *tzü*.

Tones play an important part in Lhötā. At present there is no information available concerning them except that the syllable of negation is always pronounced on a much higher key than the rest of the word to which it is prefixed. This is indicated by an apostrophe. Thus *m'mā*, is not, but *mmā*, belly. In the latter the two *m*'s are pronounced on nearly the same key. The voice always falls at the end of a sentence, and in double interrogatives, in which the verbal root is reduplicated, the first syllable of the interrogative verb is spoken on a much higher key than the rest of the sentence.

Prefixes and Suffixes.—In addition to prefixes used to make forms corresponding to declension and conjugation, the following should be noted.

Nearly every noun takes the prefix *ō*, which is again dropped when a possessive or other modifying word unites with it to form a word of two or more syllables. Thus, *ō-kī*, house; *ā-kī*, my house; *ō-tchhü*, water, *e-lamō*, hot, *tchhulam*, hot water; *ō-tōng*, tree, *etsi*, Sāhib, *etsi-tōng*, Sāhib's tree.

This prefix corresponds to the prefix *ā* which is met in Semā, Rengmā, and Mongsen Āo, and to the Kezhāmā *e*.

The prefix *e*, corresponding to the *te* or *t* of Āo, is used before nouns, adjectives, and gerunds, has no formative significance, and may be assumed or thrown off at pleasure. It is perhaps slightly intensive in character, and is possibly assumed for the sake of euphony and to avoid the recurrence of monosyllabic words.

Examples of this prefix will be found below.

Nouns of agency are formed by the suffix *č*, with or without the prefix *e*. Thus, *shisho*, to trade, *shishoč*, a trader; *vü*, to sew, *e-vü-č*, a tailor.

Another suffix having a similar force is *wōchī* or *mōchī*. Thus, *tsō*, to eat, *e-tsō-wōchī*, an eater; *vān*, to stay, *e-vā-mōchī*, the one who stays. This corresponds to the Āo suffix *er*, and the Angāmi suffix *n*. Instead of *chī* we often find *chü*. This suffix, which corresponds to the relative particle of Dravidian languages, is of frequent occurrence. It means 'he who is.'

Mr. Witter gives the following excellent example of the way in which nouns, adjectives, and verbs are in their root forms indistinguishable from one another. The base throughout is the stem *tsō*, eat :—

e-tsō-wō, eatable.

e-tsō-yü, or *tsō-pē e-pē*, food.

n' tsō-wō, not eatable.

e-tsō mhōnā, good to eat.

e-tsō-č, *tsō-č*, an eater.

e-tsō-wōchī, *e-tsō-wōchü*, he who is the eater, he who eats.

tsō-ā-lā, *tsō-ā*, *tsō*, eats.

tsō, *e-tsō-lo*, *tsō-lo*, to eat.

Articles.—The force of the indefinite article is conveyed by suffixing the indefinite pronouns *matsangā* or *ntsangā*, a certain. In the case of human beings, *nchyūā*, which has the same meaning, may be substituted. Thus, *kyō nchyūā* or *kyō matsangā*, a certain man. The numeral *e-khā*, one, is only used in counting, and not as an article.

The force of the definite articles is given by suffixing the demonstrative pronouns *shī*, this, or *chī*, that. Thus, *kāko shī*, this book, the book. More often, however, the relative particle *wōchī*, or *wōchū* is suffixed. Thus *e-tsō-wōchī*, he who eats, the eater.

These articles are only used when ambiguity would result from their absence.

Substantives.—Gender.—For human relations, different words are used to indicate gender. Thus, *ō-pō*, father; *ō-yō*, mother. For human beings, *e-pūē*, male, and *e-lūē*, female, are also used, as *nūngōr*, a young person; *nūngōr e-pūē*, a boy; *nūngōr e-lūē*, a girl. For the lower animals the words are *ō-pōng* and *ō-khō*. Thus, *phurro*, a dog; *phurro ō-pōng*, *phurro pōng*, *phu-pōng*, a male dog; *phurro ō-khō*, a bitch. Irregular is *hōnō*, a fowl; *hāmpōng*, a cock; *hānkhō*, a hen.

Number.—Number is only indicated when this is rendered necessary by the context. In this case, the indefinite article is used to indicate the singular, and, usually, the plurals of the demonstrative pronouns, *shī-āng*, *chī-āng*, etc., to denote the plural. There is no plural suffix corresponding to the *Āo tam*. Thus, *kyō shīāng*, the men. Nouns of multitude are also added to form the plural. Also the suffix *dī*, as in *korr-dī*, horses.

There is a rudimentary dual, as in *Āo* and *Angāmi*. The sign is *ōnī*. Thus *Andriā Filip ōnī*, Andrew Philip two, Andrew and Philip.

The syllable *tō* is frequently suffixed when two or more objects are spoken of in succession. Thus,—

Ā-tā nā shī ō-tā tō wō-cho.

My-brother and his brother both went.

With more than two individuals *tō* might be translated 'all.'

Case.—Case is indicated by postpositions. They are as follows:—

Nominative.—The sign of the nominative, when it is the subject of a transitive verb, is *nā*. When there are two or more nominatives to the same verb, the *nā* is only suffixed to the last. It should be distinguished from the conjunction *nā*, meaning 'and.' Example—

nī-tā nā ā-tā-tō-nā mharr lang-tāt-ā.

your-brother and my-brother-both-(case-sign) tiger killed-much, i.e., your brother and mine slew a tiger.

This *nā* is evidently the sign of the case of the Agent, and the literal translation of the foregoing sentence is 'by your brother and my brother a tiger was slain.' Compare the Instrumental. The suffix corresponds to the *Kezhāmā nyi*.

When the nominative is the subject of an intransitive verb it either takes the suffix *cho*, or has no suffix at all. Sometimes, however, *nā* is used. Thus,—*hī-cho mhōnā*, *ōsī ō-chī-cho m'mhō*, this is good, but that is bad; *māngsū wōntōn-tāt-ā*, the cow is very hungry.

Accusative.—The accusative case takes no suffix. When a verb has also an indirect object, it stands between the direct object and the verb. Thus,—*shī-nā ō-mā ā pī-cho*, he gave me salt.

Instrumental.—This case is formed by the suffix *nā*, as in *ā-nā ō-nung-nā shī e-phīā-tsang-cho*, I slew him with a stone.

Dative.—The suffixes are *i*, *theni* and *thingi*, to, and *o*, *etchi*, *etchü* and *etsconā*, for. Thus, *ā-nā nī yān-i wō*, I will go to your village; *Etsi-theni wō-ā*, go to the Sāhib; *shī-nā ō-tsang-o iya*, he has gone for wood; *ā-tā-etchü ō-scü shī-ā*, buy a cloth for my brother.

Ablative.—The suffix is *nā*, as in *ā kī-nā rō-chō*, I came from my house.

Locative.—The suffixes are *i*, in; *o* or *lo*, on; and *we* or *wi*, in the direction of, on, upon; or other postpositions may be used. Examples are *shī-cho ō-ha-i*, or *ō-hā nūngi*, *thet-ā*, place this in the basket; *ō-tōng-o*, *ō-tōng-we*, on the tree.

When a noun is followed by an adjective in agreement with it, the postposition is added to the latter. Thus,—

<i>ā-korr</i>	<i>emmhü-wōchī-nā</i>	<i>kōngke tsō-ā-lā</i> .
my-horse	white-he-who-is-(sign of nom. case)	oranges eats.

Adjectives.—Adjectives usually, but not always, follow the nouns they qualify. The suffix *wōchī*, or one of its varieties, is very commonly used with adjectives, as in the example just given.

Comparison is indicated by suffixing *wō*, gone, to the adjective. The suffix is liable to be euphonicly changed to *mō* or *ō*. Examples are, *aiyō nī sapō-wō*, I you tall gone, you are taller than I; *shī-cho chī mhō-mō*, this is better than that; *langā nūngōr shī tsa-pō-wō*, all boys this large gone, this is the largest boy.

The numerals will be found in the list of words. Sixteen, etc., is, something like *Āo*, *mezü-nā mekwü m'pě*, by four twenty incomplete, but also, and more commonly, *taro sūtirok*, ten plus six.

The following ordinals are given by Mr. Witter :—

ovūngōchü, the one in front, first.

ovūngōchü silāmo, the one in front behind, second.

ovūngōchü-chī-tō ōnī silāmo, the one in front that one two behind, third.

or *ennōächü silāmo*, the again behind.

And so on.

Pronouns.—The Personal pronouns are—

<i>ā</i> , <i>ai</i> , <i>aiyo</i> , <i>ākhā</i> , I	<i>enī</i> , we, you and I	<i>e</i> , <i>ete</i> , we.
	<i>shī ennī</i> , we, he and I	
<i>nā</i> , <i>mā</i> , <i>nō</i> , <i>mō</i> , <i>nīnā</i> , <i>yī</i> , thou	<i>nī-nī</i> , you two	<i>nī</i> , <i>nīno</i> , <i>ntě</i> , <i>yī</i> , you.

Nom. *ā-nā*, etc., and so on for the other cases.

The Demonstrative pronouns are used for the third person. The Possessive pronouns are as illustrated below :—

ā-kī, my house.

nī-kī, thy house.

shī kī, *ōmō kī*, his house.

e-kī, *en-kī*, *eten-kī*, our house.

nīn-kī, *ntě-kī*, your house.

ōtē kī, *ōnte kī*, *chüāng kī*, *shīāng kī*, their house.

The Demonstrative pronouns, both of which are used as pronouns of the third person, are,—

1. *shī, hī*, this, he; *shī tō ōnī*, these two; *shīāng, shīā, shīānō, hīang*, these, they.

2. *chī, chū*, that, he; *ōchī tō ōnī*, they two; *chīāng, chūāng, chyūā, chīāno, ōtē, ōntē* *ōteno*, those, they.

The Interrogative pronouns are —

ō-chī, ō-chō, who?

ō-chō, kūwe, kō, which?

ō-chō, ō-chī, what person?

ntīō, nyū, nyūwo, what thing?

The force of the Relative pronoun is usually given by the relative suffix *wōchī*, etc., he who is. Thus, *nchō kyō e-rō-wōchū*, yesterday man he who is come, the man who came yesterday. Sometimes the interrogative pronoun is used as a relative, and is then followed by a demonstrative. Thus,—

kūwe nī khī hngā-nā chī khī-ā.

What you take desiring that take, (which is the one you wish to take? Take it) *i.e.*, take the one which you like.

The Reflexive pronoun is *mōchī* or *mōmō*, self.

ā mōmō tāp-cho, I struck myself.

ā mōchī kī, my own house.

Verbs.—The ideas of time and mood are conveyed by prefixes and suffixes added to the root. The verb does not change for number or person. The use of the prefix *e* has already been referred to.

The following are the principal tenses of the verb *tsō*, eat :—

Present. *ā-nā tsō, ā-nā tsō-ā-lā*, I eat, I am eating.

Present definite. *ā-nā tsō-ā kam-ā, ā-nā tsō-ā vān-ā-lā*, I am eating.

Imperfect. Same as second form of present, *ā-nā tsō-ā-lā*, I was eating.

Past. *ā-nā tsō-ā, ā-nā tsō-cho*, I ate.

Perfect. *ā-nā tsō-ā, ā-nā tsō-chākā*, I have eaten.

Pluperfect. *ā-nā tsō-chākā, ā-nā tsō-chākā-chākā*, I had eaten.

Future. *ā-nā tsō, ā-nā tsō-v, ā-nā tsō-kā*, I shall eat.

Imperative. *tsō-ā*, eat.

Negative Imperative. *tī tsō-ā*, do not eat.

Participles and Gerunds. It is difficult to distinguish these two. The same form sometimes has the power of an adjective, *i.e.*, participle, and sometimes that of a verbal noun, *i.e.*, gerund. Classifying them according to time referred to, we have the following suffixes and prefixes :—

Present. *tsō-ā-thang*, while eating.

tsō-ā-le, tsō-ā-vān-le, while eating.

tsō-le-hā, although I eat.

Past. *tsō-sā, tsō-sī*, having eaten.

tsō-chāk-nā, after having eaten.

tsō-chō-le hā, although (I) ate.

tsō-chāk-lā, since (I) have eaten.

Indefinite.—*tsō-nā*, on eating, if (I) eat, from eating.

tsō-ī, on eating, immediately on eating.

Infinitive.—There are two forms of the Infinitive of purpose.

1. *tsō kàttō*, *tsō kiàttō*, to eat; *ā-nā tsō-kiàttō tscō-ā-lā*, I wish to eat.

2. *ā-nā tsō-lō rō-cho*,
ā-nā e-tsō-lō rō-cho,
ā-nā e-tsō rō-cho, } I came to eat.

Conditional sentences.—These are generally expressed by the aid of participles. Thus, *nnā tsō-le-hā*, *ā-nā n'tsō*, though you eat, I will not eat.

nnā shkī tsō-nā, *pō*, if you eat this, well, *i.e.*, if you eat this you will be well.

The past conditional is formed with *wō* in the protasis, and *kātōlā* in the apodosis. Thus, *nnā shkī tsō-wō mhōm m'mhōm ntsyü-kātōlā*, if you had eaten this, you would have known whether it was good or bad.

Compound verbs.—As in *Äo*, a large number of particles can be added to a root in order to modify its meaning.

Examples are,—

Potentials.—Infix *kōk* or *che*, as

in *ā-nā tsō-kōk-ā*, I can eat.

Causals.—, *tōk*

ā-nā hī tsō-tōk-ā-lā, I cause him to eat.

Desideratives.—*hng* or *tāne*

ā-tsō-hng-ā, I wish to eat.

Intensives.—*tāt*, *tsang* or *khang*

ai'yip-tsang-ā or *ai'yip-tāt-ā*, I am very sleepy.

And many others. There are also prefixes used with a similar result.

Passive voice.—As in *Äo*, roots may be used either in an active or in a passive signification. Thus, *tsō-chākā* means either 'has eaten' or 'has been eaten.' The meaning has to be judged from the construction of the sentence.

Negative verbs.—Negative forms are indicated by the prefix *n* or *m*, except in the imperative mood, where it is *tī*. The negative prefixes are pronounced as separate syllables, and always in a higher key than the rest of the word. Thus, *ā-nā n'tsō*, I do not eat. In such cases *n'vān* becomes *m'mā*. Thus, *ā-nā tsō-ā m'mā*, I am not eating.

Interrogative sentences.—The Interrogative particles are *ke* and *nung*, which are attached to the verb. *nnō tsō-ā-ke* or *nnō tsō-ā-nung*, do you eat? Double interrogatives double the verbal root, and, in the past tense, take the termination *ēlā*. Thus, *nnō tsō tsō-ā-lā*, do you eat or not? *nnō tsō tsō-ēlā*, did you eat or not? or we may have forms like *nnō tsō tsō-ālō*, *n'tsō-chō-lā*, did you eat or not?

Order of words.—Adjectives and articles usually follow the nouns they qualify. The thing possessed follows the possessor. The subject usually commences the sentence, and the verb usually ends it.

TENGSA NĀGĀ.

Tengsa is a trans-Dikhu village, between the Naked Tribes and the Āos. The inhabitants wear a little loincloth. We know very little else about them, as they have generally absconded when visits have been paid to them. All that we know of their language is based on vocabularies made by Brown in the middle of the last century. Brown wrongly considered that it was the same as Dupdoria, one of the forms of Āo. He must have got his specimens from some stray members of the village who visited the plains in company with some party of Āos from Nowgong or of naked men from Tamlu. I have failed to obtain any specimens of their language for this Survey, but have filled up the standard list of words, so far as was possible, from Brown. From this it will be seen that the language belongs to the Central Group. The following are the earlier authorities on this form of speech:—

HODGSON, B. H.,—*On the Aborigines of the Eastern Frontier. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.* Vol. xviii, Pt. II, 1849, pp. 967 and ff. Vocabulary by Rev. N. Brown. Reprinted in *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects.* London, 1880, Vol. II, pp. 19 and ff.

BROWN, THE REV. N.,—*Specimens of the Naga Language of Assam. Journal of the American Oriental Society,* Vol. ii, 1851, pp. 155 and ff. Contains a vocabulary of Tengsa and Dopdor (*sic*).

HUNTER, SIR W. W.,—*A comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia.* London, 1868. Contains a vocabulary of Tengsa Nāgā based on Hodgson.

THUKUMI AND YACHUMI.

I am indebted to Captain A. E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner of the Nāga Hills District, for the lists of words in these languages. They were taken down by him in the cold weather of 1899-1900. Regarding them he says,—

Both the tribes inhabit country right outside British Territory in the Tita Valley. The Tita is a river which flows west of the Saramethi Hill and falls into the Lanier which again falls into the Chindwin.¹ The country has never been surveyed and of course little or nothing is known of the inhabitants.

The Thukumi language seems to be very similar to a language spoken by a tribe called *Sangtam* who are trans-Dikhu or Miri Nāgās also living outside British Territory.

The Yachumi (Yemshong or Tozhuma) tribe also inhabit the Tita Valley. I could not find out the tribal name, so I have called it Yachumi, from one of their big villages. I was sorry I could not get more information about the languages, etc., but as Yachumi was unfriendly and had to be punished it was impossible.

The lists of words are not complete, and do not pretend to be accurate. They, however, give sufficient information to show us that these two languages certainly belong to the Central Group of Nāgā languages. I may add that Mr. Davis informs me that Thukumi has a noun-suffix *-rē*, corresponding to the Āo *-r*, and the Angāmi *mū* or *mi*. He adds,—

'The Thukumi call themselves *Isāchānu-rē*. "Thukumi" is a 'Semā term. They inhabit the upper portion of the Tita valley, the whole of the valley of the Nāzār' stream and extend across the Tita-Dikhu watershed to just opposite the Āo village of Mokokchang. Their villages are small. The Āos call the tribe Sangtamra. As amongst the Āos, the women are tattooed on the legs and arms, but not the men. Their loincloth resembles that of the Āos and Lhötās. Their language is closely allied to both Lhötā and Āo and in sound has a very strong resemblance to Lhötā. I have visited most of the villages of this tribe.

¹ The Tita and Lanier are marked, but not named, in Coustable's *Hand-Atlas of India*. Both will be found in sheet 130 of the *Indian Atlas*.

The following list of standard words and sentences in the dialects of the Central sub-group of the Nāgā languages is far from complete. I have not been able to obtain lists specially prepared for the Survey and what I give are compilations, in some cases incomplete, from materials already available. The columns for Ao (Chungli) and Lhötā are probably accurate enough, being compiled, respectively, from the grammars of Mrs. Clark and Mr. Witter. The sentences at the end have been supplied by the Rev. E. W. Clark and the Deputy Commissioner of the Nāga Hills, respectively. The few Āo (Mongsen) words are taken from Mr. Davis's list in the Assam Census Report for 1891, which I have reproduced in full a few pages back. Two columns are from vocabularies published in 1851 by the Rev. N. Brown. They are No. 3, Khari (regarding which he says, 'a large and interesting tribe, whose dress and general appearance are more respectable than I have elsewhere seen among the Nagas.' Mr. Davis has kindly made some corrections in this column. Khari is a large Mongsen village, and the words given are in the Mongsen language); and No. 8 Tengsa (which he seems to class wrongly as a form of Āo, under the name 'Tengsa and Dopdor.' It is in no way a form of Āo, although belonging to the same sub-group).

Two columns have been taken from Sir George Campbell's *Specimens of the Languages of India*. They are given for what they are worth. Unfortunately the originals have many misprints, and, while these columns are more complete than the others, I cannot vouch for their accuracy.

The columns are—

4. Hati Garya Nāgā. (This is more or less inaccurate Mongsen.)
7. Miklai Nāgā. (Miklai is the Assamese name for Lhötā.)

In all these lists, I have not ventured to alter the spelling, except to correct what are evident misprints which are capable of being put right.

Finally, there are two incomplete lists of Thukumi and Yachumi, which I owe to the kindness of Captain Woods.

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE

English.	Āo (Chungli) (Clark). ¹	Khari (Brown).	Hati Garya Nāgā (Campbell).
1. One	Kā, ākā	Akhet	Ākhāt
2. Two	Ānā	Anne	Ānek
3. Three	Āsam	Asam	Āchām
4. Four	Peza	Phali	Fli
5. Five	Pungu	Phangā	Fāngā
6. Six	Trok, terok	Tarōk	Thorok
7. Seven	Tenet	Tani	Theni
8. Eight	Ti	Taset	Chet
9. Nine	Tako	Takū	Thuku
10. Ten	Ter	Tarah	Therā
11. Twenty	Metsa	Makhi	Meki
12. Fifty	Tenem	Tanam	Chāmra
13. Hundred	Nōklāng, tālāng	Telang	Telengā
14. I	Ni	Ni	Ni
15. Of me	Ka, ke, k	Ka	Ilābā
16. Mine	Ka, ke, k	Ka	Kābā
17. We	Oz, ozonok, onok, āsen. āsenok.	Akau, nigila	Ilāuching
18. Of us	O . . . . .	.....	Ārogā
19. Our	O . . . . .	.....	Ilātelāng
20. Thou	Nā	Nang	Nāng
21. Of thee	Ne	Ne	Bā (sic)
22. Thine	Ne	Ne	Nebā
23. You	Nenok	Nangla	Ninglā
24. Of you	Nenok . . . . .	.....	Ninglābā

¹ The spelling of Mrs. Clark's Grammar is followed, except that *α* is substituted for *ε*, and *ā* for *α*. The quantities of the other vowels are marked.
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Āo (Moungsen) (Davis). ¹	Lhōtā (Witter).
Akhe	Ekhā
Anā	Enni
Asam	Etham
Peli	Mezü
Pangā	Mūngo
Tirok	Tirōk
Teni	Ti-ing, tscang
Taset	Tizā
Tekhu	Tōkū
Tarā	Taro, tarā, tero
.....	Mekwi, mekwü
.....	Tīngyā
.....	Nzo, nzū
Ni	Ā, ai aiyo, ākhā
.....	Ā
.....	Ā
O, (<i>we two</i>) o-nā	E, ete
O	E, en, eten
O . . . . .	.....
Nang	Nā, nnā, nō, nuō, nīnā, yī
Ne	Ni
Ne	Ni
.....	Ni, nīno, ntě, yī
.....	Nin, ntě

¹ Mr. Davis's spelling.

Miklai Naga (Campbell).	Teugsa and Dopdor (Brown).
Machunga	Khatu
Ini	Annat
Etham	Āsām
Mejo	Phāle
Manga	Phungu
Torok	Thelok
Kin	Thanyet
Tejā	Thesep
Toko	Thaku
Taro	Thelu
Muki	Machi
Najoā . . . . .	.....
Thengā	Mēsungphungu
Ākha	Ngai
Āche . . . . .	.....
Āche	Ngaichi
Hetku	Akhala
Āche . . . . .	.....
Āche . . . . .	.....
Ālālā	Nang
Inte . . . . .	.....
Inte	Mechi
Andalla	Nakhala
Indese . . . . .	.....

LANGUAGES OF THE CENTRAL NĀGĀ GROUP.

Thukumi.	Yachumi.	English.
Kathu	Kalāng	1. One.
Ānyi kathi	Anyi	2. Two.
Asāng	Asang	3. Three.
Mezhe	Phi	4. Four.
Manga	Panghi	5. Five.
Thuro	Thuro	6. Six.
Tenyē	Tenyē	7. Seven.
Keh	Tizhā	8. Eight.
Takhu	Tugu	9. Nine.
Terrē	Türr	10. Ten.
Mikē	Muku	11. Twenty.
Tenyāng	Tenyim	12. Fifty.
Si	Chi	13. Hundred.
Iyēshu	Iyā	14. I.
.....	.. ...	15. Of me.
.....	.....	16. Mine.
Isākunhor	Isābudzürr	17. We.
....	.....	18. Of us.
.. ...	.....	19. Our.
Nānā	Nunu	20. Thou.
.....	.....	21. Of thee.
.....	.....	22. Thine.
.....	.....	23. You.
.....	.....	24. Of you.

English	Āo (Chungli) (Clark).	Khari (Brown).	Hati Garya Naga (Campbell).
25. Your	Nenok . . . .	.....	Ninglābā
26. He	Pā, pāe, pai	Pā	Chyurāj(?)
27. Of him	Pā	Pā	Bābā
28. His	Pā	Pā	Bābā
29. They	Pāre, pārenok, pā-tam	Pāgila	Tohlā
30. Of them	Pāre, pārenok		Bibā
31. Their	Pāre, pārenok		Tohlābā
32. Hand	Tekā, ket	Takhet	Dekhat
33. Foot	Temopo, (<i>foot or leg</i>) tetsung	Tachang	Tejang
34. Nose	Teni	Tenāh	Tenā
35. Eye	Tenak	Tenik	Tinak
36. Mouth	Tebang	Tabaū	Tebang
37. Tooth	Tepo	Taphā	Tefā
38. Ear	Tenārong	Tenarong	Tenaro
39. Hair	Ku (<i>human</i>), tezung (<i>hair of the body, or of animals</i>)	Kwa	Koā
40. Head	Tokolāk	Telim	Tekālok
41. Tongue	Temeli . . . .	.....	Temili
42. Belly	Tepok	Tupuk	Tepok
43. Back	Terongtong, (<i>small of back</i>) tepereu	Trē	Tenau
44. Iron	Merāng, in	Ayin	Jalen
45. Gold	Hon (<i>Assamese</i>)	Taru	Tāro
46. Silver	Tārībi	Asūn	Rep
47. Father	Tebu, obā (<i>our father</i>)	Tabā	Ābā
48. Mother	Tetza, ōchā (<i>our mother</i>)	Vu	Āā
49. Brother	Adi, teti (<i>elder</i>), ānu, tenu (<i>younger</i>)	Am, kenu	Tonglati
50. Sister	Teyi (<i>elder</i>), tenutza (<i>younger</i>)	Ati	Tanu
51. Man	Nisang (<i>a person</i>), tebur (<i>a human male</i>)	Ami	Ālāo chāore, āni

Āo (Mongsen) (Davis).	Lhōtā (Witter).
.....	Nin, ntě
Pā	Hi, shī, chī, chū . .
Pē	Shī, ōmō
Pē	Shī, ōmō
.....	Hiāng, shiāng, shiāno, chiāng, chiāno, chūāng ōtē, ōnte.
.....	Ōtē, ōnte, chūāng, shiāng .
.....	<i>Ditto.</i>
.....	Ōkhe
.....	Mpo
.....	Kenno
.....	Ōmhyek
.....	Ōpang
.....	Ōho
.....	Ennō
.....	Ōtsà
.....	Kurr
.....	Nli, nni
.....	Ōpōk
.....	Mānkū, silāmwe . .
.....	Yōnchāk
.....
.....	Ōrāng
Ābā	Ōpō
Āvū	Ōpvu, aiyo, ō-yō . .
Āti (<i>elder</i>), thū (<i>younger</i>) .	Ōtā (<i>elder</i>), ōnyūi (<i>younger</i>)
Teti	Ōyūlē
Āmi	Kyō̃ (<i>a Lhōtā</i>) . .

Miklai Naga (Campbell).	Tengsa and Dopdor (Brown).
Indese . . . . .	.. ..
Icha chalā	Pā
Achiche	Pāchi
Achiche . . . . .	.. ..
Chiyāng	Tebepā
Achāngiche . . . . .	.. ..
Achāngiche . . . . .	.....
Ākhe	Takhāt
Ācha	Taching
Khen	Tanako
Āhminik	Tenyik
Āpang	Tabāng
Āha	Taphu
En	Telānnu
Āchān	Kō
Kuri	Tako
Nih . . . . .	.. ..
Āpak	Tabuk
Māngku	Talam
Unchak	Yiu
Tramnuik	Hun
Ichrang	Lup
Āpā	Apu
Āio	Āpū
Ānga	Ōti, teno
Aila	Ōti
Āchām	Mēsung

Thukumi.	Yachumi.	English.
.....	.....	25. Your.
Napunū	A-ngibenā	26. He.
.....	.....	27. Of him.
.....	.....	28. His.
.....	.....	29. They.
.....	.....	30. Of them.
.....	.....	31. Their.
Ikā	Kā	32. Hand.
Ichung	Ching	33. Foot.
Naniki	Nubong	34. Nose.
.....	Makchi	35. Eye.
Pē	Mān	36. Mouth.
Hā	Hū	37. Tooth.
Nongku	Nughu	38. Ear.
Kuvā	Kuū	39. Hair.
Tā	Ku	40. Head.
Malē	Mulo	41. Tongue.
Mipo	Pok	42. Belly.
Rong	Rūng	43. Back.
Isē	Inchi	44. Iron.
.....	.....	45. Gold.
.....	.....	46. Silver.
Uvowā	Āpu	47. Father.
Ityā	Āpā	48. Mother.
Inyirū	Inyiru	49. Brother.
Irichann lāru	Inyiru	50. Sister.
Ngitsārā	Midzūrā	51. Man.

English	Āo (Chungli) (Clark).	Khari (Brown).	Hati Garya Naga (Campbell).
52. Woman	Tetzar, lār	Anudi	Ānudi
53. Wife	Kinungtza, kibutza . . . .	.....	Kahin
54. Child	Chir, t̄anur	Anōsā	Techāre
55. Son	Jābāso	Tasā	Kechāpā
56. Daughter	Jālā	Andisā	Kechālā, kechelā
57. Slave	Ālār . . . .	... ..	Elāre
58. Cultivator	Ālu-imer . . . .	.....	Ājām
59. Shepherd	Sān nakbā . . . .	.....	Māchui nakre
60. God	Tsungrem	Suhum	Sing hram
61. Devil	Ārem tsungrem . . . .	.....	Nah chir
62. Sun	Āna, ānū	Suhih	Singhi
63. Moon	Ītā, ī	Letā	Lātā
64. Star	Petinu	Peti	Chuin
65. Fire	Mi	Matsū	Meju
66. Water	Tza	Atsū	Āchi
67. House	Kī	Aki	Āki
68. Horse	Kor	Kungri	Kuri
69. Cow	Nāshi tzalā, (<i>cattle</i>) nāshi	Māsū	Chilā
70. Dog	Āza	Ai	Ābi
71. Cat	Tāna	Mōchi	Machi
72. Cock	Āen-bong, (<i>fowl</i>) āen, ān, en	Ahūn (<i>hen</i>)	Toro
73. Duck	Pādāk . . . .	.....	Tichi
74. Ass . . . .	.....	.....	.....
75. Camel . . . .	.....	.....	.....
76. Bird	Oza	Ozah	Oājē
77. Go	Āo (<i>root</i>), wāng (<i>imperat.</i>)	Wang	Oāu
78. Eat	Chi (<i>root</i>) (<i>used only of eating rice</i>). . . .	Tsaung	Chāo

Āo (Mongsen) (Davis).	Lhōtā (Witter).
Āniti	Elūē
Neneü	Eng
Ningchara, noyāti	Ōtsōe
.....	Ōngo
.....	Ōkā
.....	Ndri
.....
.....
.....	Potsōwō (<i>spirit, good or evil</i>)
.....	Potsōwō
Tsungi	Eng
.....	Chōro
.....	Shāntiwō
Āmü	Ōmi
Ātsü	Ōtchhū
Āki	Ōki
.....	Korr
Māssü	Māngsü ōkhyū.
.....	Phūrō
.....	Ōlyūro
Ān (<i>fowl</i>)	Hāmpōng (<i>cock</i>), hānkho (<i>hen</i>).
.....	Pōtāk
.....
.....
.....	Wōro
.....	Wōā, yā
Chi (<i>root</i>), chāng (<i>imperat.</i>)	Tsōā

Miklai Naga (Campbell).	Tengsa and Dopdor (Brown).
Elai	Anakti
Enga . . . . .	.....
Ngara	Tachu
Nchai	Tachu
Āchalla	Nachitachu
Nri . . . . .	.....
Āliloai . . . . .	.....
Mangchārākhi . . . . .	.....
Pocha . . . . .	.....
Chengkhrām . . . . .	.....
Eng	Tinglū
Chara	Lutā
Chandeo	Lutingting
Āmni	Masi
Āchin	Tū
Āki	Ki
Ur	Kuri
Ākin	Māsi
Fra āpung	Arh
Āliara	Meyau
Hāmpun	Ān (<i>hen</i>)
Pata hāngki . . . . .	.....
.....
.....
Uro	Usō
Iyā	Asambat (<i>walk</i>)
Chowā	Tyu

Thukumi.	Yachumi.	English.
Kyunkorrē	Ālūrr	52. Woman
Inuthō	Imibē	53. Wife.
Āzārr	Āzūrr	54. Child.
Āzārr	Āzūrr	55. Son.
Echichelanyē	Egetherrenyē	56. Daughter.
.....	.....	57. Slave.
Ilutasho	Tulu	58. Cultivator.
Kunyāru	Aihangmarr	59. Shepherd.
Tsurārē	Ārimiri	60. God.
Asusitsarāmatsa	Ārimamitsū	61. Devil.
Ngē	Ā-ngi	62. Sun.
Shanu	Kinu	63. Moon.
Shuighi	Tsinghi	64. Star.
Miehē	Mo	65. Fire.
Kih	Kyē	66. Water.
Ku	Tiyang	67. House.
.....	.....	68. Horse.
Misū	Moshi	69. Cow.
Itzā	Chēnu	70. Dog.
Hanyu (<i>wild cat</i>)	Gwi	71. Cat.
Hanapo	Tunubu	72. Cock.
..	....	73. Duck.
.....	.....	74. Ass.
.....	.....	75. Camel.
Uzā	Unu	76. Bird.
Tsiko	Tsuā	77. Go.
Tsukonshu	Sunalē	78. Eat.

English.	Āo (Chungli) (Clark).	Khari (Brown).	Hati Garya Naga (Campbell).
79. Sit	Men (<i>root</i>)	Man	Milyang
80. Come	Āru (<i>root</i>)	Ra	Roh
81. Beat	Zak, ku (<i>root</i>)	Yak	Sikra
82. Stand	Noktak (<i>root</i>)	Hūligili	Hulyang
83. Die	Sa (<i>root</i>)	Siō	Chio
84. Give	Āgatsa, kwā (<i>root</i>), kwāng (<i>imprāt.</i>)	Ki	Khāngā
85. Run	Sam (<i>root</i>)	Chen	Chāmū
86. Up	Āzak, āzaklen, tāmālen . . . .	...	Aning
87. Near	Ānā-bā, ānā-sā	Unhagu	Ānānā
88. Down	Imlānglen, tālulen, kaboke . . . .	.....	Deching
89. Far	Tālāngkā	Uragu	Telengā
90. Before	Tāmā, tāmāsā, zākdāng, mādāng, mātšungdāng.	.....	Minang
91. Behind	Tesalen, salen, tesa . . . .	.....	Techi
92. Who	Shir, shibā, shi	Su	Chyā
93. What	Kechi, kechibā	Chebā	Chyāha
94. Why	Kechibā, kechiyong, Chiba-tsawi, kechishi, kechisanung.	. . . .	Chubā
95. And	Āseir, seir, ānu . . . .	.....	Chātā
96. But	Sākā . . . .	.....	.....
97. If	Āsabā . . . .	.....	Chepā
98. Yes	Ān, tō	Hau	Ām
99. No	Nung, mā	Nongō, mā	Nanga
100. Alas	Ayātai . . . .	.....	Ākā ākā
101. A father	Tebu kā, tebue . . . .	.....	Ābā ātā
102. Of a father	Tebu kā . . . .	.....	Ābā pā
103. To a father	Tebu kā dāng . . . .	...	Āba likhu
104. From a father	Tebu kā nunge . . . .	.....	Ābānu khānu
105. Two fathers	Tebu ānā . . . .	.....	Ābā āhnutu

Āo (Mongsen) (Davis).	Lhōtā (Witter).
... ..	Khōkthetā
Ātung (<i>imperat.</i>) (<i>come up</i>)	Yiā, rōā
Yākong (<i>imperat.</i>)	Tāpā
.....	Pānthiā
Āsū (<i>root</i>)	Tchhiā
Kiāng (<i>imperat.</i>)	Piā
Chen (<i>root</i>)	Escānā, yūngā
.....	Chūng (<i>prefix</i>)
.....	Enghyānō, nathangō
.....	Okapī
.....	Lānkōnā, ekōnī
.....	Ōvangī
.....	Silām wē
.....	Ōchi, ōchō
Chebā	Ntiō, ntyū
Cheba tav	Ntsōle
.....	Nā, sūhā
.....	Tōsū, ōsū
.....	Nā (<i>suffix</i>)
.....	Ho
.....	Me, mek
.....	Hai-ye-o
.....	Ōpō-nā, ōpō
.....	Ōpō
.....	Ōpō-i
.....	Ōpō-nā
.....	Ōpō enni

Miklai Naga (Chapbell).	Tengsa and Dopder (Brown).
Khop khethā	Mau
Roā . . . . .	.....
Tāwā	Taphet
Panthia	Septak
Chethākā	Si
Piyā	Kalang
I-ungā	Āasambat
Aiaki . . . . .	.....
Ngatanga	Aunang
Ākapi . . . . .	.....
Ekani	Lāng
Ābangi . . . . .	.....
Chelani . . . . .	.....
Chachālā	Sinē
Untallā	Chaba
Unto āda	Kadō
Enungahā . . . . .	.....
.....
.....
Atata	Ho
Mek	Nongo
Ahāhā . . . . .	.....
Machunga āpa . . . .	.....
Āpā machunga . . . .	.....
Āpā machunga . . . .	.....
Āpā-nā machunga . . .	.....
Āpā ini . . . . .	.....

Thukumi.	Yachum.	English.
Palongshu . . .	Isā . . .	79. Sit.
Rungshu . . .	Aram . . .	80. Come.
Shikong . . .	Shigong . . .	81. Beat.
Yalekong . . .	Alangā . . .	82. Stand.
Marr-sukoshi . . .	Shelā . . .	83. Die.
Chikongsho . . .	Ikelojang . . .	84. Give.
Shampatangsho . . .	Tungtungzōa . . .	85. Run.
Akelongrar . . .	Tugulim . . .	86. Up.
Kurerr . . .	Āpi-ngi . . .	87. Near.
Achēlong . . .	Ābolim . . .	88. Down.
Longshula . . .	Linishu . . .	89. Far.
Ipētē . . .	Mungē . . .	90. Before.
Ikangla . . .	Idunglim . . .	91. Behind.
Saota . . .	Sebālē . . .	92. Who.
Tusētā . . .	Tumbālē . . .	93. What.
Tusāuonasho . . .	Tumusiwālē . . .	94. Why.
Apunu . . .	A-ngibēyā . . .	95. And.
Hatsitano . . .	Judubālē . . .	96. But.
Hatsitano . . .	Judubālē . . .	97. If.
Iyē . . .	Umbālē . . .	98. Yes.
Imotālē . . .	Mo . . .	99. No.
Ahtsutachisho . . .	Ahchudātsibadi . . .	100. Alas.
Uvōa . . .	Āpo . . .	101. A father.
.....	.....	102. Of a father.
.....	.....	103. To a father.
.....	.....	104. From a father.
Uvō-ānyi . . .	Āpo ānyi . . .	105. Two fathers.

English.	Āo (Chungli) (Clark).	Khari (Brown).	Hati Garya Naga (Campbell).
106. Fathers	Tebu tam . . . .	.....	Ābā kohālangā
107. Of fathers	Tebu tam . . . .	.....	Ābā riboā
108. To fathers	Tebu tam dāng . . . .	.....	Ābārili khorāk
109. From fathers	Tebu tam nunge . . . .	.....	Ābā riboā
110. A daughter	Jālā kā . . . .	.....	Tānu ādāo kechelā ādāo
111. Of a daughter	Jālā kā . . . .	.....	Kechelā ājāo
112. To a daughter	Jālā kā dāng . . . .	.....	Kechelā kho
113. From a daughter	Jālā kā nunge . . . .	.....	Kechelā fenu
114. Two daughters	Jālā ānā . . . .	.....	Kechelā āhnat
115. Daughters	Jālā tam . . . .	.....	Kechelā ārogā
116. Of daughters	Jālā tam . . . .	.....	Kechelā ārogā ājāo
117. To daughters	Jālā tam dāng . . . .	.....	Kechelā ārogā kho
118. From daughters	Jālā tam nunge . . . .	.....	Kechelā ārogā fenu
119. A good man	Nisung tāzung . . . .	.....	Ātā puyānu (<i>sic</i>)
120. Of a good man	Nisung tāzung . . . .	.....	Āmi tipāngbā
121. To a good man	Nisung tāzung dāng . . . .	.....	Āmi tipānga likhu
122. From a good man	Nisung tāzung nunge . . . .	.....	Āmi tipāng mātāng oāire bārio.
123. Two good men	Nisung tāzung ānā . . . .	.....	Āmi āhnat tipānga
124. Good men	Nisung tāzung tam . . . .	.....	Ārogā āmi tipānga
125. Of good men	Nisung tāzung tam . . . .	.....	Āmi tipānga ārogā
126. To good men	Nisung tāzung tam dāng . . . .	.....	Āmi tipāng khong
127. From good men	Nisung tāzung tam nunge . . . .	.....	Āmi tipāng ārogā nijkāno
128. A good woman	Tetzar tāzung . . . .	.....	Āmi tipāng kechelā nājāti
129. A bad boy	Tebur jānu māzung	Marō (<i>bad</i>)	Mibong khā (<i>sic</i>)
130. Good women	Tetzar tāzung tam . . . .	.....	Āmi tipāng kechelā ārogā
131. A bad girl	Tetzar jānu māzung . . . .	.....	Bārichārī mibong khā
132. Good	Tāzung	Arō	Tipānga

Āo (Mongsen) (Davis).	Lhōtā (Witter).
.....	Ōpō elam (<i>many fathers</i>) .
.....	Ōpō elam . . .
.....	Ōpō elam-i . . .
.....	Ōpō elam-nā . .
.....	Ōkā
.....	Ōkā
.....	Ōkā-i
.....	Ōkā-nā
.....	Ōkā enni . . .
.....	Ōkā elam .
.....	Ōkā elam . . .
.....	Ōkā elam-i . . .
.....	Ōkā elam-nā . . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm-nā . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm . . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm-i . . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm-nā . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm enni . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm . . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm . . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm-i . . .
.....	Kyō̃ mhōm-nā . .
.....	Elūē mhōm . . .
Temāru (<i>bad</i>), temepung (<i>bad</i>).	Nūngōrr m'mhō . .
.....	Elūē mhōnā . . .
.....	Elūē roro m'mhō . .
Tāru, tepung	Mhōnā, mhōm . . .

Miklai Nāgā (Campbell).	Tengsa and Dopdor (Brown).
Āpā initham
Āpācha machunga (<i>sic</i>)
Āpā initham
Āpā-nā initham
Ucham machunga
Uchamcha machunga
Ucham machunga
Āchala-nā machunga, ucham-nā machunga.
Ucham ini
Ucham initham
Uchamcha initham
Ucham initham
Āchala-nā initham, ucham-nā initham.
Bhunā āchām machunga
Bhunā āchāmcha machunga.
Bhunā āchām machunga
Bhunā āchām-nā machunga.
Bhunā āchām ini
Bhunā āchām
Bhunā āchāmcha initham
Bhunā āchām initham
Bhunā āchām-nā initham
Bhunā elai machunga
Omha	Machōng (<i>bud</i>)
Bhunā elai
Ichamha
Bhunā	Chōng

Thukumi.	Yachumi.	English.
Uvōā kuhongurr . . .	Ibudzürr . . .	106. Fathers.
.....	.....	107. Of fathers.
.....	.....	108. To fathers.
.....	.....	109. From fathers.
Lazārr	Anunürr	110. A daughter.
.....	.....	111. Of a daughter.
.....	.....	112. To a daughter.
.....	.....	113. From daughter.
Lazārr ānyi	Anūrr ānyi	114. Two daughters.
.....	.....	115. Daughters.
.....	.....	116. Of daughters.
.....	.....	117. To daughters.
.....	.....	118. From daughters.
Ngitsārā ātsāshu . . .	Midzūrā ātsülā . . .	119. A good man.
.....	.....	120. Of a good man.
.....	.....	121. To a good man.
.....	.....	122. From a good man.
Ngitsārā ātsākethe . . .	Midzūrā ātsū anyilā . . .	123. Two good men.
Ngitsārā ātsāto	Midzūrā ātsū duikh . . .	124. Good men.
.....	.....	125. Of good men.
.....	.....	126. To good men.
.....	.....	127. From good men.
Ātsāto	Ālūrr ātsülā	128. A good woman.
Āmetsā	Ārūrr metsi	129. A bad boy.
.....	.....	130. Good women.
.....	.....	131. A bad girl.
Tsālē	Tsülā	132. Good.

English.	Äo (Chungli) (Clark).	Khari (Brown).	Hati Garya Naga (Campbell).
133. Better . . .	Täzung . . .	.....	Bongänu . . .
134. Best . . .	Täzungbä . . .	.....	Täsung bongänu . . .
135. High . . .	Täläng, toji . . .	Örëgu . . .	Telengä . . .
136. Higher . . .	Toji . . .	.....	Chäkä lengänu . . .
137. Highest . . .	Tojibä . . .	.....	Chäkä chäkä telengä . . .
138. A horse . . .	Kor tebong . . .	.....	Ätä kuri . . .
139. A mare . . .	Kor tetza . . .	.....	Kuri techi . . .
140. Horses . . .	Kor tebong tam . . .	.....	Kuri ärogä . . .
141. Mares . . .	Kor tetza tam . . .	.....	Kuri techi ärogä . . .
142. A bull . . .	Näshi pongji . . .	.....	Ätä mächn . . .
143. A cow . . .	Näshi tzalä . . .	.....	Chilä . . .
144. Bulls . . .	Näshi pongji tam . . .	.....	Mächn ärogä . . .
145. Cows . . .	Näshi tzalä tam . . .	.....	Chilä ärogä . . .
146. A dog . . .	Äza tebong . . .	.....	Ähi ärä . . .
147. A bitch . . .	Äza tetza . . .	.....	Ähi techi ärä . . .
148. Dogs . . .	Äza tebong tam . . .	.....	Ähi ärogä . . .
149. Bitches . . .	Äza tetza tam . . .	.....	Ähi techi ärogä . . .
150. A he goat . . .	Näbong tebong . . .	Näböng (goat) . . .	Näpung täpung ärä . . .
151. A female goat . . .	Näbong tetza . . .	.....	Näpung techi ärä . . .
152. Goats . . .	Näbong tam . . .	.....	Näpung ärogä . . .
153. A male deer . . .	Mesca tebong . . .	.....	Harinä täpung . . .
154. A female deer . . .	Mesca tetza . . .	.....	Harinä techi . . .
155. Deer . . .	Mesca tam . . .	.....	Ächä harin . . .
156. I am . . .	Ni lir . . .	.....	Ni lyähu . . .
157. Thou art . . .	Näe lir . . .	.....	Näng lyäche . . .
158. He is . . .	Päe lir, kär . . .	.....	Chu baju (? chyuräj) lyäche.
159. We are . . .	Onoke lir . . .	.....	Ilänching lyäche . . .

Äo (Mongsen) (Davi-).	Lhôtä (Witter).
....	Mhō-mō
....	Lāngā mhō-mō . .
.....	Ntsōnā
.....	Ntsō-mō
.....	Lāngā ntsō-mō . .
.....	Korr
.....	Korrōkhō
.....	Korr-dī
....	Korr ōkhō-dī . . .
... ..	Māngsü ōpōng . .
.....	Māngsü ōkhyü . .
.....	Māngsü ōpōng-dī . .
.....	Māngsü ōkhyü-dī . .
.....	Fhūpōng, fhūrō ōpōng .
.....	Fhūrō ōkhō
.....	Fhūpōng-dī
.....	Fhūrō ōkhō-dī . . .
.....	Nyānyā ōpōng . . .
.....	Nyānyā ōkhō
.....	Nyānyā-dī
Metsu (<i>a deer</i>) . . .	Sepvū ōpōng
.....	Sepvū ōkhō
.....	Sepvū-dī
... ..	Ā liā, ā vānālā . . .
.....	Nā liā
... ..	Shī liā
.....	E liā

Tantam blunā	.....
Tantam blumā	.....
Lāntu	.....
Tantam chunā	.....
Chonān chongān chunā	.....
Ur machunga	.....
Urraki machunga	.....
Urūā	.....
Ur khachā	.....
Mang chapā machunga	.....
Mang chaki machunga	.....
Mang chiā	.....
Mang chaki khachā	.....
Āpung machunga	.....
Fra āpung machunga	.....
Khachā āpung	.....
Fra āpung khachā	.....
Ngyā machunga	Nabang (goat)
Ngyā ngyā aki machunga	.....
Ngyā ngyā khacha	.....
Chepu machunga	.....
Uku machunga	.....
Chepu khacha	.....
Āna awana ¹	.....
Nao an chuke	.....
Chit owānā	.....
Ete ene thamānā	.....

¹ This and the following forms are given for what they are worth. I can make nothing of them.

Thukum.	Yachumi.	English.
.....	.....	133. Better.
.....	.....	134. Best.
Āshung	Āshang	135. High.
.....	.....	136. Higher.
.....	.....	137. Highest.
.....	.....	138. A horse.
.....	.....	139. A mare.
.....	.....	140. Horses.
.....	.....	141. Mares.
Minupung	Moshubang	142. A bull.
Achati	Meshidēdo	143. A cow.
.....	.....	144. Bulls.
.....	.....	145. Cows.
.....	.....	146. A dog.
.....	.....	147. A butcher.
.....	.....	148. Dogs.
.....	.....	149. Butchers.
Mizāpo	Minuba	150. A he goat.
Mizāchali	Menyidēdo	151. A female goat.
.....	.....	152. Goats.
.....	.....	153. A male deer.
.....	.....	154. A female deer.
Roupfū	Rimishu	155. Deer.
Munu (<i>sic</i>)	Ā mungba	156. I am.
Na pēlong	Na biladē	157. Thou art.
Na pēlong	Mung labā	158. He is.
Isākunhor pēlong	Isātamungba	159. We are.

English.	Āo (Chungli) (Clark).	Khari (Brown).	Hati Garya Naga (Campbell).
160. You are . . .	Nenoke lir . . .	.....	Ninglā lyāche . . .
161. They are . . .	Pārenoke lir. kār . . .	.....	Tohlā lyāche . . .
162. I was . . .	Nī āli li-āsa . . .	.....	Ni ligechānu . . .
163. Thou wast . . .	Nāe āli, li-āsa . . .	.....	Nāng ligechānu . . .
164. He was . . .	Pāe āli, li-āsa, ākā . . .	.....	Chureya (? chyurāj) ligechānu.
165. We were . . .	Onoke āli, li-āsa . . .	.....	Ilānching ligechānu . . .
166. You were . . .	Nenoke āli, li-āsa . . .	.....	Ninglā ligechānu . . .
167. They were . . .	Pārenoke āli, li-āsa, ākā . . .	.....	Tohlā ligechānu . . .
168. Be . . .	Li-āng . . .	Lī . . .	Liyā . . .
169. To be . . .	Li-tsa . . .	.. ...	Li . . .
170. Being . . .	Li-ā . . .	.....	Lyā . . .
171. Having been . . .	Lierāng . . .	.....	Lyāole . . .
172. I may be . . .	.....	.....	Ni chāmā . . .
173. I shall be . . .	Nī li-di . . .	.....	Ni cho . . .
174. I should be . . .	.....	.....	Ni ali . . .
175. Beat . . .	Āzak-āng . . .	.....	Sikra . . .
176. To beat . . .	Āzak-tsa . . .	.. ...	Sikra . . .
177. Beating . . .	Zak ā . . .	.....	Sikra āli . . .
178. Having beaten . . .	Zakerāng . . .	.. ...	Sikra āole . . .
179. I beat . . .	Nī āzak-er . . .	.. ...	Nini sikra . . .
180. Thou beatest . . .	Nāe āzak-er . . .	.....	Nāngni sikra . . .
181. He beats . . .	Pāe āzak-er . . .	.....	Churāju sikra . . .
182. We beat . . .	Onoke āzak-er . . .	.....	Ilānching sikra . . .
183. You beat . . .	Nenoke āzak-er . . .	.. ...	Ninglā sikra . . .
184. They beat . . .	Pārenoke āzak-er . . .	.....	Tohlā sikra . . .
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Nī ā-zak-ā . . .	.....	.....
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Nāe ā-zak-ā . . .	.....	.....

Äo (Morgsen) (Davis).	Lhōtā (Witter).
.....	Nī liā
.....	Shiāng liā
.....	Ā licho
.....	Nā licho
.....	Shī li-cho
.....	E li-cho
.....	Nī li-cho
.....	Shiāng li-cho
.....	Liā
.....	Lilō
.....	Liāle
.....	Lū
.....
.....	Ā likā
.....
.....	Tāp-ā
.....	Tāplō
.....	Tāpāle
.....	Tāpī
.....	Ānā tāpālā
.....	Nānā tāpālā
.....	Shīnā tāpālā
.....	Enā tāpālā
.....	Nīnā tāpālā
.....	Shiāngnā tāpālā
.....	Ānā tāpecho (or tācho)
.....	Nānā tāpecho

[illegible]

Thakumi.	Yachumi.	English.
....	.. ...	160. You are.
....	.....	161. They are.
....	....	162. I was.
....	.....	163. Thou wast.
.....	.....	164. He was.
....	.....	165. We were
....	.....	166. You were.
.....	.....	167. They were.
.....	....	168. Be
....	.....	169. To be.
....	.....	170. Being.
.....	.. ...	171. Having been.
Shenyelong koko	Ā gobā	172. I may be.
Ināpo	Ilargzela	173. I shall be.
....	....	174. I should be.
Hasarekong	Shigonghong	175. Beat.
.. .	..	176. To beat
....		177. Beating.
....		178. Having beaten.
Iua lako	Iua shukga	179. I beat.
....	.....	180. Thou beatest
....	.....	181. He beats.
....	.....	182. We beat.
.....	.. .	183. You beat.
...	.....	184. They beat.
....	....	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	.....	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Āo (Chung i) (Clark).	Khuri (Brown).	Hati Garya Naga (Campbell).
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Pāe ā-zak-ā . . . .	.....	.....
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Onoke ā-zak ā . . . .	.....	.....
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Nenoke ā-zak-ā . . . .	.....	.....
•190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Pārenoke ā-zak-ā . . . .	.....	.....
191. I am beating . . .	Ni zak-dār . . . .	.....	Sikran sikra
192. I was beating . . .	Ni zak-ā li-āsa . . . .	.....	Ni sikra āllie
193. I had beaten . . .	Ni zak-ogo . . . .	.....	Ni sikra āole
194. I may beat . . .	.....	.....	Nini in sikra
195. I shall beat . . .	Ni zak-dī, āzak-tsa . . .	.....	Ninu sikra
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Nāe zak-dī, āzak-tsa . . .	.....	.....
197. He will beat . . .	Pāe zak-dī, āzak-tsa . . .	.....	.....
198. We shall beat . . .	Onoke zak-dī, āzak-tsa . . .	.....	.....
199. You will beat . . .	Nenoke zak-dī, āzak-tsa . . .	.....	.....
200. They will beat . . .	Pārenoke zak-dī āzak-tsa . . .	.....	.....
201. I should beat . . .	.....	.....	Ninu sikra nāli
202. I am beaten . . .	} As in the active {	.....	Niga sikraoa
203. I was beaten . . .		.....	Niga sikraoale
204. I shall be beaten . . .		.....	Ni sikraocho
205. I go . . .		Ni or Ni wāro	Ni oāo
206. Thou goest . . .	Nā or	Nang wāgo	Nāngni, oāo
207. He goes . . .	Pā or	Pa wāgo	Churāju oāo
208. We go . . .	Onok or . . . .	.....	.....
209. You go . . .	Nenok or . . . .	.....	.....
210. They go . . .	Pārenok or . . . .	.....	.....
211. I went . . .	Ni āo	Ni wāju	Ni oāok
212. Thou wentest . . .	Nāe āo . . . .	.....	Nāngni oāok
213. He went . . .	Pāe āo . . . .	.....	Churāju oāok

Āo (Mongsen) (Davis).	Lhōtā (Witter).
.....	Shinā tāpcho
.....	Enā tāpcho
.....	Ninā tāpcho
..	Shiāngnā tāpcho . .
.....	Āna tāpākamā . .
.....	Ānā tāpālā
.....	Ānā tāpchākā . .
.....
.....	Ānā tāp
..	Nānā tāp
.....	Shinā tāp
.....	Enā tāp
.....	Ninā tāp
.....	Shiāngnā tāp . .
.....
..	Ā tāpālā
.....
.....
.....	Ā wōālā (or yīālā) . .
.....	Nā wōāla
.....	Shī wōālā
.....	Ī wōālā
.....	N wōāla
.....	Shiāng wōāla
.....	Ā wōcho (or yīcho) . .
.....	Nā wōcho
.....	Shī wōcho

Thukumi.	Yachumi.	English.
.	...	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
...	...	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
....	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Ina sako	Ina a-ngi shikdo	191. I am beating.
Ina saku	Ina shikitsu	192. I was beating.
.....	193. I had beaten.
.....	194. I may beat.
.....	195. I shall beat.
.....	196. Thou wilt beat.
.....	197. He will beat.
.....	198. We shall beat.
.....	199. You will beat.
.....	200. They will beat.
.....	201. I should beat.
.....	202. I am beaten.
.....	203. I was beaten.
.....	204. I shall be beaten.
.....	205. I go.
.....	206. Thou goest.
.....	207. He goes.
.....	208. We go.
.....	209. You go.
.....	210. They go.
.....	211. I went.
.....	212. Thou wentest.
.....	213. He went.

English	Vo (Chungli) (Clark)	Khatu (Brown).	Hatu Gaya Naga (Campbell)
214. We went	Onok ao . . . . .	...	...
215. You went	Nenok ao . . . . .	...	...
216. They went	Pārenok ao . . . . .	.....	.....
217. Go	Oāng, wāng	Wang	Oa
218. Going	Oā . . . . .	.....	Āiā āhle
219. Gone	Ogo . . . . .	....	Oōok
220. What is your name ?	Ne nang kechi ? . . . .	....	Nining chyāha ?
221. How old is this horse ? . . .	Kor-zī mopor kam keti ? . .	.....	Kurito kata ājānti ? . . .
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Yāng-nunge Kashmir limā dongā ko pigā ?	.....	Bibhinu Kashmir ka tiā ? .
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Ne bu ki-bong-nung jābāso kei āli ?	....	Nabā kiko techaku hāilyā ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Tāna nī tālāngkā oā āli .	. . . .	Thāni anti telenga
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	O-golā jābāso pā tenu kei āo.	... .	Ābā nujābā tanyu kibā chub āoā.
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Kor temesong menden-zī ki-dāng lir.	.....	Āki chinga kuri chābāk khānu.
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Pā rongtong-nung menden yuzāng.	.....	Tenam kuri chābak hang-chābā.
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Pā jābāso-dāk nī āeiben āzak.	.....	Bāchārīgā ārogā chikā . .
229. He is grazing cattle on top of the hill.	Tenem mā-nung pāe nāshi chim-dāk-tsar.	.....	Āhan jāng muchu han chāise
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Āzi seong kabok kor mā-nung menā lir.	.....	Korīgā nāk tong chā mung chāngu nyānu.
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Odilā-dāng tenulā tālāng-lā.	.....	Tenu to tenu telāngbā . .
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Ībāzī tātsak ānā seir terā-dāng jenjāng.	.....	Higo dobā āhnat āthliā . .
233. My father lives in that small house.	Yā tilā ki-nung ka bu ālir .	... .	Ābā nujābā kikāliri . . .
234. Give this rupee to him.	Tātsak azi pā-nung āgazāng.	.....	Tebāk bāliko
235. Take those rupees from him.	Pā-nunge tātsak-zī bener wāng.	.....	Baibhinu baithung haneo .
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Pā-dāk zung-zungā zaker lisa āge ālināng.	.....	Ārogā chikā āling rikao .
237. Draw water from the well.	Tzabu-nunge tza tāāng .	.....	Khālat āchi hniro
238. Walk before me	Ka mūdāng jājāāng . . . .	.....	Kitāng menāng chāo . . .
239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Ne salen tānur shībā ārur ?	.....	Michingā chu chāre iā toko ?
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Nāe shībā nunge zā ālir ? .	.....	Nāng kutāng lia ?
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Im shishī ki-nunge . . . .	... .	Āi amga tokāni hiano . . .

....	E wōcho . . .
.....	Ni wōcho . . .
.....	Shiāng wōcho . . .
.....	Wōä . . .
.....	Wōäle . . .
.....	Wōi . . .
.....	Nimyang ōchōlā ? . .
.....	Korr hieho nzü kōtāwōlā ?
.....	Hello-nā Kashmir chō kōtā kōn-chellā ?
...	Ni-pōā ki-chō ōtsōe kōtā li-chellā ?
.. ...	Aiyo nchingō ekōnī rō- chākā.
.....	Ä-pōro tsōe ōyūlē sōā- vānālā.
.....	Korr emhū zīn oki liā .
.....	Shi mānkū-lō zīn epī-ā .
.....	Änā shi tsōe elam tā-chākā
.....	Shi māngsū-nā yōngtōng-i sāmpi-ālā.
.....	Ötōng chī ōkapi shi korr pōi vān-ā.
.....	Shi nyūi shi yūlē sāphōwō.
.....	Shi māchō ōrāng enni sū- ātoli.
.....	Ä-po-chē ōki etchakāro-lo vān-ālā.
.....	Örāng-chi shi pī-ā . .
.....	Örāng-chi shi kelā khī-ā .
.....	Ochī-chū mahōnā tāsū ōzū- ki chang-ā.
.....	Tchhū-kan ōtchhū hānāi yī-ā.
.....	Ä-vāngwē nāv-ā .
.....	Ni-silāmwē chō vēhō nūngōrr yī-lā ?
.....	Ochō thingī shi-cho-lā ? .
.....	Öyā shishōe thingī shieho .

Miklu Naga (Campbell)	Tangsa and Dopdor (Brown).
.....
.....
.....
Iyā	Nang lüchenlo
Iwānā
Ithakā
Nana ta minglā ?
Uī chang chang thakā ?
Hinachā Kashmirala kuteng hārālā ?
Nipacha ochai kotālā ?
Inching iya kon rānā
Āparu ātāl chowāi thakā
Uc hum chāki yānā jīm
Mang kui nā chāngā jīm
At chungā ichung initham ocha kā.
Fungā ni māngebe ek mālā.
Atang chi anatang māngkui owānā
Api āocha ailā chi chipao chipao
Hile echerāng che inchi athli
Āpa kitu kārachila ānā
Echerāng chi piyā
Arāngchi chiklulanā hānchiyā.
Mohanā tāche chūngi atā
Āku chi fiā achuā
Ābhangī nābhā
Nichalā nicha ācha chailā ?
Na āchathingē shi chata ?
Āia aiyānshi cha

Thukumi.	Yachumi.	English.
.....	214. We went
.....	215. You went.
.....	216. They went.
.....	217. Go.
.....	218. Going.
.....	219. Gone.
Na-nung sāc ?	Numugsiaile (sic) ?	220. What is your name ?
.....	221. How old is this horse ?
.....	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
.....	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
.....	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
.....	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
.....	226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.
.....	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
.....	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
.....	229. He is grazing cattle on top of the hill.
.....	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
.....	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
.....	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
.....	233. My father lives in that small house.
.....	234. Give this rupee to him
.....	235. Take those rupees from him.
.....	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
.....	237. Draw water from the well
Imang itsiku	Imungizodo	238. Walk before me.
.....	239. Whose boy comes be- hind you ?
So tē shu ?	Shegi tulu kēli	240. From whom did you buy that ?
.....	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

THE EASTERN SUB-GROUP.

This includes the following languages :—

Name of District.	Name of language.	Estimated Number of speakers.
Nāga Hills	Angwānku or Tableng	5,000
	Chingmēgnu or Tamlu	
Sibsāgar	Banparā	? 1,600
	Mutoniā	
	Mohongiā	
Lakhimpur	Namsangiā	? 1,870
Extra British Territory	Chāng or Mojung	6,500
	Assiringiā	?
	Mōshāng	?
	Shānggē	?

The figures for the Nāga Hills are only a rough estimate. Those for Sibsagar and Lakhimpur are what are given by the local authorities for 'Nāgā' without specifying any language for their respective districts. They certainly by no means represent all the speakers of the various languages mentioned, of whom there must be many thousands more beyond our frontier.

Mr. Damant has given the following account of the Eastern Nāgā Group :—

In this family are included all the tribes found in the tract lying east of the Hatigorria country extending to the Singpho country on the east and bounded on the south by the Patkoi range of hills. Within these limits there are many different tribes, some of them consisting only of a few villages, and all, or nearly all, speaking languages unintelligible the one to the other. Within twenty miles of country five or six different dialects are often to be found. We do not yet possess vocabularies of many of the languages spoken in this area, but, so far as our knowledge extends at present, a considerable affinity appears to exist among them. There is also a great resemblance in the manners and customs of the Nāgās of this tract; they nearly all expose their dead upon bamboo platforms, leaving the body to rot there, the skull being preserved in the bone-house, which is to be found in nearly every village. Most of the tribes tattoo; the tattoo, *ak*, as it is called, not being given except to men who have killed an enemy. In several of the tribes the women are perfectly naked, in others the men.

Proceeding in an easterly direction from the Hatigorria country, the first tribe we meet are the Tablung Nāgā, so called from their principal village; they are a tribe of naked Nāgā inhabiting about thirty villages with a population of about 25,000. Very little is known of these people.

Next to them come a tribe called Sangloi, the name of their principal village; nothing is known of them but they are believed to be as numerous as the Tablung Nāgā.

The next tribe to the east are the Banfera, Joboka, or Abhaypurya tribe; they have about twelve villages, with a population of some 20,000. Joboka and Banfera are names of two of their principal villages. Abhaypurya is a name given them by the people of the plains.

The Mutonia, so called from Muton, their largest village, are a small tribe with only four villages, and a population of about 4,000.

The Mohongia, who are also called Borduaria and Paniduaria, have a population of about 10,000. I have no information as to the exact number of their villages, but it may be eight or ten.

The Namsangia, or Jaipuria, as they are also called, have probably about thirty villages, with a population of 25,000, or 30,000. They are the last Nāgā tribe of importance to the east, though there are a few broken tribes still further to the east of them; these are of little note, and are in subjection to the Singpho.

I regret that, for the purposes of this Survey, I have only been able to obtain a few new lists of words in these languages. In order to make the information regarding the Nāgā speeches as complete as under the circumstances I could, I have endeavoured to collate what has hitherto been known regarding each, and to throw it into the form of the Standard List of Words and Sentences. Much that is there given must be taken with reserve, for, even where a list is apparently nearly complete, it has all the defects

of its sources, which were seldom as accurate as could be desired. In order to prevent the reader being misled by wrong information, I have, whenever two independent authorities were available, given the words recorded by each in two parallel columns. It is probable that, when both agree, what they say may be taken as accurate.

The most fruitful cause of mistakes in the original sources from which the lists have been compiled is printer's errors. It is quite clear that in many cases, for instance, an 'n' has been printed 'u' and *vice versa*. When there was no uncertainty about this, I have silently corrected the mistake, but doubtful cases (and there are many) I have not ventured to touch.

An examination of this list shows two important peculiarities of the Eastern Nāgā Sub-Group.

The first is that it is a group of transition languages, bridging over the gulf between the other Nāgā languages and Singpho, the great language which lies to their east and south-east. A large portion of the vocabulary agrees with that language, as is shown by Mr. Needham's notes to the words taken from Mōshāng.

The other peculiarity which deserves notice is that, at least, four languages of the group, Tableng, Tamlu, Mojung, and Namsangiā, have an organic conjugation of the verb. That is, that each tense changes according to the person of the subject, a state of affairs quite foreign to the other Nāgā languages, and almost foreign to the Bodo ones. The Namsangiā verb (while not changing for number) has its three persons for each tense, just like Assamese or Bengali. This is also unknown to Singpho.

- DALTON, COLONEL E. T., C.S.I.,—*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*. Calcutta, 1872. On p. 71 a Tablung Nāgā Vocabulary based on Hodgson.
- CAMPBELL, SIR G.,—*Specimens of the languages of India, including those of the aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier*. Calcutta, 1874. On pp. 254 and ff. a Vocabulary of 'the Tablungia Nāgā Dialect.'
- DAMANT, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 249 a note on the Tablung Nāgā tribe. On p. 257 a brief Tablung Vocabulary taken from Dalton.

BANPARĀ.

This tribe (which Brown and Damant call Banfera) inhabits the District of Sibsāgar, to the East of the Tablung, and separated from them by a small tribe called Sangloi or Changnoi about whom nothing but the name is known. According to Brown the latter speak Banparā, as also do the Joboka, another tribe close to, and (according to Peal who wrote in 1872) constantly at war with, the latter. Both Joboka and Banparā are villages from which the tribes take their respective names. The Banparā are also called Abhaypurya (from one of their villages called Abhaypur) by the people of the plains.

No specimens of this dialect have been received by me, and all that I have been able to do has been to reproduce Sir George Campbell's list of words and sentences. This is fairly complete, but is unfortunately full of misprints. To enable the reader to correct as far as possible any mistakes arising from this source, I have given the words corresponding to those in Sir George Campbell's list which I have been able to find in Mr. Peal's vocabulary mentioned below.

The following is a list of the authorities on Banparā which I have come across:—

- BROWN, REV. N.,—*Specimens of the Naga Languages of Asam*. *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. ii, 1851, pp. 155 and ff. Contains a Vocabulary 'Joboka and Banfera.' which, according to the introduction, includes 'Changnoi.'
- PEAL, S. E.,—*Notes on a visit to the tribes inhabiting the hills south of Sibsāgar, Asām*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xli, 1872, Part I, pp. 9 and ff. Reprinted in *Selection of papers regarding the hill tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra*. No. 10 Calcutta, 1873. Contains an account of the tribe. Banparā numerals and 'Nāgā' vocabulary (the words of which are Banparā) on p. 29.
- PEAL, S. E.,—*Vocabulary of the Banparā Nāgās*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xlii, 1873, Part I, appendix, pp. xxx and ff. This is said to be 'Mainly Banparā Nāgā.'
- CAMPBELL, SIR G.,—*Specimens of the Languages of India, including those of the aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier*. Calcutta, 1874. On pp. 220 and ff. a Vocabulary of 'Nāgā of Sebsaugor,' which is Banparā. On pp. 254 and ff. a vocabulary of 'Abhay Purya Nāgā Dialect,' which is also Banparā.
- DAMANT, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 249 an account of the tribe. On p. 257, a short vocabulary taken from Peal.

Peal (p. xxxv) says of this language:—

'The letter *r* at the end of a word seems rare. So far I have not met a single case, and I am inclined to think it is never used, inasmuch as all Assamese words used by them that so end, have the final *r* turned into *u* as *khār* (gunpowder) to *khāt*, *kīpōr* (cloth) into *kīput*, etc.'

CHĀNG OR MOJUNG.

The speakers of this language live beyond the Dikhu river, outside British territory. On the west face of the Patkoi range there is only one very small village in British Territory. The Āos call all trans-Dikhu tribes, generally, 'Miri,' hence this language is also known by this name. The Āos call it 'Mojung,' but its speakers call it 'Chāng.' Their principal village is called by the Āos 'Mojunjāmi,' and by themselves 'Chong-Sāng.' The number of speakers of Chāng is estimated at about 6,500.

I am indebted to Mr. Noel Williamson, the Subdivisional Officer of Mokokechang, in the Nāga Hills, for a list of words in this language, which appears most closely connected with Banparā and Mutoniā.

ASSIRINGIĀ.

The name Assiringiā, also spelt Asuring, denotes a village, called by the Āos Miri-nokpo, situated in the Āo country on the Japukung range overlooking the plains of Sibsāgar. The people have adopted the customs and dress of the Āos, but not their language. They really belong to a tribe of naked Nāgās, and came many years ago to their present site from the village of Wankhong or Orang kang, which is situated a day's march east of the Dikhu from Susu village. As has been explained under the head of Āo, Āos come down to the plains through Assiringiā, and hence the Assamese call them by that name. We thus often find the Āo language wrongly called Assiringiā. It is to be regretted that nothing is known about the true Assiringiā language. As its speakers belong to a 'naked' tribe, I have provisionally classed it as belonging to the Eastern sub-group of the Nāgā languages.

MUTONIĀ.

Immediately to the East of the Banparās, in the District of Sibsāgar, are the Mutoniā, a small tribe with only some four villages, of which Muton is the principal. Their language is merely a dialect of Banparā. I have not obtained any specimens of it. All that I can do is to partially fill up the list of standard words from the materials provided by Brown.

Brown mentions three groups of people speaking this language, *viz.*, Bor-Muthun, Horu-Muthun and Khulung Muthun, and Hodgson calls it 'Mithan Nāgā.'

The authorities on Mutoniā which I have seen are as follows :—

- HODGSON, B. H.,—*Aborigines of the North-East Frontier. Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.* Vol. xix, 1850. pp. 309 and ff. Reprinted in *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects.* Vol. ii, pp. 11 and ff. Contains a 'Mithan Nāgā' Vocabulary.
- BROWN, REV. N.,—*Specimens of the Nāgā languages of Asam. Journal of the American Oriental Society.* Vol. ii, 1851, pp. 153 and ff. Contains a 'Muthun and Khulung-Muthun' Vocabulary.
- HUNTER, SIR W. W.,—*A comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia with a dissertation.* London, 1868. Contains a Vocabulary of 'Mithan Nāgā.' Taken from Hodgson.
- DALTON, COLONEL E. T.,—*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal.* Calcutta. 1872. Mithan Nāgā Vocabulary on pp. 71 and ff. Taken from Hodgson.

MOHONGIĀ.

About eight miles to the east of the Banparās, and the same distance to the west of the Namsangiās lie the Mohongiās, who are also called Borduariā and Pāniduariā.

Brown in his *Specimens*¹ classes the 'Bor-Duor' and the 'Pani-Duor' as speaking the same language as the Namsangiās. The only other information which we possess about Mohongiā is a list of the numerals given by Peal in Appendix I to his *Visit to Nāgā Hills*,¹ which I reproduce here. With them, for the sake of comparison, are also given the corresponding words in Banparā and Namsangiā.

Banparā.	Mohongiā. ²	Namsangiā.
1. ē-tā	<i>tumchee</i>	<i>rānthē</i>
2. ā-nī	<i>kinee</i>	<i>vānṇi</i>
3. ā-jam	<i>kahom</i>	<i>vānram</i>
4. ā-lī	<i>mellee</i>	<i>belī</i>
5. ā-gā	<i>manga</i>	<i>bangā</i>
6. a-rok	<i>torrong (k ?)</i>	<i>īrōk</i>
7. ā-nat	<i>tenjee</i>	<i>īngit</i>
8. ā-chat	<i>ashut</i>	<i>īsat</i>
9. ā-kū	<i>akoo</i>	<i>īkhū</i>
10. ā-bu	<i>abau</i>	<i>īchi</i>

¹ Quoted under Banparā.

² Peal's spelling.

NAMSANGIĀ.

The Namsangiās live across the eastern border of the Sibsāgar District. Their headquarters are the village of Jaipur, and the banks of the Namsang River in its neighbourhood, at the south-west corner of Lakhimpur, where it abuts on Sibsāgar. They are also known by the name of Jaipuriā Nāgās after their principal village. Brown classes their language as identical with Borduariā and Pāniduariā, but these are the names of two septs of the Mohongiā tribe, some eight miles to their west. Mohongiā is, so far as I can tell from the scanty materials available, not the same as Namsangiā.¹

The Namsangiās are the last Nāgā tribe of importance to the east. We know more about their language than we do about the other members of the Eastern Nāgā group, for Robinson wrote a short grammar of it so long ago as 1849. As this grammar is not readily available it is reproduced below. Sir George Campbell has given us a list of words in the 'Naga of Luckimpur' by which he means Namsangiā. This I also reproduce. It would be very valuable were it not disfigured by numerous misprints. As a check on these I also give the corresponding words, so far as I could gather them from Brown, Hodgson and Butler. These must be taken for what they are worth.²

The following are the authorities which deal with Namsangiā :—

- OWEN, J.,³—*The Naga Tribes in Communication with Assam*. Calcutta, Carey & Co., 1844. Contains Vocabulary and Notes on Eastern Nagas (Namsangiā and others).
- ROBINSON, W.,—*Notes on the Languages spoken by the various Tribes inhabiting the Valley of Assam and its Mountain Confiners*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xviii, 1849, Part I, pp. 184 and ff., and pp. 310 and ff. On pp. 324 and ff. a Nāmsāngiyā grammar. On pp. 342 and ff. a Nāmsāngiyā Vocabulary.
- HODGSON, B. H.,—*On the Aborigines of the Eastern Frontier*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xviii, Part II, 1849, pp. 967 and ff. Reprinted in *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, Vol. ii, pp. 19 and ff. London, 1880. Contains Vocabulary of Namsang Nāgā by the Rev. M. Bronson.
- BROWN, The Rev. N.,—*Specimens of the Nāgā Languages of Assam*. *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. ii, 1851, pp. 155 and ff. Contains a 'Namsang and Bor-Duor' Vocabulary by the Rev. M. Bronson.
- PEAL, S. E.,—*Notes on a Visit to the Tribes inhabiting the Hills South of Sibsāgar, Asām*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Reprinted in *Selections of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra*, No. 10. Calcutta, 1873. On p. 29. the Namsangiā numerals.
- CAMPBELL, Sir G.,—*Specimens of the Languages of India including those of the aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier*. Calcutta, 1874. On pp. 221 and ff. a Vocabulary of 'Naga of Luckimpore.'
- BUTLER, Captain J.,—*A Rough Comparative Vocabulary of two more of the Dialects spoken in the 'Nāgā Hills'*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xlv, 1875, Part I, pp. 216 and ff. Contains a Vocabulary of 'Jaipuriā Nāgā.'
- DAMANT, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi rivers*. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 250 a Note on the tribe. On p. 257, a short Vocabulary taken from Butler.

I here reproduce the Namsangiā grammar written in 1849 by Robinson and quoted above.

¹ See preceding page.

² See list of words on pp. 345 and ff.

³ I am indebted to Major Waddell, C.I.E., I.M.S., for this reference.

OF NOUNS.

Comparatively copious as is the grammatical apparatus of this language, it possesses no affixes by which to designate the cases of its nouns.

The Genitive case is denoted merely by the juxta-position of the two substantives, the former being understood to be in the genitive. *Kien ngiupo phyet-ō*, milk the goat (or literally), draw the goat's milk. In the other oblique cases, the noun is followed by the distinguishing adjunct, *nang*, sometimes with, though more frequently without, the addition of a post-positive particle.

Ham-nang vanrō, bring a mat.

Irā minyāng-nang lāko-tak, I gave it to that man.

Sān-nang lam-ō, put it in the sun.

Jō-nang kien-ō, fill it with water.

The particles *mā* and *pā* are frequently used as affixes to nouns singular, but they seem to be merely euphonic, and have no definite signification attached to them.

The particle *he* is employed in the same manner, but only in cases where plurality is implied. It is, however, often omitted, and then the plural number is distinguished by the collective or plural idea expressed by the noun, or by the addition of a numeral adjective.

The difference of gender in individuals of the human family is denoted by distinct terms; in the case of all other animals, the appellatives *pōng*, male, and *nyōng*, female, are added to the noun.

Masculine.

Mi-nyān, man.

Delā, husband.

Vā, father.

Īphō, brother.

Mān-pōng, a bull.

Hū-pōng, a dog.

Kien-pōng, a he-goat.

Feminine.

Dehiek, woman.

Tang-ngyū, wife.

Ing-yōng, mother.

Ing-yāh, sister.

Mān-nyōng, a cow.

Hū-nyōng, a bitch.

Kien-nyōng, a she-goat.

OF ADJECTIVES.

In composition, an adjective invariably follows the noun it serves to qualify.

Irā kien ngiu-pa asan ko-ā.

That goat milk good gives

Adjectives in this language admit of no variations expressive of number, case, or gender, or even of the degrees of comparison. But as the comparison of one person or thing with another, so as to ascertain the relative quality possessed by each, must necessarily exist in every language, we find that the general mode of forming comparison among the Nāmsāngiyās, is merely by placing the adjective after the noun with which the comparison is made, the noun being put in the oblique form. *Ngāmā irā m-nyān nang ālō*, I am taller than that man, or literally I that man tall. *Ngāmā*

irānangmā ajā ilamang, I want more than that. *Jō* or *linjō* is often added to an adjective to express a quality as existing in the highest degree.

Īrā dehiek phangsan jō, that woman is very handsome.

Ārā arīmā asan linjō, that fruit is exceedingly nice.

NUMERALS.

The numeral system of the *Nāmsāngiyās* is emphatically decimal—of the ten fingers. Thus they count—

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>Vānthē.</i> | 3. <i>Vānram.</i> | 5. <i>Bangū.</i> | 7. <i>Ing-it.</i> | 9. <i>Īkhu.</i> |
| 2. <i>Vānyi.</i> | 4. <i>Belī.</i> | 6. <i>Īrōk.</i> | 8. <i>Īsat.</i> | 10. <i>Īchi.</i> |

And then throwing their fingers in an imaginary heap they explain, *ruak*, a decade.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 11. <i>Īchi vānthē</i> , 10+1 | 20. <i>Ruak nyi</i> , two decades. |
| 12. <i>Īchi vānyi</i> , 10+2 | 30. <i>Ruak ram</i> , three decades. |
| 13. <i>Īchi vānram</i> , 10+3, etc. | 40. <i>Ruak belī</i> , four decades. |

And so on till they come to *chā*, a hundred.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 100. <i>Chā-the.</i> | 300. <i>Cha ram</i> , etc. |
| 200. <i>Chā-nyi.</i> | <i>Chā īchi</i> , ten hundred or 1,000. |

OF PRONOUNS.

The *Personal pronouns* are, *Ngā*, I; *Nang*, thou; and *Atē*, he, she, or it. As the pronoun is, next to the verb, the most important part of speech, and that from which the verb chiefly derives its precision, we find in this language the use of distinct terms to express the plural number. They are, *Nimā*, we; *Nemā*, ye; and *Sening*, they.

In, what we have termed, the oblique form, these pronouns take the particle *nang* after them, as in the case of nouns.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Ngānang</i> | <i>Nangnang</i> | <i>Atieng.</i> |
| <i>Nimānang</i> | <i>Nemānang</i> | <i>Seningnang.</i> |

Atieng appears to be merely a contracted form of *atē-nang*; the one term is as commonly used as the other.

The *Possessive pronouns* are *Ī*, my or our; *Mā*, thy, or your; and *Ā*, his or their. They are invariably used before the nouns with which they are connected.

Ārāpā ī lāh, this (is) my kite.

Māmā vā ngyōng-nang vēō, honour thy father and mother.

In this sentence the first syllable *mā* is the pronoun, the second a euphonic particle.

Ānāppā ajun jō, his hair (is) very soft.

The particle *rāng* is often added to the above pronouns.

Īrāng mōk itōngā, the horse is mine.

Ārāng hum itōngā, the house is his.

The *Demonstrative pronouns* are, *Ārā*, this; and *Īrā*, that; with their plurals *Ārāhe*, these; and *Īrāhe*, those.

They precede the nouns they serve to point out.

Īrā khat-pā ilamang, I want that cloth.

Ārā-pā jo-kō, drink this water.

The *Interrogative pronouns* are *Hanā* or *Hammā*, who? and which? and *Chennā*, what?

OF VERBS.

The Nāmsāngiyā verb appears to be the most interesting part of its grammar. It has but one form of conjugation and the various modifications of an action are expressed by the addition of terminations to the verb expressing the action. The terminations are the same in both the singular and the plural numbers.

Thien, to put.

Indicative Mood—

Present tense,—1. *Thien-ang*, I put; 2. *Thien-ō*, thou puttest; 3. *Thien-ā*, or *-ē*, he puts.

Past tense,—1. *Thien-tak*, I did put; 2. *Thien-tō*, thou didst put; 3. *Thien-tā*, he did put.

Perfect tense,—1. *Lā-thien-tak*, I have put; 2. *Lā-thien-tō*, thou hast put; 3. *Lā-thien-tā*, he has put.

Future tense,—1. *I-thien-ang*; 2. *I-thien-ō*; 3. *I-thien-ā*, or *-ē*.

Gerund,—*Thien-rāng*.

Participle continuative,—*Thien-limā*, or *lāmā*.

The *Imperative* form is the same as that of the 2nd person Present tense.

When it is necessary to give a *Conditional* or *Subjunctive* force to the verb, the particle *ōkō* is affixed to the verb in its various forms.

Thienang ōkō, if I put; *Thienō ōkō*, if thou put; *Thienā ōkō*, if he put, etc., etc.

The *Potential* form, used to express power or ability, is denoted by the use of the verb *Tā*, to be able, as an auxiliary.

Tā thienang, I can put.

In conjunction with this form of the verb, we find a peculiar use made of the possessive, instead of the personal, pronoun. Thus instead of saying *Ngā tā-thienang*, I can put; *Nang tā-thienō*, thou canst put, we find the conventional form to be—

1. *Itā thienang*, I can put.
2. *Mātā thienō*, thou canst put.
3. *Ātā thienā*, he can put.

The *negative form* is denoted by the addition of the negative particle *Mak* to the auxiliary verb.

1. *Itā mak thienang*, I cannot put.
2. *Mātā mak thienō*, thou canst not put.
3. *Ātā mak thienā*, he cannot put.

When the *necessity* of an act is to be expressed, *thing* is compounded with the verbal root.

Ngā thien thing, I must put.

Nang thien thing, thou must put.

Ātē thien thing, he must put.

Prohibition is expressed by the use of the negative particle *mak* or *nak*, immediately before the verbal root.

Mā dak nak sakō, do not lay your hand (on it).

Inang mak kănō, do not go there.

To express *Simple negation* the particle *mak*, or *mā*¹ is put after the root of the verb.

Ārā hū-mā kak mā, that dog does not bite.

Ā ingyōng-mā kōmā-tā, his (or her) mother did not give (it).

Minyān moōt ahō dang-mā-ōkō, if the man has not any work.

Interrogation is denoted by the particles *ne*, *ā* or *le* added to the end of the sentence.

Jō alō le, is the water deep?

Nang-mā chennā lam-ō ā, what do you seek?

Majā nang sōijāng mā lutō ne, did you not catch a pea-fowl yesterday?

OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are used to qualify verbs and adjectives; and in composition they usually precede the verb, and follow the adjective.

Āchānmā, fast; *Āchānmā lu-ō*, hold fast.

Jō, very; *Īrā natā-mā along jō*, that boy (is) very cross.

Tajā, to-day.

Hālō, afar.

Ni-ŋap, to-morrow.

Rangjānang, in the evening.

Majā, yesterday.

Rankhānang, in the morning.

Dokko, now.

Khorōk, quickly.

Anang, here.

Arē, slowly.

Inang, there.

The CONJUNCTIONS are

Irokovā, and.

Irōōkomin, but.

Min, *ākomin*, also.

Cherāngmā, for, because, etc.

Ōkō, if.

Post-positive Particles are used in this language in the same manner as the prepositions of occidental tongues.

Pungmā, with.

Nyunang, within.

Nyu, in.

Khonang, upon.

Akhan, under.

Vā, from.

Dumnang, by means of.

SENTENCES.

Rang i-pathā, it will rain.

Khat-hūp vanrō, bring an umbrella.

Sān-mā lang-mā sai hang, the sun is very hot.

Mā dānang mak ahang jō, your feet are very dirty.

Jōnang kāl-ō mā suan-ō, go to the river and wash them.

Nangmā chen mōot i-ta-mōō, what work can you do?

Nangmā chen ngait-ō, what do you say?

Ngāmā ngin mathu mathōithak, iraphīmā nang nak thō thōō, do not talk when I am speaking.

¹ The dot under the *ā* indicates an abrupt cessation of the voice in pronouncing the vowel.

Nangmā mōot mōot rāng nak lakō, do not forget to do your work.

Ngā idak matūmā suantak, atē la-kā-tā, he went when I was washing my hands.

Mā dak sūtūnpā jō-nang lūmsū-ō, dip the end of your finger in water.

Nangmā mā jet-kōkō, atēmā chen i-khēsakā, if you do not know then he will show you.

Katakrang vānthē itōngā, there is one God.

Irā katakrang-pā rang tiek-tā, this God built the heavens.

Atē-mā hā mìn tiek-tā, He created the earth.

Ngā, nang-nang, hueri minyān nang tiektā, He made me and you and all men.

Bang āhīng, hā-ho achūong, jō adōng, sūn, dāfē, mērik achūm, tiektā, the green tree, the high hill, the great water, the sun, the moon, the shining stars, He made.

Phang-tang lāt-nang ekhē-ā, He sees in all places.

Kangro-nang marō ekhē-ā rang-nyyak-nang mìn iro ekhē-ā, as He sees in light, so He sees in darkness.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Irā nī rang nang tongte Vā, mā mīng puḥā chen dāngā; mā nok ngyārang chen sōngā; rang nang marōā, irōā hā-nang madākū chen sōngā; tejā nī aphak achālī nī-nang kōhī; irokorā nī thā-pētenang nīmā marōrang lietang, irārangrang nī thāpē pā tinghī; nīnang tōam-nang nak kāthī, ikorā nīnang cham chō tūkō pamhī; chenmā rōantang rōanjang nok, ākomīn chan, ākomīn mōhima, urāhē marāng, irō chen dāngā.

MŌSHĀNG AND SHĀNGGĒ.

These tribes are in the independent country south of the Patkoi. Nothing is known about them, except a short vocabulary entitled '*A Collection of a few Mōshāng Nāgā Words*,' by Mr. F. J. Needham (Shillong, 1897).

From this I have extracted all those which I could insert into the List of Standard Words and Sentences. Both languages evidently belong to the Eastern Nāgā sub-group.

STANDARD WORDS AND SENTENCES IN

English.	Tableng. ¹	Tamlu. ¹	Mulung and Sima (Brown). ²
1. One	Chā	Hak	Chā
2. Two	I	Ni	Ih
3. Three	Lum	Chum	Lem
4. Four	Peli	Āli	Pili
5. Five	Ngā	Ngā	Ngā
6. Six	Wok	Uyok	Vok
7. Seven	Ni-yet	Ni-yet	Niath, (nith)
8. Eight	Tāt	Set	Thuth
9. Nine	Tu	Si-yu	Thu
10. Ten	Pān	Ān	Pan
11. Twenty	Tā	Hā	Thā
12. Fifty	Ti-chā-pān	Pi-ni-bā ān . . . .	.....
13. Hundred	Te-ngā-chā	Pungā	Thingā cha
14. I	Tāo	Ngai	Helam, (tau)
15. Of me	Te-lā	Nge-le	Tewai (me), (towe) (me)
16. Mine	Ti	Hām-ai	Tisei
17. We	Tu-mai	Hām-phung	Helan, (ticheha)
18. Of us	Tu-mai	Nge-le . . . .	.....
19. Our	Tu-mai	Hām-phung-ai . . . .	.....
20. Thou	Nāng	Na-yung, na-ung	Naug
21. Of thee	Nāng	Na-yung-ai, nāngai . . . .	.....
22. Thine	Nāng	Na-yung-ai . . . .	.....
23. You	Nu-mai	Ām-phung . . . .	.....
24. Of you	Nu-mai	Ām-phung-ai . . . .	.....

¹ In the Tableng and Tamlu columns, the letter ā represents the sound of a in 'hat.'

² In brackets are given Brown's 'Tablung and Joktung' words when they differ from his 'Mulung and Sima'.

Eanparā (Campbell). ¹	Banparā (Peal and Brown). ²
Ettā	Ē-tā, tā
Āni	Ā-ni, nī
Ājam	Ā-jam, jam
Ālli	Ā-li, li
Āgā	Ā-gā, gā
Arāk	Ā-rōk, rōk (<i>Brown, azok</i>)
Ānat	Ā-nat, nat
Āset	Ā-chat, chat
Āku	Ā-kū, kū
Vān	Ā-bn, bn (<i>Brown, ban</i>)
Cha	Tsā (<i>Brown</i>)
Punihunāi shānvān	Punyiban (<i>Brown</i>)
Poga	Puga (<i>Brown</i>)
Kuoi	Ku (<i>Brown</i>)
Kuku . . . . .	.....
Kuku	Kuku (<i>Brown</i>)
Kukhi	Kem (<i>Brown</i>)
Kemku . . . . .	.....
Kemku . . . . .	.....
Nānge	Nang (<i>Brown</i>)
Nāngpu . . . . .	.....
Nāngpu	Nanghi (<i>Brown</i>)
Hāzām	Hanzam (<i>Brown</i>)
Hāzāmku . . . . .	.....

¹ This list is compiled from Campbell's 'Naga of Sebsauger' and from his 'Abhay Pura Naga.'
² Peal unless otherwise stated.

Chân-g'er Mo-jun-g	Mutonia (Muthun and Klulung- Muthun of Brown).
Chā	Attā
Nā	Anyi
Sem	Azam
Lā	Alī
Ung-ā-o	Agā
Luk	Ārok
Ngī-ek	Ānath
Sut	Ācheth
Ka	Ā ku
Ān	Ban
Sā-o-chī	Chā
Ān-chī nī sem . . . . .	.....
Sā-o ung-ā-o	Pugā
Ung-i, ngo	Ku
Ngai-bi, (<i>my father</i>) ka-bu	Ku (<i>me</i>)
Ngai-bi	Kukuhe
Kan-chung	Taile
Sen-bi, sen-bendo-bi (bendo = <i>all</i>). . . . .	... ..
Sen-bendo-bi . . . . .	.....
Nu	Nāng
Kai-bi (<i>thy father</i>). kā-bu . . . . .	.....
Kai-bi . . . . .	.....
Kān, kā-ān-chung . . . . .	.....
Kān-bi, kān-bendo-bi . . . . .	.....

LANGUAGES OF THE EASTERN NĀGĀ SUB-GROUP.

Namsangia (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuria of Butler). ¹	Mōshāng Nāgā. ²	English.
Wān-thek	Vānthē	Ā'shī, (<i>the same</i>) . .	1. One
Wāni	Vāni	Ā'ni, (ā'nai)	2. Two.
Wān-ran	Vāmam	Ā'tūm, (ā'tam)	3. Three.
Belli	(Beli)	Bā'li, (mālai)	4. Four.
Bangā	Bāngā	Bang'ā, (bang'i)	5. Five.
Irak	Irok	Tā'rūk, (tárok)	6. Six.
Ingit	Ingit	Ma'shī, (<i>the same</i>)	7. Seven.
Ichhat	Isat	Táchat (<i>the same</i>)	8. Eight.
Ikhu	Ikhū	Tákrū, (tā'kau)	9. Nine.
Ichhi	Ichi	Rok'shī (rō'shī)	10. Ten.
Rangi	Rūāk-ni	Rok or rog'ni	11. Twenty
Rak-bangā	Rūāk-bāngā	Rok'bang'ā	12. Fifty.
Sāthe	(Chā the)	Rok'shā'shi	13. Hundred.
Mi	(Ngā)	Ngā	14. I.
Niya	(Ī)	Ngai, i	15. Of me.
Niya	(Īrāng) . . . .	.....	16. Mine.
La	(Nimā)	Ni'-shi	17. We.
Hāi-hāi	(Ī) . . . .	... ..	18. Of us.
Hāi-hāi	(Īrāng) . . . .	.....	19. Our.
Lāngā	(Nang)	M'uang	20. Thou.
Irepā	(Mā) . . . .	... .	21. Of thee.
Irepā	(Mārāng) . . . .	... ..	22. Thine
Lāngā	(Nemā)	Nūm	23. You.
Lāngā	(Ma) . . . .	..	24. Of you.

¹ Words in parentheses are taken from Robinson.

² Shāng'gé equivalents, when known, are given in brackets.

English.	Tableng.	Tamlu. ¹	Mulung and Sima (Brown).
25. Your	Nu-mai	Am-phung-ai . . . . .	.....
26. He	Mi	Mi	Tau, (taupa)
27. Of him	Mi	Mi-lai . . . . .	... ..
28. His	Mi	Mi-lai . . . . .	.....
29. They	I-yimai, mi-yimai	Mi-phung . . . . .	... ..
30. Of them	I-yimai	Mi-lai . . . . .	.....
31. Their	I-yimai	Mi-lai . . . . .	.....
32. Hand	Yak	Lak	Yak
33. Foot	Yā	Lā	Yah-lan
34. Nose	Nā-tieng	Shung-chu	Nateng
35. Eye	Mak	Mak	Mik
36. Mouth	Chu	Chu	Tupin, (chusim)
37. Tooth	Phā	Phā	Phā
38. Ear	Nā	Thong	Nā
39. Hair	Shāng-ching (<i>hair of head</i>), mān (<i>of body</i>).	Shu (<i>of head</i>), mum (<i>of body</i>).	Su, (min)
40. Head	Shāng-Ching	Shāng-ching	Sang
41. Tongue	Yi	Ye . . . . .	... ..
42. Belly	Shi-ye	Hwum	Shi, (si)
43. Back	Tok-phai	Tok	Thok
44. Iron	Yān	Niyām	Yan
45. Gold	Khām . . . . .	.....	Kham
46. Silver	Nin . . . . .	... ..	Nenmang, (toinau)
47. Father	Āpā	Pā	Opāh, (opa)
48. Mother	Ni-ya	Ni-ya	Onu
49. Brother	Ni-ye	Ni-ye	Chei (<i>elder</i>), anau (<i>younger</i>), (achei) (<i>elder</i>), (nauipa) (<i>younger</i>).
50. Sister	Teli	Hali, heli	Anau (<i>elder</i>), ochachei (<i>elder</i>).
51. Man	Kātā	Shin-yāk	Saunyak, (sauniak)

Banparā (Campbel!).	Eanparā (Peal and Brown).
Hāzāmku . . . . .	.....
Si	Chuā (<i>Brown</i>)
Chiku . . . . .	.....
Chiku	Haiyan (<i>Brown</i>)
Hukhi	Hōm (<i>Brown</i>)
Hamku . . . . .	.....
Ham-ku . . . . .	.....
Chāk	Chak, chāk
Chia	Chia
Nāko	Nākūng
Mik	Mi
Bikha	Tūn
Bā	Vā
Nā	Nā
Khā	Khō (<i>Brown</i>)
Khāng	Khūng
Le	Lō
Wok	Vāk
Tak	Tāki
Jān	Jān
Sen	Sien
Ngun	Ngūng
Hopā	Ā-pā
Hunu	Ā-nū
Honāo	Ā-tai
Sikau honāo	Ā-nā
Mi	Mi

Chāng or Mojung.	Mutonia (Muthun and Khulang- Muthun of Brown).
Kān-bendo-bi . . . .	. . . .
Hāo	Mih
Hāo-wē-bi, (<i>his son</i>) hāo sho	. . . .
Hāo-wē-bi . . . . .	. . . .
Hāo-wen-bi, hāo-en-chung, hā-on-chung.	. . . .
Hāo-wen-bi (<i>or bendo may be inserted, as in No. 18</i>).	. . . .
Hāo-wen-bi . . . .	. . . .
Yik	Chāk
Yo	Tehya
Kung	Nakōa
Ni-yuk	Mik
Sām-bung	Tun
Hāo	Vā
No	Nā
Kulo (<i>of head</i>), ui (<i>of body</i>)	Khō
Khu	Khāng
Lishāng . . . . .	. . . . .
Shimung	Vok
Tāk	Thok
Nām	Jiān
.	Sien
.	Ngwun
Ā-bu	Apā
Ā-nu	Ānu
Ke-nā	Tāichōngpā (<i>elder</i>); nau- chōngpā (<i>younger</i>).
Ke-nā yāk-sā	Aphe
Mi-yet. pou-so	Mi

Namsangiā (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuriā of Butler).	Mōshāng Nāgā.	English.
Lāngā	(Mārāng) . . . .	.....	25. Your.
Nāngā	(Atē)	Ā'-pī	26. He.
Irep, ire	(Ā)	Ā'-pī (<i>him</i>)	27. Of him.
Irep, ire	(Ārāng) . . . .	.....	28. His.
Chenin	(Sening)	Thing'-shī	29. They.
Chenin	(Ā) . . . .	.....	30. Of them.
Chenin	(Ārāng) . . . .	.....	31. Their.
Dāk	Dāk	Yok'phā, (yā'phī)	32. Hand.
Dā	Dā	Yā'phā, (yī'phī)	33. Foot.
Khan	Kho . . . .	.....	34. Nose.
Mit	Mit	Mak, (<i>the same</i>)	35. Eye.
Thun	Tun	Nürr, (nū)	36. Mouth.
Pā	Pā	Vā, (vī)	37. Tooth.
Nā	Nā	Nā, (<i>same in Singpho and Shāng'gē</i>).	38. Ear.
Khich-chhu	Kacho	Kū'mūl, (khū)	39. Hair.
Khau	Khō	Khū, (<i>the same</i>)	40. Head.
Thelli	Thāli	Lāli, (tī'li)	41. Tongue.
Wak	Vok	Vak	42. Belly.
Tām	Tām . . . .	.....	43. Back.
Jān	Jān, zān	Yān	44. Iron.
Kām	(Kam) . . . .	.....	45. Gold.
Ngun	Ngūn . . . .	.....	46. Silver.
Ibbā	Vā, ivā, apā	Vā, (<i>same in Singpho and Shāng'gē</i>), wā.	47. Father.
.....	(Ing yōng)	N'yū	48. Mother.
.....	Ipho (<i>elder</i>), inā (<i>younger</i>)	I'phū (<i>elder</i>) (<i>the same in Shāng'gē</i>), ī'phū (<i>younger</i>). (<i>The Singpho words are, phū, nau</i>)	49. Brother.
.....	Ingīā . . . .	.....	50. Sister.
Mī, (mīyān)	Minian, (minyāng)	Vā, mī, mī'-vā	51. Man.

English.	Tableng.	Tamlu.	Mulung and Sina (Brown).
52. Woman	Shikāw	Ngu-hā	Chikō, (chikkhō)
53. Wife	Shikāw	Ngu-hā . . . .	.....
54. Child	Nāhā	Hā-shi . . . .	.....
55. Son	Yi-tān nāhā	Pā-hā-hā	Halom, (taha)
56. Daughter	Shi-ko nāhā	Ngu-hā-hā	Halon, (aha)
57. Slave	Ā	Ā . . . .	.....
58. Cultivator	Kāhām-khai	Kā-ling-bai . . . .	.....
59. Shepherd . . . .	.....	.....	.....
60. God	Kā-wāng	Kā-gàng	Kahsi, (kahwang)
61. Devil	Mā	Mā-ba . . . .	.....
62. Sun	Wāng-he	Gàng-hi	Wānghe, (wānghi)
63. Moon	Le	Lin-ya	Le
64. Star	Shā-thā	Li-thā	Chaha
65. Fire	Ā	Au	Ah
66. Water	Ye-àng	Yong	Si, (riang)
67. House	Nok	Cham	Nok
68. Horse	Kau-we	Kau-ye	Kowai
69. Cow	Māhu	Mo-hu	Māhūnyu, (māhu)
70. Dog	Kui-hā	Shi	Kui
71. Cat	Āmi	Mā-shi	Ami
72. Cock	Āw-pong	Uh-bong . . . .	.....
73. Duck	Āw-nim	Pā-tāk . . . .	.....
74. Ass . . . .	.....	.....	.....
75. Camel . . . .	.....	.....	.....
76. Bird	Āw-hā	Uh-hā	Auhā, (owhā)
77. Go	Thai-dhei	Thai-dhu	Angsi (Hodgson)
78. Eat	Hā-yā	Hā-dhu	Hā

Banparā (Campbell).	Banparā (Peal and Brown).
Sikau	Shi-kū
Husenu . . . . .	.....
Sisi . . . . .	.....
Hosā	Kō-sā
Sikan hosā	Ā-phē
Dā . . . . .	.....
Majrimi, mānrāimi . . . . .	.....
.....
Rāngbāo	Hā-rāng
Bau-rāng	Lūn-pū
Ranghān	Ranghān (<i>Brown</i>)
Letnu	Lenū
Letsī	Litzū
Vān	Van
Ti	Ti
Hām	Ham
Mān	Mān
Mai-hu	Mai-hū
Hi	Hi
Mesā	Miā
Upang	Ā-pāng
Upāk	Ā-pāk-nū
.....
.....
Fāuo	Ā
Pāulā	Pau-lā, pau-hā
Lesā	Sa-le, (<i>Brown, sâng</i>)

Chāng or Mojung.	Mutonia (Muthun and Khulung-Muthun of Brown).
Yāk-sā	Chukō
Yāk	
Sho-zi	
Pou-so-sho	Kosā
Yāk-sā-sho	Kosenu
Āo . . . . .	...
Shi-ek māo-wā-kē . . . . .	...
Mā-su lom-ba (māsu-cow) . . . . .	...
Mehr-kher	Rāng-ding
Mehr-chu bi-lā . . . . .	.....
Chā-na	Rāng-han
Lit-na	Letlu
Chān-cha lit-cho	Let-hi
Wān	Van
Te	Ti
Cham	Ham
Koli	Man
Māsu	Māhu
Kei	Hi
Tā-ni-lā	Miah
Au-nok au-bong	Ō-nu (<i>hen</i>)
.....
.....
.....
Ou	Ō
Kho . . . . .	.....
Shāw-ā-shi	Sā

Namsangiā (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuriā of Butler).	Mōshāng Nāgā.	English.
.....	Dēhiek	Yā'shik or yāl'shik	52. Woman.
.....	Jānngiū . . . . .	.....	53. Wife.
.....	.....	Nō'yā (able to walk). Nō'shā (baby).	54. Child.
.....	(Chā)	Mi'vā-shā or shā	55. Son.
Itchhā	(Dēhiek-chā)	Yā'shik-shā	56. Daughter.
.....	.....	Dā	57. Slave.
.....	.....	.....	58. Cultivator.
.....	.....	.....	59. Shepherd.
.....	(Kathakrang) . . . . .	.....	60. God.
.....	.....	.....	61. Devil.
.....	Sān	Rong shār, (rā'shi)	62. Sun.
.....	Dā	Yā'pī, (yī'pī)	63. Moon.
.....	Merik	Ri'si	64. Star.
.....	Vān	Varr	65. Fire.
.....	Jo . . . . .	.....	66. Water.
.....	Hūm	Yim, yūm	67. House.
Mak	Mok . . . . .	.....	68. Horse.
Māniyang	Mān	Mān'sū	69. Cow.
Huh	Hū	Gui'hě, (kū'kū)	70. Dog.
.....	Miā . . . . .	.....	71. Cat.
.....	.....	.....	72. Cock.
.....	.....	.....	73. Duck.
.....	.....	.....	74. Ass.
.....	.....	.....	75. Camel.
.....	Vo	Vū	76. Bird.
Kāu	Kāo, kālāo	Ka'thot (go away) ¹	77. Go.
Chāon	Chāo	Sā	78. Eat

¹ Root, and so elsewhere. The Imperative ends in *shū* or *kuū*.

English.	Tableng.	Tamlu.	Mulang and Sima (Brown).
79. Sit	Im-thei	U-dhu	Im, (um)
80. Corn	Vi-ying-kai	Hai-gi-dhu	.....
81. Beat	Shât-tho	Up-thu	.....
82. Stand	Yong-thei	Yong-dhu	Yong
83. D.	Li-thei	Ti-dhu	Li
84. Give	Yâ-kai	Ā-gai	Yakai, (yaku)
85. Run	Pât-thei	Mok-thu	Phat
86. Up	Ātàng	Shàng	..
87. Near	Āw-āw-mā	Yobai-i	Osinohei, (oh)
88. Down	Ā-mai-tho	Lâm-pàng-ai	.....
89. Far	Ā-chai-mā	Tai-hi-i	Kah
90. Before	Ā-shong-mā	Shong-shi	.....
91. Behind	Phai-le	Phai-le	.....
92. Who	Au-shi	Hri-yâ	Owai
93. What	Hàng-shi	Mhi-àng	Hangsi, (toinan)
94. Why	Hàng-i	Mhi-kai	...
95. And	...	Ma	.....
96. But	Mong-jong	Mong-nongàng	.....
97. If	Weishā	Shilāngi	.....
98. Yes	E-e	Hi-hi	Aiya
99. No	Ye-nang	Ning-yu	Yā, (inangcha)
100. Alas	Āh-āh	Āh-āh	.....
101. A father	Pā-chā	Pā hak	...
102. Of a father	Pā	Pā-lai	...
103. To a father	Pā-tho	Pā-gi	...
104. From a father	Pā-mābu	Pā-le	...
105. Two fathers	Pai	Pā-ni	...

Banparā (Campbell).	Banparā (Peal and Brown).
Nāhai, (? nābai) . . .	Ngō (<i>Brown</i>) . . .
Homān . . .	Pau-hi, pau-he . . .
Māithān . . .	Pit, (<i>Brown</i> , mai-pō) . . .
Ājanghāi . . .	Ajong (<i>Brown</i>) . . .
Jile . . .	Zi-lē . . .
Lākā . . .	Phā (<i>Brown</i>) . . .
Reklā . . .	Rik (<i>Brown</i>) . . .
Dingtā . . .	.....
Sonlē . . .	.....
Fang . . .	.....
Ātai-lē . . .	Ātai . . .
Thamā . . .	Tāt-le . . .
Fāimā . . .	.....
Abe . . .	Ove (<i>Brown</i>) . . .
Tem . . .	Tem . . .
Bole-thaipu, bole nyākpu . . .	Tem-mok-pū . . .
Āthāsu . . .	.....
Hefimā . . .	.....
Hebamā . . .	.....
Chāngle . . .	Tai-le . . .
Mānchāng . . .	Man tai-le . . .
Nabāng . . .	.....
Tā hopā . . .	Ā-pā . . .
Hopā-ku . . .	.....
Hopā-ku . . .	.....
Hopām . . .	.....
Āni hopā . . .	.....

Chāng or Mojung.	Muton (Muthun and Khulung-Muthun of Brown).
Sād-ā-shi	Ngō
Kā-yā . . . . .	.....
Ngām-ā-shi . . . . .	.....
Lun-ā-shi, lu-ā-shi	Ajong
Hiy-ā-shi	Ri
Lā-bu . . . . .	.....
Lāng-ā-shi	Rik, pau
Thi-gei . . . . .	.....
Nām-bi-sho	Ho, toi
Fāngei . . . . .	.....
Ulān-lān-jī	Atai
Shāng-ā . . . . .	.....
Fā-yā . . . . .	.....
O	Ove
Ai	Tiam
Ai-lā . . . . .	.....
Gei . . . . .	.....
Hi-pu . . . . .	.....
He-bu-bu . . . . .	.....
Hā	Vai, changpu
Chi	Mantai
E-ki-ti . . . . .	.....
Ābu	Apā
Ābu-bi . . . . .	.....
Abu-wē . . . . .	.....
Ābu-gā . . . . .	.....
Ābu ni . . . . .	...

Namsangia (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuria of Butler).	Mōshāng Nāgā.	English.
Tāng	Tāngō	Nong (<i>sit down</i>) . . .	79. Sit.
.....	Kārō	Kā'lo	80. Come.
.....	Vātō . . . . .	.....	81. Beat.
.....	(Chapō)	Chāp	82. Stand.
.....	(Riō) . . . . .	.....	83. Die.
.....	Lāhē	Kū	84. Give.
.....	(Chuanō)	Yū	85. Run.
Rankha . . . . .	.....	.....	86. Up.
On-thek	Thēkro, (therkō) . . .	Ān'yek	87. Near.
.....	.....	.....	88. Down.
.....	(Hālō)	Ā'jāl	89. Far.
.....	.....	.....	90. Before.
.....	.....	.....	91. Behind.
Hānnā	Hānā	U'la, (yū'vā)	92. Who.
.....	(Chennā)	Yam'lū, (yā'vā) . . .	93. What.
.....	Vētō (<i>Brown</i>)	Kham'la	94. Why.
Dakka . . . . .	.....	.....	95. And.
.....	.....	.....	96. But.
.....	.....	.....	97. If.
Idangele	(Idāngā) . . . . .	.....	98. Yes.
.....	Mā . . . . .	.....	99. No.
.....	.....	.....	100. Alas.
Wānthē ibbā	Vā	Vā (<i>same in Singpho and Shāng'gō</i>).	101. A father.
Wānthē ibhan	(Vā) . . . . .	.....	102. Of a father.
Wānthē ibbā karāng	(Vā-nāng lāko-tak) . .	.....	103. To a father.
Wānthē ibbā nyakbā	(Vā-nāng vā) . . . . .	.....	104. From a father.
Ibbā wāni . . . . .	.....	.....	105. Two fathers.

English.	Tableng.	Tamlu.	Mulung and Sima (Brown).
106. Fathers . . .	Pā-yi-mai . . .	Pā-àm . . .	..
107. Of fathers . . .	Pā-yi-mai . . .	Pā-àm-ai . . .	.....
108. To fathers . . .	Pā-yi-mai-tho . . .	Pā-àm-ge . . .	.....
109. From fathers . . .	Pā-yi-mai-mābu . . .	Pā-àm-le . . .	.....
110. A daughter . . .	Shiko nāhā chā . . .	Ngu hā-hā hak . . .	.....
111. Of a daughter . . .	Shiko nāhā . . .	Ngu hā-hā-lai . . .	.....
112. To a daughter . . .	Shiko nāhā-tho . . .	Ngu hā-hā-ge . . .	.....
113. From a daughter . . .	Shiko nāhā-mābu . . .	Ngu hā-hā-le . . .	.....
114. Two daughters . . .	Shiko nāhā i . . .	Ngu hā-hā ni . . .	.....
115. Daughters . . .	Shiko nāhā-lān . . .	Ngu hā-hā-phung . . .	.....
116. Of daughters . . .	Shiko nāhā-lān . . .	Ngu hā-hā-phung-ai . . .	.....
117. To daughters . . .	Shiko nāhā-yimai-tho . . .	Ngu hā-hā-phung-ge . . .	.....
118. From daughters . . .	Shiko nāhā-yimai-mābu . . .	Ngu hā-hā-phung-e . . .	.....
119. A good man . . .	Chā kātā āmai . . .	Hak shin-yāk mai . . .	.....
120. Of a good man . . .	Kātā āmai . . .	Shin-yāk mai-lai . . .	.....
121. To a good man . . .	Kātā āmai-tho . . .	Shin-yāk mai-ge . . .	.....
122. From a good man . . .	Kātā āmai-mābu . . .	Shin-yāk mai-le . . .	.....
123. Two good men . . .	Kātā pai āmai . . .	Pāni shin-yāk mai . . .	.....
124. Good men . . .	Kātā āmai-lān . . .	Shin-yāk maibu-phung . . .	.....
125. Of good men . . .	Kātā āmai-lān . . .	Shin-yāk maibu-phung-ai . . .	.....
126. To good men . . .	Kātā āmai-yimai-tho . . .	Shin-yāk maibu-phung-ge . . .	.....
127. From good men . . .	Kātā āmai-yimai-mābu . . .	Shin-yāk maibu-phung-e . . .	.....
128. A good woman . . .	Shikāw āmai . . .	Ngu-hā mai . . .	.....
129. A bad boy . . .	Nāhā yimai . . .	Pā hā nemai . . .	Yemei (bad) . . .
130. Good women . . .	Shikāw āmai-lān . . .	Ngu-hā maibu-phung . . .	.....
131. A bad girl . . .	Shikāw chā yimai . . .	Hak ngu-hā nemai . . .	.....
132. Good . . .	Āmai-pā . . .	Maibu-pā . . .	Mailan . . .

Banparā (Campbell).	Banparā (Peal and Brown).
Hopā-lāi
Hopā-hām-ku
Hopā-kulāi
Hopā ānpā
Sikau	Ā phe
Sikau-ku
Sikau
Sikau hosā
Āni sikau
Sikau-hām
Sikau-homenpā
Sikau-hāmku
Sikau-homenpāni
Ettā mi mai
Ettā mi mai-ku
Ettā mi mai hāmku
Ettā mi mai ānpā
Mi mai ni
Mi mai-hām
Mi mai hāmenpā
Mi mai hāmenpā-ku
Mi mai hāmenpā
Ettā chyā mai
Ettā mīsi neva	Manne (<i>bad</i>)
Chyā mai
Ettā mīsi fabāi
Mi	Maimai lā

Chāng or Mojung.	Mutouia (Muthun and Khulung- Muthun or Brown)
Ābu-shong
Ābu-shong-bi
Ābu-shong-wē
Ābu-shong-gā
Yāksā sho . . .	Kosenu
Yāksā sho-bi
Yāksā sho-wē
Yāksā sho-gā
Yāksā sho ni
Yāksā sho-shong
Yāksā sho-shong-bi
Yāksā sho-shong-wē
Yāksā sho-shong-gā
Miyet chi maibu-tām
Miyet chi maibu-bi
Miyet chi maibu-wē
Miyet chi maibu-gā
Miyet ni maibu
Miyet maibu-shong
Miyet maibu-shong-bi
Miyet maibu-shong-wē
Miyet maibu-shong-gā
Yāksā chi maibu-tām
Sho chi ā-maibu . . .	Maenai (<i>hu</i>)
Yāksā maibu-shong
Yāksā sho chi ā-maibu
Mai-bu-tām . . .	Mai

Namsangiā (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuriā of Butler)	Mōshāng Nāgā	English.
Ibbā-he	(Vā-he) . . . . .	.....	106. Fathers.
Ibbā-he-nāng	(Vā-he) . . . . .	.....	107. Of fathers.
Ibbā-he-nāng-kak	(Vā-he-nāng lāko-tak) . . . . .	.....	108. To fathers.
Ibbā-he-ngerā	(Vā-he-nāng vā) . . . . .	.....	109. From fathers.
Itchhā wānthe	(Dēhie-khā)	Yā'shik shā or shā	110. A daughter.
Itchhā wānthe thimākbā . . . . .	.....	.. ..	111. Of a daughter.
Itchhā wānthe therākbā . . . . .	.....	.....	112. To a daughter.
Wānthe itchhā iyākbā . . . . .	.....	.....	113. From a daughter.
Itchhā wāni . . . . .	.....	.....	114. Two daughters.
Chennā kāmīn . . . . .	.....	.....	115. Daughters.
Chhi-nāngā . . . . .	.....	.....	116. Of daughters.
.....	.....	.....	117. To daughters.
Itchhi ngābā . . . . .	.....	.. ..	118. From daughters.
Wānthe mi chhen . . . . .	.....	Āhal vā	119. A good man.
Wānthe miān chhen . . . . .	.....	.....	120. Of a good man.
Miwān chhen wānthe-rāk . . . . .	.....	.....	121. To a good man.
Itchhi mi chhen . . . . .	.....	.....	122. From a good man.
Wāni āchhen . . . . .	.....	.....	123. Two good men.
Mi-iyān chhen . . . . .	.....	.....	124. Good men.
Mi-iyān chhen . . . . .	.....	.....	125. Of good men.
Mi-ān chhenhi nāngā . . . . .	.....	.....	126. To good men.
Mi-ān chhen hi ngeo yābā . . . . .	.....	.. ..	127. From good men.
Bāniā . . . . .	.....	.....	128. A good woman.
Bāng chhi	Achi (bad)	Ābā (bad)	129. A bad boy.
Dibiāk chhen . . . . .	.....	.....	130. Good women.
Dibiāk chhā phāng chhi . . . . .	.....	.....	131. A bad girl.
Āchhen	Asan	Ā'hal	132. Good.

English.	Tablang.	Tamil.	Mulung and Sama (Brown).
133. Better	Hāpā shamai	Hāpā mai-àng	
134. Best	Naushi maipā	Paishi mai-àng	
135. High	Fenā	Shau	
136. Higher	Taunā	Mā-ni shau	
137. Highest	Ātaupā	Pau-mā shau	
138. A horse	Kauwe āpong	Kauyē chipong	Kowai
139. A mare	Kauwe āpi	Kauyē chipi	
140. Horses	Kauwe-lān	Kauyē àm kauyē-pōā	
141. Mares	Kauwe āpi-lān	Kauyē chipi-àm	
142. A bull	Māhu āpong	Mohu pong	
143. A cow	Māhu āyā	Mohu chipi	Māhunyu, (māhu)
144. Bulls	Māhu āpong-lān	Mohu chipong-àm	
145. Cows	Māhu āyā-lān	Mohu chipi-àm	
146. A dog	Kui-lā	Shi lā	Kui
147. A bitch	Kui-yā	Shi chipi, shi khu	
148. Dogs	Kui-lā-lān	Shi lā-àm, shi lā-tha	
149. Bitches	Kui-yā-lān	Shi chipi-àm, shi chipi-tha	
150. A he goat	Yuen pong	Yum pong	Yon (<i>goat</i>), [yun (<i>goat</i>)]
151. A female goat	Yuen pi	Yum lā (<i>young</i>), yumpi (<i>old</i>). . . .	
152. Goats	Yuen-lān	Yum-àm	
153. A male deer	Tok pong	Shok chipong	
154. A female deer	Tok āpi	Shok chipi	
155. Deer	Tok-lān	Shok-àm	
156. I am	Tāo we	Ngai hi	
157. Thou art	Nāng yāng	Na-ung ki	
158. He is	Mi ngonàngkei	Mi kei	
159. We are	Tumai ye	Hām-phung hi	

Banparā (Campbell).	Banparā (Peal and Brown).
Āmai . . . .	.....
Āmaipā	Hānkū
Haha	Tang-li
Hāho . . . .	.....
Hāfā . . . .	.....
Ettā măn	Măn
Ettā măn hunu . . . .	.....
Inu-măn . . . .	.....
Inu-măn hunu . . . .	.....
Horān-pang	Mai-hū. hapang
Māihu-hunu	Mai-hū
Inu horān-pang . . . .	.....
Inu māihu-hunu . . . .	.....
Hi-lā	•Hi
Hi-nu . . . .	.....
Hi-rem . . . .	.....
Hinu-rem . . . .	.....
Ran-pang	Roan (<i>a goat</i>)
Ran-nu . . . .	.....
Ran-hu-rem . . . .	.....
Māikhi pang	Mai (<i>literally, flesh</i>)
Māikhi hunu . . . .	.....
Chenu māikhi . . . .	.....
Ku tai lē . . . .	.....
Nāng lē . . . .	.....
Si lē . . . .	.....
Kem lē . . . .	.....

Chāng or Mojung.	Mutonia (Muthun and Khulung- Muthun of Brown).
Ho mai ke
Pen-dau-dau ho mai ke .	.
Lau bunu
Lau-li-ke
Pen-dau-dau lang-e, pen- dau-dau laubunau.
Koli chi	Man
● Koli pize (<i>or</i> yāksā) chi
Koli shong
Koli pi shong
Māsu bongsu chi
Māsu pi chi	Māhu
Māsu bongsu shong
Māsu pi shong
Kei chi	Hi
Kei yāksā chi
Kei shong
Kei yāksā shong
Lu-em-bong chi . . .	Rōn (<i>goat</i>)
Lu-en-na chi	
Lu-en shong
Me-shi-bong chi
Me-shi-pi chi
Me-shi shong
Ngo eyā
Nu au
Hāo shi eyi
Kan-chung kiya

Namsangiā (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuriā of Butler).	Mōshāng Nāgā.	English.
Dakma chhen . . .	.....	.....	133. Better.
Achhen chhennā . . .	.....	.....	134. Best.
Achho yāng . . .	(Achuong) . . .	.....	135. High.
Dāk āchhoeng . . .	.....	.....	136. Higher.
Achang lekechang . . .	.....	.....	137. Highest.
Mak wānthe . . .	Mok . . .	.....	138. A horse.
Wānthe mak ngiyāng . . .	.....	.....	139. A mare.
Makkhi . . .	.....	.....	140. Horses.
Mak ngiyāngghi . . .	.....	.....	141. Mares.
Wānthe mām chhām rekā . . .	.....	.....	142. A bull
Māniyāng wānthe . . .	Mām . . .	Mām'sū . . .	143. A cow.
Lāng chān bak mām . . .	.....	.....	144. Bulls.
Māniyāng lang . . .	.....	.....	145. Cows.
Wānthe hulā . . .	Hū . . .	Gui-hě, (kū'kū) (a dog), gui-hě lā (a male dog).	146. A dog.
Wānthe huyāng . . .	.....	Gui-hě krū . . .	147. A bitch.
Huh-he . . .	.....	.....	148. Dogs.
Huh-niyāng-he . . .	.....	.....	149. Bitches.
Wānthe keyen . . .	Kiēn (a goat) . . .	Kir'ki or kē'ki (goat), kē'pūng (a male goat).	150. A he goat.
Wānthe kenang . . .	.....	Ke'shārr . . .	151. A female goat.
Ken-he . . .	.....	.....	152. Goats.
Wānthe ngām pang . . .	Kēhē (deer) . . .	Ngam, (ngām) (deer) . . .	153. A male deer.
Wānthe khehinang . . .	.....	.....	154. A female deer.
Ngām-he . . .	.....	.....	155. Deer.
Mi tangian . . .	(Ngā dōng-ang) . . .	.....	156. I am.
Nang ne . . .	(Nang dōng-o) . . .	.....	157. Thou art.
Phang tang mātangā . . .	(Atē dōng-ā) . . .	Ta or tū (is), mū (is not) . . .	158. He is.
Lahu thang . . .	(Nimā dōng-ang) . . .	.....	159. We are.

English.	Tableng.	Tamlu.	Mulung and Sima (Brown).
160. You are	Numai yāng	Àm-phung ki . . . .	...
161. They are	Mi-yi-mai ngonàngkei	Mi-phung kei . . . .	...
162. I was	Tào ngonàngkei	Ngai nibai . . . .	...
163. Thou wast	Nàng ngonàngkei	Na-ung aunikei . . . .	...
164. He was	Mi ngokzā	Mi nikei . . . .	...
165. We were	Tumai ngokei	Ham-phung nibai . . . .	...
166. You were	Numai ngokei	Àm-phung nikei . . . .	...
167. They were	Mi-yimai ngopu	Mi-phung nikei . . . .	...
168. Be	Miyāngyā	Gái-dhu . . . .	...
169. To be	Pā	Bu . . . .	...
170. Being	Miyāng	Nikei . . . .	...
171. Having been	Nàngke	Nikei . . . .	.....
172. I may be	Tào miyāng ningyā	Ngai lā . . . .	.....
173. I shall be	Tào miyāng lākei	Ngai hāni . . . .	.....
174. I should be	Tào mei-ei	Ngai mei-ei . . . .	.....
175. Beat	Shet-tho	Up-thu . . . .	.....
176. To beat	Shet-chi	Up-tukei . . . .	.....
177. Beating	Shet-yāng	Up-telei . . . .	.....
178. Having beaten	Shet-ke	Up-hā . . . .	.....
179. I beat	Tào shet-nàng	Ngai ap-hān . . . .	.....
180. Thou beatest	Nàng shet-chi	Na-ung up-tu . . . .	.....
181. He beats	Mi shet-kei	Mi up-tu . . . .	.....
182. We beat	Tumai shet-nàng	Ham-phung up-hān . . . .	.....
183. You beat	Numai shet-chi	Àm-phung up-tu . . . .	.....
184. They beat	Mi-yimai shet-kei	Mi-phung up-tu . . . .	.....
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Tào shet-kei	Ngai ap-chubai . . . .	.....
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . . .	Nàng shet-kei	Na-ung up-chubai . . . .	.....

Banparā (Campbell).	Banparā (Peal and Brown)
Hāzām lē
Hām tāt lē
Ku nā lē
Nāng nā lē
Sī nā lē
Kem nā lē
Hāzām nā lē
Hām nā lē
Nā hay	Tai (<i>Brown</i>)
Āchāng
Usuā
.....
Ku ā chāngē
Ku ā chāngai
Ku ā chāng tāibu
Māithān	Pit (<i>Brown mai-pō</i>)
Māiā
Māilē
Māi usualē
Ku māi
Nāngē māilē
Sīā māilē
Keme māiā
Hāzām māiā
Hām māiā
.....
.....

Chang or Mojung.	Mutonia (Muthun and Khulung-Muthun of Brown).
Kā-an-chung kiya . . .	
Hāo-n-chung kiya
Ngo kiyanu . . .	
Nu kiyanu
Hāo-go kiyanu
Kan-chung kiyanu
Kā-ān-chung kiyanu
Hāo-en-chung kiyanu
Kā
Kiya
Eya
Kiyanu
Ngo kae-lu
Ngo goe
Ngo kilabo
Ngāmbai
Ngām-se-ong, ngām-deo
Ngām-se-ong
Ngāmei ābā
Ngā-i ngām-lābo
Nu ngām-āsi
Hāo-i ngām-bai
Kan-ni ngām-lābo
Nu ngām-āsi nāo
Hāo-en-chunge-i ngām-lābo
Ngā-i ngām-bai
Nu ngām-bai-lu

Namsangiā (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuria of Butler).	Mōshāng Nāgā.	English.
Nāng-mahu thāne . . .	(Nemā dōng-o) . . .	.....	160. You are.
Chenin thān . . .	(Sening dōng-ā) . . .	.....	161. They are.
Mi mātang taya . . .	(Ngā dōng-tak) . . .	.....	162. I was.
Lāngā neah . . .	(Nang dōng-tō) . . .	.....	163. Thou wast.
Ire mātang taya . . .	(Atē dōng-tā) . . .	.....	164. He was.
La huthang . . .	(Nimā dōng-tak) . . .	.....	165. We were.
Nang mahu thane . . .	(Nemā dōng-tō) . . .	.....	166. You were.
Jeheme thangta . . .	(Sening dōng-tā) . . .	.....	167. They were.
Madanga . . .	Dōng (<i>Brown</i>) . . .	.....	168. Be.
Madanga-leh . . .	.....	.....	169. To be.
Madanga-tā . . .	.....	.....	170. Being.
.....	.....	.....	171. Having been.
Ngāi tā dāng . . .	.....	.....	172. I may be.
Ngāi dāng and . . .	(Ngā i-dōng-ang) . . .	.....	173. I shall be.
.....	.....	.....	174. I should be.
Anang . . .	Vātō . . .	Dat'shū . . .	175. Beat.
Mābat ikā . . .	.....	.....	176. To beat.
Wat ikang . . .	.....	.....	177. Beating.
.....	.....	.....	178. Having beaten.
Inga me batah . . .	(Ngā vāt-ang) . . .	.....	179. I beat.
Langa watikang . . .	(Nang vāt-o) . . .	.....	180. Thou beatest.
Atana watika . . .	(Atē vāt-ā) . . .	.....	181. He beats.
Inga me bat-ikong . . .	(Nimā vāt-ang) . . .	.....	182. We beat.
Langa maba-ika . . .	(Nemā vāt-ō) . . .	.....	183. You beat.
Chenin maba-ika . . .	(Sening vāt-ā) . . .	.....	184. They beat.
.....	(Ngā vāt-tak) . . .	.....	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	(Nang vāt-tō) . . .	.....	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Tableng.	Tamlu.	Mulung and Sima (Brown).
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Mi shet-kei . . .	Mi up-chubai . . .	.....
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Tumai shet-kei . . .	Hâm-phung up-chubai .	.....
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Numai shet-kei . . .	Àm-phung up-chubai .	.....
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Mi-yimai shet-kei . .	Mi-phung up-chubai .	... ..
191. I am beating . . .	Tào shet-eiāng nāngkei .	Ngai up-pai āngbai . .	.....
192. I was beating . . .	Tào shet-teignokey . .	Ngai up-pai nibai . . .	.....
193. I had beaten . . .	Tào shākāngkei . . .	Ngai up-tuppi . . . .	.....
194. I may beat . . .	.....	.....	.....
195. I shall beat . . .	Tào shenang	Ngai up-hān . . . .	.....
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Nàng shet-chi	Na-yung up-tu . . . .	.....
197. He will beat	Mi shellok	Mi up-hān . . . .	.....
198. We shall beat	Tumai shellok	Hâm-phung up-hān . .	.....
199. You will beat	Numai shetchi	Àm-phung up-tu . . . .	... ..
200. They will beat	Mi-yimai shellok . . .	Mi-phung up-hān . . .	.....
201. I should beat	Tào shellokey	Ngai up-hāni . . . .	... ..
202. I am beaten	Tātāo shet-kei	Ngai-ko up-tukei . . .	.....
203. I was beaten	Tātāo shet-hizā	Ngai-ko up-pai nibai .	.....
204. I shall be beaten . .	Tātāo shellok	Ngai-ko up-hāng-khi .	.....
205. I go	Tào thai	Ngai thai . . . .	... ..
206. Thou goest	Nàng thai	Na-ung thai . . . .	.....
207. He goes	Mi thai	Mi thai . . . .	.....
208. We go	Tumai thai	Hâm-phung thai . . .	.....
209. You go	Numai thai	Àm-phung thai . . . .	.....
210. They go	Mi-yimai thai	Mi-phung thai . . . .	.....
211. I went	Tào tãi nāngki	Ngae thai-bai . . . .	... ..
212. Thou wentest	Nàng tãi nāngki	Na-ung thai-bai . . .	... ..
213. He went	Iheh tãi nāngki	Mi thai-bai . . . .	.....

Banparā (Campbell).	Banparā (Peal and Brown).
.....
.....
.....
.....
Ku ā māilē
Ku ā fitlē
Ku ā fitlē
Ku māitauke
Ku ā maiā
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
Ku māinpā
Kutu āthā māilē
Kutu fitlē
Kutu māiā
Ku paue	Ngoile kungupue ¹
Nāng pāulā	Nang paule
Si pāulā	Uchu panle
.....
.....
.....
Ku jālē	Ku ngoile
Nāng jālē
Si jālē

¹ Everything after this in this column is from Brown.

Chāng or Mejung.	Mutonia (Muthun and Khulung-Muthun of Brown).
Hāo-ei ngām-bei
Kan-chung ngām-bei
Kān-chung ngām-bā
Hāo-en-chung ngām-bei
Ngā-i ngām-tānau
Ngā-i ngām-ifukai
Ngā-i ngām-bei
Ngā-i gālāo ngām-lāsom
Ngā-i gālāo ngām-lāmsom
Nu ngām-lābu
Hāo-ei ngām-lābu
Kan-chung ngām-lābu
Kān-chung ngām-lābu
Hāo-chung ngām-lābu
Ngā-i ngām-bo tilābo
Ka-ta ngām-bei
Ka-ta ngām-mā
Ka-ta ngām-lābo
Ngo hāo-lābo
Nu hāo-āshi
Hāo wā-shi
Kan-chung hāo-lābo
Kān-chung hāo-āshi
Hāo-en-chung hāo-tā
Ngo go hāo-lābo
Nu go hāo-āni
Hāo go hāo-āshi

Namsangia (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuria of Butler).	Mōshāng Nāgā.	English.
.....	(Atē vāt-tā) . . .	.....	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	(Nimā vāt-tak) . . .	.....	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	(Nemā vāt-tō) . . .	.....	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	(Sening vāt-tā) . . .	.....	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Inga nang batah . . .	.....	.....	191. I am beating.
Inga wa thenga . . .	.....	.....	192. I was beating.
Inga la wat thang . . .	.....	.....	193. I had beaten.
Inga ma ita bibatang . . .	.....	.....	194. I may beat.
Inga thenga ah . . .	(Ngā i-vāt-ang) . . .	Khāung (<i>suffix of future.</i> <i>The suffix of the negative future is mak</i>).	195. I shall beat.
.....	(Nang i-vāt-ō) . . .		196. Thou wilt beat.
.....	(Atē i-vāt-ā) . . .		197. He will beat.
.....	(Nimā i-vāt-ang) . . .		198. We shall beat.
.....	(Nemā i-vāt-ō) . . .		199. You will beat.
.....	(Sening i-vāt-ā) . . .		200. They will beat.
.....	.....		201. I should beat.
Ingala wat thang . . .	.....	.....	202. I am beaten.
Ingala wat thang . . .	.....	.....	203. I was beaten.
.....	.....	.....	204. I shall be beaten.
Ki-kang . . .	Ngā-lā kēkang (<i>Brown</i>) . . .	.....	205. I go.
Lang-tha . . .	.....	.....	206. Thou goest.
Ire-tha . . .	Ātē-lā kēkā (<i>Brown</i>) . . .	.....	207. He goes.
.....	.....	.....	208. We go.
.....	.....	.....	209. You go.
.....	.....	.....	210. They go.
Wang thang . . .	Ngā-lā kākak (<i>Brown</i>) . . .	.....	211. I went.
Lang thangta . . .	.....	.....	212. Thou wentest.
Atela thangta . . .	.....	.....	213. He went.

English	Tableng.	Tamlu.	Mulung and Sima (Brown).
214. We went	Tumai thai-kei	Hām-phung thai-bai . . . .	.....
215. You went	Numai thai-kei	Àm-phung thai-bai . . . .	.....
216. They went	Mi-yimai thai-kei	Mi-phung thai-bai . . . .	.....
217. Go	Thai-thei	Thai-dhu	Angsi (<i>Hodgson</i>)
218. Going	Thai-bu	Thai . . . .	.....
219. Gone	Thai-ti-kei	Thai-tikei . . . .	.....
220. What is your name ?	Nàng min ā hàngke min- nàngkei ?	Nàngai măn mākai măn-pā ?	.....
221. How old is this horse ?	Kauwe hàngshin wu lākei ?	Kauye māshik wu tākei ?	.....
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Hāmābu Kashmir hàng- shin chai nàngkei ?	Hā laipā Kashmir māshik tai àngkei ?	.....
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Nàng pā nok-mā nāhā hàngshi ngonàngkei ?	Àm-pā chamai pā-hā māshik nayāpā ?	.....
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	.....	.....	.....
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Tepā yāng nāhā mi teli nāwā pui nàngkei.	Hāmaipālei hā-kā mi-heli yek chingubai.	.....
226. In the house is the sad- dle of the white horse.	Kauwe chāng umching nok- mā nàngkei.	Kauye shatokpā ushing chamai àngpai.	.....
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Kauwe tok tong-mā um- ching hitho.	Kauye tok sàngai hāgeshu .	.....
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Tāwe mi hātāo mi yāngei shetyāngkei.	Ngai-i mi hā-ka longbai up-tukei.	.....
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Mi phāotāngmā mähutāo hei a nàngkei.	Mi ànte sàngai mohu-phung hat anikei.	.....
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Āto uto pi shimā kauwe tok-mā umewā-nàngkei.	Hā-ànte-le pā yāngtum kauye tok sàngai ushing nikei.	.....
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	E-nau phai e-niye shātāo- kei.	Heli-vi mi lei-niyā shau àngkei.	.....
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Tāo yimā nginkoi ādhuli ching.	Hā-bi le lup ni ma ādhuli shing àngkei.	.....
233. My father lives in that small house.	Utāo nok hā-mā te-pā owe- nàngkei.	Hāmai pā àntile cham măn bele nayupai.	...
234. Give this rupee to him.	Tāo ngin ye-tho phāshi .	Hā lup hā-ge gāshu . . .	.....
235. Take those rupees from him.	Ātāo-mābu ngin yuyā .	Ānte-le ànte lup yā-dhu <i>Him-from those rupees take.</i>	.....
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Mitāo miyāngei shet-chi mitāo woei shāshi.	Mi-ka long-bā up-thu, ànte- lei hru-i shā-dhu.	.....
237. Draw water from the well.	Yeàng-nung-mābu yeàng shukei.	Yong-kok aiba young shukā- dhu.	.....
238. Walk before me	Te sho-mā shong-kei	Ngai shikā thai-dhu.	.....
239. Whose boy comes be- hind you ?	Nàng phaimā au-nok nau- shi kiki ?	Na-ung phai-lai u-ā-mai nār-àng ?	.....
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Hātāo-ā au-mābu shāk- kei-àngkei ?	Mingi melel bu tào shāk-pā ?	.....
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Tāam ching pohā-mābu shak-kei.	Hāmching pohā laiba shāk- pā	.....

Banparā (Campbell).	Banparā (Peal and Brown).
.....
.....
.....
Paulā	Nang pau-lā
Jālē
Pānenā
Nāng bule mānpu ?
Obirāng he mān pu ?
Ete khonge obe nilām Kas- mivi kāpang ?
Nāng hānpāmā hāmmā ābi tāibu sisi neusā ?
Ku āni āsule hām dawā
Ku āpāli hosa usuā hunāu toi zingle.
Mān tha zin hāmmā tāile
Siku tokmā zin khālē
Ku-e fid dena āsule usuā hosān.
Sie mihu niele hā hutu
Sie mān tākmā nāle pana tangmā rāug khunmā jakle.
Chiku honāo fāi chiku sikau hanāo lale.
Usuā nun khāoni āthali
Ku-āpā usuā hām sā-mā ānokle.
Eā nun khāu usuā āng lakā
Usuā ānpā nun pai jānhāi
Usuā māile māithen āthāsu usuā lunge khādu.
Takai anpa tikha hai
Ku pām thomā ahām hāi
Nāng fāimā oham pu ?
Omā sāpu ?
Tinkha unpā hāt

Chang or Mojung.	Mutonia (Muthun and Kulung- Muthun of Brown).
Kan-chung hao-ani
Kan-chung hao-ani
Hao-en-chung hao-ani
Kho
Hao-a
O-hao-a
Nu-nin au nyeng-kei ?
Koli ho polā ting-ing kei ?
Hā-gā hao-pu Kashmir segolā lālok ki-ing kei ?
Khenō kābu-bi cham-ā pou- so sho lāteng ki ?
Ngo lāt-chi sābu to-hāo-ke
Ka-bāo nā sho-bāo sho-nā ngā-kei.
Koli thubai-bi figung cham- ā kelāo.
Figung tāk-ā ching-ku āshi.
Ngo hao sho kha-ā-tāo ngām-bei fan-kei.
Mā-su-tāo shimbuk tāo tāo kuen nāng-kei.
Pu chi ku pāngā koli tāk-ā sāt-ā-gei.
Chei togi yāksā nulo-kei
Shāmbāk ni ādhuli chi mu- kei.
Ka-bu cham hāmbāo khene ki-kei
Shāmbāk khuyā lāng-ā-shi
Shāmbāk khu hao-gā hi- shi.
Hāo-tāo mai-gu ngām-ā-shi lāoei fān-ā-shi.
Te khu-gā khubā
Nuzi kechitāngā pāi-ā-shi
Kā-fai to au sho lānge ?
Nā-i lā-gā chepu-kei ?
Shāng iākā dekāni khā chepusi

Namsang'a (Nāgā of Luckimjore) (Campbell).	Namsang (Jaipuriā of Butler)	Mō-bāng Nāgā.	English.
...			214. We went.
...			215. You went.
...	Kāuo (<i>Brown</i>).		216. They went.
Kāu . . . . .	...	Káthot-krū	217. Go.
Chhebka . . . . .		...	218. Going.
Thangta			219. Gone.
Ma-min marva?			220. What is your name?
Emak iyepa chhenta rang pa madanga?	...		221. How old is this horse?
EKasmira la pa chhet janga?	...		222. How far is it from here to Kashmir?
Ma-ba hu-ma nanga neta chhenta?			223. How many sons are there in your father's house?
Nga theiya bala nang phang tak.	...		224. I have walked a long way to-day.
Iremi an ire iyāng teying didi chama kapika.	....		225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
Humiyo khanwa jin mak papanang ma danga.	....		226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.
At manang khakka . . . . .	...		227. Put the saddle upon his back.
Achanang iya ranga watak.	..		228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
Haha nang mau bamika			229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
Iman khanang maktam nang changika.	..		230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
Anang tei yāng nama anang te achho yāng.	..		231. His brother is older than his sister.
Phani khath heh athapa			232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
Iba pahuma chane rang tanga.	..		233. My father lives in that small house.
Un phathepa kak . . . . .	...		234. Give this rupee to him.
Angeya ngan hi ugaba kar	....		235. Take those rupees from him.
Jarang obad ate ruma khak chhen.	..		236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
Ja nad khan ma jakhan . . . . .	..		237. Draw water from the well.
Ima karang phang khama			238. Walk before me.
Madinang hanchao yang ira	..		239. Whose boy comes be- hind you?
Hange warita wa irepa . . . . .	..		240. From whom did you buy that?
Hawatha chang te newa . . . . .	..		241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

THE NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

The Western Nāgā Group of languages is bounded on the south by the Kuki, and on the west and north (so far as concerns Tibeto-Burman languages) by the Bodo Group. In each direction there is a transitional linguistic area. That is to say, between Angāmi Nāgā and the Bodo languages there is a group, which I call the Nāgā-Bodo Group, bridging over the difference between the characteristic features of the two forms of speech, and similarly between Angāmi Nāgā and the Kuki languages there is another group which I call the Nāgā-Kuki. At present we have to deal with the former,—the Nāgā-Bodo Group. This consists of two main languages, *viz.*, Mikir, whose headquarters is in the Mikir Hills in the east of the Nowgong District, and Kachchā Nāgā or Ēmpēo, which is spoken in North Cachar and in the adjoining tracts of the Nāga Hills. Subordinate languages, closely akin to, but not dialects of, Kachchā Nāgā, are Kabui Nāgā and Khoirāo Nāgā. These last two are mostly spoken in the western hill country of the State of Manipur. As might be expected, the Bodo language, with which they show the most important points of kinship, is the eastern one,—Chutiya,—while Angāmi and Lhōtā are the two Nāgā tongues to which they are most closely allied.

The following is the estimated number of people who speak the various languages of this group,—

Mikir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89,516
Kachchā Nāgā	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,280
Kabui	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,073
Khoirāo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,000
										<hr/>
										125,869
										<hr/>

The close connexion which mutually exists between these four languages will be evident from a perusal of the list of words and sentences on pp. 432 and ff. It must, however, be confessed that in regard to Kabui and Khoirāo the classification is somewhat arbitrary, for, though they have undoubted connexion with the Bodo languages, they also show many points of contact with the Kuki ones.

MIKIR.

Mikirs call themselves 'Arleng,' a word which also means 'man' generally, although more strictly applied to a Mikir man. They have also borrowed from Assamese the word *monit* or *munit* for 'a male human being' when a precise term is required. The following account of their habitat is from the pen of Sir Charles Lyall (1882):—

The country which, from its geographical nomenclature, we should look upon as the home of the Mikir race is tolerably extensive, and includes a large area of hills in which there are now few or no Mikirs. The characteristic elements of Mikir topographical nomenclature are *Ling*, river, water; *Lāngso*, small stream; *Inglong*, mountain; *Long*, stone; *Rong*, village; *Sir*, chief. In the isolated mountainous block which fills the triangle between the Brahmaputra on the north, the Dhansiri Valley on the east, and the Kopili and Kalang Valleys on the west, these names are found everywhere, as well in the southern part now inhabited by the Rengmā Nāgās from the hills across the Dhansiri as in the northern portion included in the Nowgong district, and known more particularly as the Mikir Hills. They are also found in considerable numbers to the south of the Lāngkher Valley, in the mountains now inhabited by Kukis, Kachchā Nāgās, and Kachāris (e.g., *Līngreng* = 'water of life,' *Līngting*, *Long-lai*, etc.) as far south as the courses of the Jhiri and Jhinam. In the centre of North Cachar they are rarer; but there is a considerable group of Mikir names again to the west of this tract, about the head waters of the Kopili, and on the southern face of the hills north of Badarpur. Mikirs also abound, mixed with Lālungs, on the northern face of the Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, and along the courses of the Kopili and Umkhen rivers.

Across the Brahmaputra the topographical nomenclature shows no trace of them, though there are a few recent colonies of the race in Darrang.

They are thus essentially a people of the lower hills and adjoining lowlands of the central portion of the range stretching from the Garo Hills to the Pātloi. Their neighbours are (1) The Syntengs of Jaintia on the west; (2) Bodos or Kachāris on the south; (3) Assamese on the north and east, where the country is inhabited at all; and intermixed with them are recent colonies of Kukis and Rengmā Nāgās and older ones of Lālungs and Hill Kachāris.

Mikir is believed to have but slight dialectic variations, although the following dialect names have been reported for this Survey:—

Name of Dialect.	District where spoken.	Number of speakers.
Standard	Cachar	536
	Kamrup	12,200
	Darrang	2,400
	Nowgong	44,850
	Sibsagar	1,000
	Nāga Hills	17,000
	Total	77,986
Bhoi Mikir	Khāsi and Jaintia Hills	10,680
Amri	North Cachar	725
Rengkhāng	North Cachar	725
	TOTAL	89,516

The last three are said to be, strictly speaking, not dialects but mixtures of pure Mikir with the languages of neighbouring tribes. This is borne out by the only sample of them (that of Bhoi Mikir) which I have succeeded in obtaining. It has been found impossible to get specimens of Amri and Rengkhāng. Through the kindness of Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., I am able to print the following first three specimens of standard Mikir, together with the very full grammatical sketch which precedes them. The first specimen of the Parable of the Prodigal Son has been translated by Sardoka Perrin Kay, who is by birth a Mikir, and is at present employed in Government service in Shillong.

The two pieces of folklore have been also prepared by him, under the supervision of Mr. H. Corkery, LL.D. I must also express my indebtedness to the Rev. P. E. Moore, who has worked as a missionary for many years among the Mikirs, for the second version of the parable which follows the three specimens referred to above.

Mikir clearly belongs to the same group as Kachchā Nāgā, Kabui, and Khoirāo. Like them it is an intermediate stage between the true Nāgā languages and the various speeches belonging to the Bodo group. Sir Charles Lyall (writing at the time when no materials were available for comparison with Nāgā) has clearly shown, in the note quoted in the list of authorities, the close connexion which exists between Mikir and the latter, and Mr. Davis has also shown the remarkable points of agreement which exist between it and the former.

The following are the authorities on Mikir with which I am acquainted :—

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- DAVIS, A. W., I.C.S.,—Note by A. W. D. on the Relations of the principal Languages of the Nāgā Group on pp. 163 and ff. of the *Census Report of Assam for 1891*, by E. A. Gait, I.C.S. Shillong, 1892. Compares Mikir with the languages of the Nāgā and Bodo Groups.
- BAKER, E. C. S.,—Account of the Mikirs on p. 254 of the same Report.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., for the following sketch of the principal features of Mikir Grammar. It is based on the very instructive specimens which follow, and on materials, not yet published, gathered by the late Mr. E. Stack in the years 1885-86.

PRONUNCIATION.—Mikir possesses the following **Consonants**,—*b, ch, d, h, j, k, l, m, n, ng, p, r, s, t, v*, and the aspirates *kh, ph, th*. *Bh, dh*, and *q* occur only in a few borrowed words, and *bh* and *dh* are commonly resolved, as *bahūr*, a load; *dohòn*, money. *F, sh, w, y* (consonantal) and *z* are unknown. *Ng* is never initial, and the *g*-sound in it is never separately audible.

In **Vowels** Mr. Stack recognised the following,—*ā, à* (the latter in closed syllables, abruptly pronounced, as in German *Mann*); *ē, è* (the latter in closed syllables, as in *pet*), *e*; *ī, i*; *ō, ò* (in closed syllables, abrupt, as in *pot*), *o* (this apparently represents a shortened long *ō*, as Mr. Stack notes that the sound *ā* or *aw*, represented in this survey

by *ā*, does not occur); *ū*, *u*. The differences in length of vowels seem often to be (as in Assamese) rather indeterminate. There is a tendency for the long *ā* to be thinned down to *ē*, as in the loan-words *rēcho* = *rājā* and *bērī* = *bārī*; *ē* frequently occurs as a variant of initial *ā*-, *vide post*.

The **Diphthongs** occurring are *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, in all of which the first element represents the long vowel, and the combinations might be written *āi*, *ēi*, *ōi*, *ūi*.

ROOT-WORDS.—The root-words, whether nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs or verbs, are generally monosyllabic. Roots longer than one syllable are apparently formed by adding **prefixes**, originally having separate significance, now often lost, to monosyllabic roots, or by compounding one or more roots. Prefixes of which the significance is not now traceable are *ār*- (as in *ārlèng*, man; *ārlòng*, stone; *ārni*, sun, day); *ing*-¹ (*inglòng*, mountain; *inghòn*, pity, etc.); *ning*-² (in *ningvê*, night; *ningkàn*, year, etc.); and *te*-, *ti*-, *to*- (as in *teràm*, call; *tekàng*, abandon; *tikup*, an enclosure; *toṽār*, a road). Prefixes which are still significant will be noted below. Instances of compound roots are, in nouns, *kèng-òp*, shoe (foot-covering); *ni-òp*, cloud (sun-cover); *rèng-mē*, being happy (life-good), etc.; in verbs numerous examples will be found in the specimens.

INFLECTION.—Words (whether nouns or verbs) are not inflected, but are located in sense by their position in the sentence or by the addition of particles. These particles may often be omitted where ambiguity is not likely.

Gender.—Gender is not distinguished except for animate beings, and in them either (1) by difference of termination, or (2) by added words indicating sex, or (3) by different terms. Thus,—

(1) <i>pō</i> , father	<i>pē</i> , mother.
<i>phu</i> , grandfather	<i>phi</i> , grandmother.
(<i>pu</i>) <i>nu</i> , paternal uncle	<i>ni</i> , paternal aunt.
(2) <i>sō-pō</i> , boy	<i>sō-pī</i> , girl.
<i>su-pō</i> , grandson	<i>su-pī</i> , granddaughter.
<i>āsō-pinsō</i> , male child	<i>āsō-pī</i> , daughter.
<i>chainòng-ālō</i> , bull	<i>chainòng-āpī</i> , cow.
(3) <i>ārlèng</i> , man	<i>ārlosō</i> , woman.
<i>īk</i> , elder brother	<i>ingjīr</i> or <i>tē</i> , elder sister.

Number.—The ordinary suffix for the plural is *ātum*, but other words are occasionally suffixed to indicate plurality, as *mār*, a mass, quantity, or company; *òng*, many; *lī* (a respectful form used chiefly in addressing a number of persons). With pronouns the suffix is *tum*, not *ātum*; *nē*, I; *nē-tum*, we; *ī-tum*, we, including the person addressed: *nàng*, thou; *nàng-tum*, ye; *là*, he, she, it; *lā-tum*, they: respectful forms *nē-lī*, *ī-lī*, *nàng-lī*, *ālàng-lī*; also *nē-lī-tum*, *nàng-lī-tum*.

Case.—Case is indicated by position, or by postpositions. The *Nominative* and, generally speaking, the *Accusative* have no postpositions, but are ascertained by their position in the sentence—the nominative at the beginning, the accusative following it

¹ When a prefix comes before *ing*-, it coalesces with it into one syllable; thus, *ā* + *ing* = *àng*; *kā* + *ing* = *kàng*; *che* + *ing* = *chàng* (*ching*); *pu* + *ing* = *pàng*. Apparently the form *kā* (not *ke*) is always chosen for the adjectival prefix, and *pā* (not *pe* or *pī*) for the causal prefix, before *ing*-.

² *Ning* means breast, mind, and in that sense numerous easily intelligible compounds of it occur; but in the word mentioned it seems to be of different origin.

before the verb : but both where necessary can be emphasised by the particles *-kē* and *-sī*, which in some sort play the part of our definite article. Thus :—

-kē,—*nē-kē lādāk àn-kàngchir-sī thī-pō*, I (distinguished from my father's servants) here from hunger am dying.

nàng-kē nē-lòngsī kaitā do, thou (distinguished from the prodigal son) with me ever art.

lā nàng-mu-kē thilòt-tā, rəng-thu-èt-lō, this thy younger brother was dead, and is alive again.

nē-mèn-kē Ōng, my name is Ong.

-sī,—*konāt āchainòng-ā-òk-sī dàklē kedo-jī*, where should cow's flesh be here ?

konāt ādohòn-sī nànglī kelòng-dām, where did you get so much money from ?

It is to be carefully remembered that these emphatic particles are *not* case postpositions, but may be followed by the latter : *e.g.*, *jàngrēsō-kē-āphàn pulō*, he said to the orphan ; and *-sī* is to be distinguished from *-sī*, suffix of the locative and (probably the same) of the conjunctive participle. Another emphatic particle is *-tā*, which may often be translated 'also' or 'even' : *vide* specimens.

The construction of the Genitive is one of the most characteristic features of the language. The genitive always precedes the noun on which it depends. When it is a pronoun of the first or second person, nothing intervenes between the two : thus, *nē-hèm*, my house ; *nàng-pē*, thy clothes. But when the pronoun is of the third person, or when the first noun takes the place of a pronoun of the third person, the following noun has *ā-* inserted before it. Thus *lā-āpō*, his father ; *Ārnàm āhèm*, God's house, *lā hijai-ātum ākàm*, this is the jackals' work ; *ārni-kàngsām āpòr*, day-becoming-cool time. This prefixed *ā-* is really the possessive of the third personal pronoun, as is proved by the equivalence of the pronouns in the following passage from a folk-tale :—

Ānsī' jàngrēsō rēchō-āsōpō-āphàn pulō, 'lā nàng-pē nàng-rī-pèn
Then the-orphan the-king's-son-to said, 'these your-clothes your-dhoti-with
mamàtlē nàng ru-ārlo nàng-lutlō-tē, nàng chinidètpō ;
yourself-bedecked you cage-into enter-if, you (they)-will-recognise :
nē-pē nē-rī nàng pīpō, ànkē ru-ārlo lut-nòn.' Ānsī
my-clothes my-dhoti you (I)-will-give, then cage-into enter.' Then
rēchō-āsōpō ru ingpu-sī jàngrēsō nàngbārlō, ànsī jàngrēsō
the-king's-son the-cage opened-having the-orphan let-out, and the-orphan
ā-pē ā-rī rēchō-āsōpō pīlō, lā rēchō-āsōpō ā-pē, ā-rī,
his-clothes his-dhoti the-king's-son gave, that king's-son his-clothes, his-dhoti,
ā-lèk, ā-roi, jàngrēsō pī-thu-lō.
his-necklace, his-bangles, the-orphan (-to) gave-in-return.

'The orphan said to the king's son, "if you go into the cage wearing your own clothes, they will recognise you at once (*dèt*) ; I will give you my clothes, and then you can enter the cage." So the king's son opened the cage and let out the orphan, and the orphan gave the king's son his clothes, and the king's son gave the orphan in exchange his clothes, necklace, and bangles.'

Here *nē-pē*, *nē-rī*, *nàng-pē*, *nàng-rī*, are followed by *ā-pe*, *ā-rī*. This use of *ā-* before every noun which has a genitive depending on it has led to that syllable becoming the common prefix of most nouns in the language, and being prefixed not only to the governing word, but also to the word governed. It is, in fact, the ordinary particle indicating relation, and thus comes to be prefixed to adjectives, e.g., *Ārnam ākethē*, God the Almighty; *lā ākībī ābàng*, that younger one; and not only to adjectives, but to postpositions: *āphàn*, to, has *ā-* when used with the third person: *lā-āphàn*, to him; *jàngrēsō āphàn*, to the orphan; but *nē-phàn*, to me; *nàng-phàn*, to thee. The only postpositions used without this prefixed *ā-* are *pèn* (*pèn-sī*), with; *lē*, at, in; and *sī*, in: *āpèn* and *ēpèn* are sometimes found. As already observed, this *ā-* frequently takes the form *ē-*; e.g., *hījai-ēhur*, a pack of jackals; *hēm-ēpō*, widower; *hēm-ēpī*, widow (literally, the male or female owner of a house).¹

The other cases are formed by postpositions, which, however, are often omitted when the sense is clear without them:—

The *Instrumental* is generally indicated by *-pèn* (*āpèn*, *ēpèn*) or *-pènsī*, as *āphèk-ēpèn*, with husks; *Tèntòn-ingchin-āni-pèn kekòk*, tied by Tenton with an iron chain.

The *Dative* takes *āphàn*, to or for (frequent after verbs of saying and asking), which is also occasionally used for the accusative. The sign of the Dative of Purpose is *āpòt*, for, for the sake of: *pī-āpòt*, what for, why? *kopī-āpòtsī*, id.; *āphàn* is also used in this sense in the phrase *jīrpō-ātum-pèn nīng-āròng chipījī-āphàn*, with my friends in order to make merry.

The *Ablative* is formed with *-pèn* (*āpèn*) or *-pènsī*: *hēlōving-do-āk-pèn*, from afar off; *nòn-pèn*, from now; *dāk-pèn*, from here. *Āperā* (Assamese *parā*) is also used.

The *Locative* is formed with *-sī*: *hēm-sī*, in the house; *ādēt-sī*, in the country. We also have *ārlō*, in, inside, under. *Lē* (properly the conjunctive participle of *lē*, to arrive) is often used as a locative postposition, for 'at, in.'

Other common postpositions are,—

- āthāk*, upon, on.
- àngsòng*, above, upon, over.
- ārum*, below.
- ābēr*, below.
- ālòng*, together with (*lòng* = place).
- ādung*, *ādun*, beside, close to.
- ādàk*, between.
- àng-bòng*, in the middle of.
- āphi*, after.

ADJECTIVES are regularly formed by prefixing *ke-*, *kā-*, or *kī-* to the root, and do not change for gender, number, or case. Thus, *mē*, being good; *kemē*, good: *hēlō*, distance; *kāhēlō*, far off: *dòk*, savour; *kedòk*, savoury: *hō*, bitterness; *kehō*, bitter: *lòk*, whiteness; *kelòk*, white: *rī*, wealth; *kīrī*, rich. The form of the adjective is precisely the same as that of (1) the present participle of the verbal root used to form the present

¹ It may be noted that *ī-*, the pronoun of the first person plural is sometimes used in the same way as this prefixed *ā-*. Thus, *ī-mu*, a younger brother or our younger brother. The pronoun of the first person is used similarly in other Nāgā languages. Hence, in some cases, *ē-*, also, probably, originally represents the first person, and not like *ā-*, the third.—G. A. C.

tense, and (2) the abstract or infinitive of that root, and the collocation of the sentence alone determines the meaning of the word used. When particles of comparison or other modifying elements are added to the adjective, the prefix (*ke*, etc.) is often omitted as unnecessary. Thus,—

kelòk, white; *lòk-hik*, whitish.

kemē, good; *mē-mū*, better; *mē-nē*, best.

keding, tall; *ding-mū*, taller.

but *kàngtui*, high; *kàngtui-mu*, higher; *kàngtui-nē*, highest.

The emphatic suffix *sī* sometimes gives the force of the superlative, as in *Ārnām ākethē-sī*, God the Most High; *kemē-sī āpē*, the best garment.

Adjectives sometimes precede, but more commonly follow, the noun qualified (see below as to the relative clause): as already observed, they are usually constructed with the relative prefix *ā-* when joined to a noun.

Numerals.—The Cardinals are given in the list of words. The numeral follows the noun. In composition *hinī* (except with *bāng*, person) is reduced to *-nī*, and *kethòm* to *-thòm*, as *jō-nī jō-thòm*, two or three nights. *Philī* and *theròk* are often contracted to *phlī* and *thròk*.

Generic Prefixes are commonly used with numbers, as in many other Tibeto-Burman languages:—

with persons, *bāng*, as *ā-òng-mār kòrtē bàng-theròk-kē*, his uncles, the six brothers.

with animals, *jòn* (Assamese loan-word), as *nē kethèk-lòng chelòng jòn-philī*, I saw (got to see) four buffaloes;

with trees and things standing up, *ròng*, as *thèngpi ròng-theròk*, six trees.

with houses, *hum*, as *hèm hum-phòngō*, five houses.

with flat things, as a book, a leaf, a hoe, a knife, *pàk*, as *nokē pàk phlī*, four knives; *lō pàk-phòngō*, five leaves.

with globular things, as an egg, a gourd, a vessel, *pum*, as *vō-ti pum-nī*, two eggs.

with parts of the body, and also with rings, bangles and other ornaments, *hòng*, as *kèng èhòng*, one leg; *roi hòng-nī*, two bangles.

Note that *one* of anything is not formed with *īsī*, but, if of persons, with *īnut*, if of other things, with *ē-* prefixed to the generic determinative; one cow = *chainòng ējòn*; one tree = *thèngpi èròng*; one book = *puthi ēpàk*; one egg = *vō-ti ēpum*, etc. This *ē-* appears to be borrowed from Assamese, in which it is shortened from *ek*.

Ordinals appear to be formed by prefixing *bātāi* to the cardinal, as *bātāi kethòm*, third; *bātāi phlī*, fourth.¹ Distributive numeral adverbs are formed by prefixing *pur* or *phòng* to the cardinal, as *purthòm* or *phòngthòm*, thrice.

PRONOUNS.—The Personal Pronouns are,—

1st Person,—*nē*, I; *nē-tum*, *nē-lī*, *nē-lī-tum*, we, excluding the person addressed.

ī-tum, *ī-lī*, we, including the person addressed.

¹ The only examples of ordinals so formed are found in the Mikir catechism (1875). In the folk-tales clumsy periphrases are used which indicate that ordinals are not generally known. Thus, in mentioning five brothers one after another, we have *āk'èng*, the eldest; *ādāk'rām*, the junior (between-coming); *ādāk'rām-ādun*, the next to the junior; *ādāk'-vàm ādun-lēthòt*, the next to the next to the junior; and *āk'īlī*, the youngest.

2nd Person,—*nàng*, thou; *nàng-tum*, *nàng-lī*, *nàng-lī-tum*, ye.

3rd Person,— $\begin{cases} lā, \text{ he, she, it; } lā-tum, \text{ they.} \\ ālàng, \text{ he, she; } ālàng-lī, \text{ respectful; } ālàng-ātum, ālàng-lī-tum, \text{ they.} \end{cases}$

These take the postpositions like nouns. The possessive prefixes have been already mentioned: they are *nē-*, my, our; *nāng-*, thy, your; *lā-*, *ā-*, his, her, its, their. The possessive prefix for the first person plural, including the person addressed, is *ē-* or *ī-*, as—

<i>ē-chainòng</i>	<i>ē-haidi</i>	<i>ē-pāchithukoilàng,</i>	<i>āphu-thāk-tā</i>	<i>ē-rèng</i>
<i>our-cows</i>	<i>our-cattle</i>	<i>us-he-has-caused-to-kill,</i>	<i>over-and-above-that</i>	<i>our-skin</i>
<i>ē-hu</i>	<i>ē-kāpesō.</i>			
<i>our-hide</i>	<i>us-he-has-caused-to-smart.</i>			

The **Demonstrative Pronouns** are *lābàngsō*, *bàngsō*, this, pl. *lābàngsō-ātum*, these; *hālā*, *hālābàngsō*, that, pl. *hālā-tum*, *hālābàngsō-ātum*, those. The syllable *hā* connotes distance, as *dāk-sī*, *lādāk*, here; *hādāk*, there; *hā āhēm chevoilō*, he returned home from a distance.

Relative Pronouns, properly speaking, do not exist. Their place is taken by descriptive adjectival phrases. Thus, 'those six brothers who had gone to sell cow's flesh' is—

lā chainòng-ā-òk kejòr-dām-ātum kòrtē bàng-theròk.
those cow's-flesh to-sell-going-(pl.) brothers persons-six.

and 'those persons who had carried cow's flesh (to market) returned home,' is—

lā chainòng-ā-òk kevàn-ātum hèm chevoilō.
those cow's-flesh carriers home returned.

It is to be noticed that in these sentences the adjectival descriptive clause precedes the noun. So also in *Tèntòn ingchìn-āni-pèn kekòk ālèng*, the man whom Tenton had tied with an iron chain.

There is a word, *āling*, which is sometimes called a relative pronoun; it seems, however, to be rather a distributive. 'I don't believe what he says' = *lā keningjē āling-tā nē kroì-kre*, literally, he speaking whatever, I believe not; compare *mār āling-tā ādim-tòt-tòt-lē bī-nòn*, the goods, each thing in its place setting down, put, i.e., put everything in its own place; *nàng kedo-āling, nē-tā dojī*, you staying wherever, I also will stay.

The interrogative syllable used to form **Interrogative Pronouns** is *ko*: *komàt*, *komàt-sī*, who? *kopi*, what? *kopu*, *kopu-sī*, *kolopu*, *kolopu-sòn*, how? *ko-àn*, *ko-ànsī*, *kolo-àn*, how many? *konàt*, where? *konàmthu*, when?

The **Reflexive Pronoun** is *āmethàng*, self, own; but a more usual mode of indicating that the action affects oneself is to prefix the particle *che* (*chī*, *ching*, *chèng*, and rarely *cho*) to the verbal root. Thus, *lā hèm che-voì-lō*, he returned home (i.e., to his own house); *ā-òngmār-ātum che-pu-lō*, his uncles said to one another; *che-hàng-jō*, they asked for themselves. Examples will be found in abundance in the specimens.

VERBS.—The Mikir verb indicates time, present, past, and future, by means of particles prefixed or suffixed to the root. The verb does not vary for gender, number¹ or person. There is no separate verb substantive, though there are several ways of

¹ There are particles which indicate plurality where necessary, of which *jō* is that most often used.

indicating existence, as *do*, stay, abide; *plàng*, become; *làng*, exist, continue; *lē*, arrive, happen, etc. Great use is made of adjectival or participial forms, and, in narration, of the conjunctive participle. Compound roots are very extensively used, the principal verb being put first, then the modifying supplements, and then the time-index.

The **Simple, or Indeterminate, Present** is expressed by the participle with *ke-* (*kā-*) without any suffix, as *konòtsi nàng kedo*, where do you live? *vō kàngjār*, the bird flies; *sārbūrā thī-lòt-sī nē kāchiru*, the old man having died, I am weeping; *nē-phu kesō-kòn*, my head is aching badly. This tense is, as in other languages, often used historically for the past.

The **Definite, or Determinate, Present** is expressed by the same participle with *-lō* added: *lā kopi kànghoi-lō*, what is he doing (now)?

The **Habitual Present**, including the Past, is expressed by the verbal root with *-lō*, as *vō-ātum-kē nē-phu-āthāk ingjār-lō*, the (*kē*) birds fly above our heads.

The **Simple, or Narrative, Past** is formed by the verbal root with *-lō* or *-dèt*, as *lā pu-lō* or *pu-dèt*, he said; *nē-phu sō-dèt*, my head was aching; *lā ke-ri āphī-sī lōng-lō*, he, after searching, found it. Sometimes *-dèt* and *-lō* are used together: *lā nē ingtòn-dèt-lō*, he abused me. *Dèt* appears to be a particle (perhaps once a verb, but not now used separately) indicating completeness, whether continuing in the present or not, and so may be used for the present when the state indicated by the verb is one that began in the past and still endures, e.g., 'why are you afraid?' may be expressed by *kopi āpòtsi nàng kāphērē*, or *kopi āpòtsi nàng phūrē-dèt*?

The **Complete Past** is indicated by the root with *-tàng-lō* (*tàng* is a verb meaning to finish), as *lā-āpòtsi nē dām-tàng-lō*, I went, or *had gone*, on his account; *télòng lōnglē phō-tàng-lō*, the boat *has* touched ground.

There are besides a great number of other particles indicating past time, used with particular verbs. Thus with the various words meaning 'to fall' the following are used: *kā-lā che-koi-bup*, he fell down; *hèm ru-bup*, the house collapsed (= *ru-tàng-lō*); *lòng-chòng klī-bup*, the upright memorial stone fell down; *lòng-pāk klō-buk* (or *klō-tàng-lō*), the flat memorial stone fell down; *thèngpi-àngsòng-pèn nàng-klō-buk*, he fell down from the top of the tree. All these particles denote abruptness.

A **Periphrastic Past**, with the root followed by *inghoi-lō* (did), must be noticed. This is probably borrowed from Assamese; e.g., *hijai-ēhur ējai āhèn chō-klip-inghoi-lō*, the jackal-pack the whole of the arums ate up completely (*klip*); *sārpī inghàp ingkīr-dun-hèt-inghoi-lō*, the old woman having shut the door made it fast.

Here should be noticed the prefix *nàng*, used (as the specimens show) with great frequency in narrative. It has the effect of *fixing the occurrence to a known place*. Thus, *phāk lādàksī nàng-thī-lòt*: *methàn nàng-chō-dèt*, the pig died here: the dog has eaten it up,—in a known place;—but *methàn pòn-dèt* or *pòn-tàng-lō*, the dog has taken it away,—from a known place to a place unknown. It seems very probable that the word is originally the pronoun of the second person, and that it refers to the knowledge of the person to whom the tale is related—'as you know' or 'as you see.'

The **Future** is represented in two ways only: (1) by *-pō* added to the root, to indicate an action beginning now and continued in the future, as *ne-tum nònke labàngso akàm upòtsi pu-pō*, we will talk about this affair *now* (*nònke*); (2) by *-ji* added to the

root, for an action which commences later on, e.g., *bādu ārlèng-tā thī-jī*, all men will die (i.e., at some future time).

As *-pō* includes the present in the case of continuing action, it may also be (and often is) used in a present sense: *-jī* is restricted to future time.

A compound future may be formed by adding to the root with *-jī* the termination *dòkdòk-lō*; *lā thī-jī dòkdòk-lō*, he is just about to die; *àn īk-jī dòkdòk-lō*, the rice is nearly all done; *àn-chō-jī dòkdòk-lō*, it is near breakfast time (i.e., rice-eating); *lē-jī dòkdòk-lō*, we have almost arrived; *dām-jī dòkdòk-lō*, he is about to go. A doubtful future may be expressed by *-jī* added to the present participle, as *konàt chainòng-ā-òk-sī dàksī kedo-jī*, where should cow's flesh be here; *chainòng kenàm-jī*, I want to buy a bullock.

From the above it will be seen that there is much indefiniteness in the indications of time afforded by the Mikir verb: except *-tàng* for the past complete, and *-jī* for the future, the other suffixes may, according to circumstances, be rendered by the past, present, or future; but the context generally removes all ambiguity.

Conditional phrases are formed by putting *-tē*, if, at the end of the first member, and the second generally in the future with *-jī*.

Conditional Future,—*nàng dām-tē, nàng lā thèk-dām-jī*, if you go you will see him; *nàng nē pu-tē, nē klèm-jī*, if you tell me, I will do it.

The **Conditional Past** inserts *āsòn* (like, supposing that) before *-tē*; *dohòn do-āsòn-tē, nē lā nàm-jī*, if I had money, I would buy it.

The **Conditional Pluperfect** modifies the second member thus,—*nàng dām-āsòn-tē, nàng lā lònglòk-jī āpòtlō*, had you gone, you would have got it; *nàng nē thàn-āsòn-tē, nē lā klèm-tàng-lō*, if you had explained to me, I would have done it.

Other Conditional phrases:—

nàng dām lòm-tē, làk mu-chòt-jī làng, the farther you go, the more you will be tired, (*bòm*, to continue; *làk*, to be weary; *mu-*, clative particle; *chòt*, constant affix to *mu-*; *làng*, verb, meaning 'to continue' or 'exist').

nàng chòk-pèt-àn mu-chòt-tē, chiru-pèt-àn mu-chòt-pō, the more you beat him, the more he will cry.

Tē may be omitted where the sense is otherwise fixed:—

nàng dām pàngthui òng, chung òng jī.

you go high more, cold more will-be, the higher you go, the colder it will grow.

nàng pu òng, nàng kroi-kre òng pō.

you speak more, you disobey more will, the more you tell him, the more he will disobey.

nàng dohòn pī-òng pī, pekòn òng pō.

you money giving-more give, waste more will, the more money you give him, the more he will throw away.

The **Imperative** is, for the second person, the bare root, or more usually the root strengthened by the addition of *noi*, *thā*, or *nòn*. Thus, *pī-noi*, give; *làng-thā*, see; *pī-nòn*, give. The form with *nòn* (meaning 'now') is the strongest form. The other two are of about equal value. The other persons are formed by the addition of *nàng*

(a verb meaning 'to be necessary') to the future in *-pō* or present in *-lō*. 'Let us go' = *itum dām-pō-nàng*; 'let us go to the field and plough' = *rit hai-bai dām-lō-nàng*; or, by using the causative form of the verb, 'let him go' = *lā-kē pedām-nòn*.

Participles.—The **Present Participle** has the form of the adjective, with the prefixed *ke-* (*ki-*) or *kā*, as *kedām*, going; *kāchiru*, weeping.

The **Past Participle** is the root compounded with *tàng*: *dām-tàng*, gone; *thèk-tàng*, having seen; *kāpàngtu-tàng*, fattened.

Perhaps the most used form of the verb, especially in narrative, is the **Conjunctive Participle**, either the bare root, or the root with *-sī*, as *hèm chevoi-sī thèk-lō*, having returned home, he saw. When the past is indicated, *dèt* is used, either with or without *-sī*, as *chō-dèt jun-dèt sārburā tòn-ārlo kaibòng pātu-joi-sī i-lō*, having finished eating and drinking, the old man, having quietly hidden his club under a basket, lay down; *Tèntòn dohòn-ālàng-pòng lòng-sī, rit dām-dē-dètsī, kàt-jui-lō*, Tenton, having got the bamboo-joint with the money, without returning to the field, ran away.

When the phrase in which the Conjunctive Participle occurs is terminated by an imperative, the suffix is not *-sī* but *-rā*. Thus, 'having eaten your rice, go' or 'eat your rice and go' is *àn chō-rā, dām-nòn*; but 'having eaten his rice, he went' is *àn chō-dèt-sī, dām-lō*. While *-sī* links together parts of a narrative, *-rā* links together a string of imperatives.

The **Infinitive** or **Verbal Noun** is identical in form with the Present Participle: *kum-kiròt tàngtē kekàn ārki nàng-ārju-lòng-lō*, he heard there (*nàng*) the sound of fiddle scraping (*kiròt*) and dancing (*kekàn*). All words beginning with *ke-* (*ki-*, *kā-*) may therefore be regarded as (1) Adjectives; (2) Participles forming tenses of the verb; or (3) Verbal nouns; and it will be seen from the analysis of the specimens how clearly this at first sight strange allocation of forms can be made to express the required sense.

A Future Verbal Noun, or **Gerund** can be formed by adding *-jī* to the verbal noun with *ke-*: *keklēm-jī*, to make (rejoicing is proper): this form generally occurs with a postposition; *ning aròng chipī-jī āphàn*, in order to make merry together.

The **Passive**, as in other languages of the same family, is unknown as a separate form. It may sometimes be expressed by a periphrasis, as in the word-list 'I was beaten' = *nē kechòk èn-tàng*, lit., 'I received a beating;' but it is most frequently found in a participial form, which is identical with the active participle, and is in fact the same thing regarded from the other side. Thus 'bring the fatted calf and kill it here,' is *kāpàngtu-tàng āchainòng-āsō lādàk vān-rā thu-nòn*: *kāpàngtu-tàng* is made up of the root *ingtu*, to be fat; *pā*, the causal prefix; *kā*, the participial prefix; and *tàng*, the suffix of completion: the word might mean 'having fattened,' and since in a transitive verb, which alone can form a passive, there are always a subject and an object, it is evident that the verb may be regarded as active from the point of view of the subject, and passive from that of the object. In such a phrase, moreover, the participle (as, in relative phrases, the adjectival clause) comes first, and thus calls attention to the action upon the following patient; while in an active phrase the agent comes first and the participle or noun of action after it. In the same way, the phrase 'he was lost, and is found again' is rendered *ingbō-dèt-tā, lòng-thu-lòk-lō*: this might equally well (since

no pronoun is expressed) be rendered actively 'I had lost him, now I have found him again.' Thus the absence of a formal passive, in a language required to express so simple a stage of thought, is not found to be an inconvenience.

The **Negative Verb** is a very interesting and remarkable feature of the language. A separate negative root, formed by prefixing or suffixing a negative particle and conjugated in the same way as the positive, is indeed a common property of Tibeto-Burman speech; but in Mikir this secondary root is formed in an exceptional manner. The syllable *-ē* is added to the primitive, as *un*, can; *un-ē*, cannot, is unable. But when the root begins with a consonant or a nexus of consonants, these are repeated before the added syllable: *thèk*, see; *thèk-thē*, see not; *dàm*, go; *dàm-dē*, go not; *kroi*, believe; *kroi-krē*, disbelieve, disobey; *mèk-pràng*, awake (eye-open); *mèk-pròng-prē*, not awake. When the verb is of two or more syllables, the last is chosen for reduplication: as *inghoi*, do; *inghoi-hē*, not do; *ingjinsō*, show mercy; *ingjinsō-sē*, not show mercy; *chini* (Assamese loan-word), recognise; *chini-nē*, not recognise.

The secondary root thus obtained is conjugated just like the positive root, except that the time-index is more often dropped as unnecessary, owing to the context showing what the time relation is.

In the Imperative, the reduplication is not used: the particle *-ri* is added to the positive root: *thèk-nòn*, see; *thèk-ri* or *thèk-ri-nòn*, see not.

It may be added that this method of forming the negative by reduplication is not peculiar to verbal forms; adjectives are also negated in the same way: *kesō*, in pain, sick; *sō-sē*, not sick, well; *kàngjinsō*, merciful; *kàngjinsō-sē*, merciless: but, as there is no distinction between an adjective and a verbal or participial form, this is not remarkable.¹

Besides this organic negative, there is a periphrastic negative formed by adding the word *āvē*, is not: *Ārnam ābàng āvē*, *kechàng āvē*, *kāpetàng āvē*, God has no body, no beginning, no end (*lit.*, God his-body is not, beginning is not, end is not). The *ā-* in *āvē* is the usual *ā-* of relation, and may be dropped; *ālām-āvē*, without a word; *lām-vē*, wordless, dumb. *Ke-* may be prefixed, yielding *kāvē*, used as an adjectival negative: *kedo-kāvē*, literally 'being-not-being' is a common expression for 'all';—Italian *tutti quanti*.

Interrogative sentences are formed (when not containing an interrogative word formed with *ko-*) by adding *mā* at the end: 'are you planting the arums uncooked?' = *nàngtum hèn ākerēi ke-ē mā*; 'is it true?' = *sākhit-mā*; 'having a bullock already, why should I buy one?' *chainòng do-kòk-lē, kenàm-jī mā*.

Causal Verb.—This is formed by prefixing the syllable *pe-* (*pī-*, *pā-*), which is probably the root *pī*, meaning 'give.' Thus, *chō*, eat; *pechō*, cause to eat, feed; *tàng*, finish; *petàng*, cause to finish, end; *ingrum*, be gathered together; *pàngrum*, collect; *vēr-dèt*, be lost; *pī-vēr-dèt*, destroy. This syllable takes precedence of *che* in reflexive verbs: e.g., *ē-chainòng ē-pā-chi-thu-koi-làng*, our cows he has caused us to slaughter all. Here *ē-* is the first person plural pronoun including the addressee; *pā-*, the causal prefix;

¹ In the Kuki-Chin language called Kolrén, there seems to be optionally a somewhat similar reduplication of the verb before the negative particle. Thus, we find *na-pī-pēk mto-gūi*, did not give. Here *na*, perhaps, corresponds to the Mikir defining prefix *nàng*; *pī* or *pēk* means 'to give'; *mto* is the negative particle, and *gūi* is the ten causative. So also, in Khami we have an Imperative *pepe-nōk*, do not give. In Khami the root is also *pe* or *pēk*. In several Tibeto-Burman languages these suffixes are freely dispensed with in the negative form. Good examples are Khyang and Burmese. —G. A. G.

chi, the reflexive particle, indicating that the cows slaughtered were their own; *thu*, the verb 'to cut,' 'kill'; *koi*, a particle indicating completeness, all (*chō-koi*, to eat up); *làng*, the tense-suffix.

Inceptives are formed with the verb *chèng*, to begin, used with the infinitive: *āròng kã-chi-pī chèng-lō*, they began to make merry; or with the future participle or gerund in *-jĩ*, with the locative particle *-sĩ* added, as *keduk-jĩ-sĩ chèng-lō*, he began to be in want.

Compound Verbs meet us at every step in Mikir. Roots are heaped together, and the compound is closed by the tense-suffix. Ordinarily the *first* root determines the meaning of the compound, the rest being adverbial supplements of modifying force; *chiru-pĩ-lèm-lō*, pretended to weep (*chiru*, weep; *lèm*, seem, appear; *pĩ-lèm*, cause to seem, pretend); *ke-phlòng-dàm ābàng*, a person who will go and set fire (to the funeral pile) (*phlòng*, kindle; *dàm*, go); *kroi-dun-lō*, she consented (*kroi*, agree, obey; *dun*, go with another); *nē do-dun-jĩ mǎ*, will you be a companion to us? (*do*, remain; *dun*, be a companion to, go with); *hèm lē-dàm-rā jun-dàm-nòn*, go to the house and drink your fill (*lē*, arrive; *dàm*, go; *jun*, drink); *thàng-tā pu-hai-hè-dèt-sĩ i-joi-lō*, not daring to say anything, he lay down quietly (*pu*, say; *hai*, dare; *hai-hē*, negative verb; *i*, lie down; *joi*, adv., quietly); *nàng dàm-lòng-lē*, you cannot go (*dàm*, go; *lòng*, get, obtain; *lòng-lē*, negative verb); *ārju-lòng-lō*, he chanced to hear (*ārju*, hear; *lòng*, get); *dàm-jui-lō*, he went away (*dàm*, go; *jui*, run away). Some verbs take the suffix *lòt* before the suffix of past time, amongst which may be mentioned *thĩ*, die; *i*, lie down; and *jàng*, close (the eyes). As an example we may quote *thĩ-tàng-lòt-lē*, died.

ADVERBS.—These are extremely numerous, and are, like subsidiary verbal roots, inserted between the principal verb and the tense-suffix; e.g., *thu*, again; *rèng-thu-èt-lō*, is alive again (*rèng*, live, takes *èt* before verbal suffixes); *lòng-thu-lòk-lō*, is found again (*lòng*, find, takes *lòk* before verbal suffixes): *pèt*, completely; *ē-pèt-lō*, he planted completely (*ē*, plant); *nàng-lut-pèt-lō*, all are entered in, they have gone in completely (*nàng*, defining prefix,—see above; *lut*, enter); *klip* and *koi*, also meaning 'completely,' used with *chō*, eat, as in *chō-klip-lō*, *chō-koi-lō*, he ate up; *seràk*, quickly; *ràm-seràk-lō*, he brought quickly.

Here may be mentioned the way of forming **Diminutives** and **Augmentatives**. For the former, add *sō*, small, to the noun; *làng*, water; *làng-roi*, river; *làng-roi-sō*, a brook; *hèm*, a house; *hèm-sō*, a hut; (*ār*)*lòng*, stone; *lòng-sō*, a small stone, a whetstone; *ālòm*, time, interval; *ālòm-sō*, a short time. On the other hand, the syllable *pĩ* added to a noun magnifies it: *thèng*, wood, firewood; *thèng-pĩ*, a tree; *làng*, water; *làng-pĩ*, the great water, the sea; *tovār*, a path; *tovār-pĩ*, a highway, a broad road; *tovār-sō*, a foot-path.

[No. 9.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

MIKIR.

STANDARD.

SPECIMEN I.

(Sardoka Perrin Kay, 1901.)

Īnut āmunit āsō-pinsō bāng-hinī do-lō. Ānsī lā ākībī-ābāng
One person child-male persons-two were. And the younger-person
 ā-pō-āphān pu-lō, 'O pō, mār nē kelōng-jī-ān āphārmān
his-father-to said, 'O father, property me come-to-will-whatever share
 nē pī-nōn.' Ānsī lā ā-mār lātum-bāng-nī thāk-dāk-lō. Lābāngsō
me give.' And he his-property (to)-them-persons-two divided. This
 pālōmsō āphi lā ākībī ābāng-kē ā-mār kedo-ān pāngrum-
a-little-while after that younger person-the his-property all collected-
 pēt-sī ākāhēlō ādēt dām-jui-lō, ānsī hādāk lā ākhāt-kāvē
having distant country went-away, and there he wicked (lit. shameless)
 ākām klēm-sī ā-mār kedo-ān pī-vēr-dēt-lō. Ānsī lā
deeds doing his-property all caused-to-be-destroyed. And (when) he
 ā-mār kedo-ān pī-ik-dēt-lō lābāngsō ādēt ān-kāngchir ākhin-pī
his-property all had-spent that country rice-hunger famine-great
 thur-lām-lō, ānsī lā-tā keduk-pāng-chēng-lō. Ānsī lābāngsō ādēt āsānghō
arose, and he-also in-want-to-be-began. And that country citizen
 ĩnut ālōng do chī-kidun-lō. Lā phāk pī-bī-jī-sī
one with staying himself-(he)-joined. He pigs cause-to-put-to (to-tend)
 ā-rit toi-jui-lō, ānsī lā phāk kechō āphēk-ē-pēn ā-pōk chī-pāngkrāng
his-field(-to) sent-away, and he pigs food husks-from his-belly for-himself(-to)-fill
 ingtung-lō; bōntā pāk-tā pī-vāng-vē-dēt-lō. Ānsī lā āmethāng āning
desired; but anybody to-give-came-not. And he his-own mind (-in)
 che-māthā-sī pu-lō, 'nē-pō ābān-ātum tā ko-ān do, lātum
reflected-having said, 'my-father's servants even how-many are, they
 chō-dōr-āpār āhim tā, bōntā nē-kē lādāk ān-kāngchir-sī thī-pō.
eat-sufficient-very bread also, but I here rice-hunger-by dying-am.
 Nē thur-sī nē-pō-ālōng dām-jī, ānsī lā-āphān pu-dām-jī, "O pō, nē
I arisen-having my-father-to will-go and him-to say-will, "O father, I

Arnām àngnō tàngtē nàng kethèk tā pàp klēm-dèt-lō. Nē-kē nàng sō-pō
God before then thy sight (-in) also sin have-done. I thy son
 pu kàteràm-jī ā-òt āvē-lō; nàng bàn inut àsònlē nē bī-nòn.”” Ànkē
saying be-called-to fit am-not; thy slave one like me place.”” And
 lā thur-sī ā-pō ālòng che-vàng-lō. Bòntā lā hēlōving do àk
he arisen-having his-father near came. But he far-off being even
 pèn, ā-pō thèk-dàm-sī ingjinsō-lō, kàt-vir-lō, ànkē āchethòk-
from, his-father seen-having compassion-had, ran-hastily, and his-neck
 ārbàk-chèt-sī ār-u-lēm-dèt-lō. Ānsī lā āphàn āsō-pō pu-lō, ‘pō,
embraced-having kissed-repeatedly. And him to son-his said, ‘father,
 nē Ārnām àngnō tàngtē nàng kethèk tā pàp klēm-dèt-lō; āpòtkē
I God before then thy sight also sin have-done; therefore
 nàng-sō-pō pu kipu ā-òt āvē-lō.’ Bòntā lā ā-pō bàn-ātum
thy-son saying to-say worthy am-not.’ But his father slaves
 āphàn pu-lō, ‘kemēsī āpē vàn-rā nàng pindèng-nòn; tàngtē āri ārnàn
to said, ‘best garment bringing here put-on (-him); then hand ring
 thòn-nòn, ākèng-tā kèng-up thòn-nòn; ànkē kápàngtu-tàng āchainòng āsō
put-on, his-foot-also shoe put-on; and fattened cow child
 lādàk vàn-nòn ànkē lā thu-nòn; ànkē chō-rā āròng chi-pī-lō-nàng;
here bring and it slaughter; and eating merriment mutually-make-let-us;
 thàngbàk-mā lā nē sōpō thī-tàng-lòt tā, rèng-thu-èt-lō; ingbō-tàng-dèt;
because this my son died-completely even, alive-again-is; lost-completely-was;
 tā, lòng-thu-lòk-lō.’ Ànkē lātum āròng kāchipī chèng-lō.
also, found-again-is.’ And they merriment to-mutually-make began.

Lābàngsō āhut āsōpō āklèng-ābàng-kē rit-sī do-lō. Ànkē lā rit-pèn
That time son elder-person-the field-in was. And he field-from
 vàng-sī hèm-ādung nàng-lē-lō, kum-kiròt tàngtē kekàn ārkī
come-having house-near arrived, fiddle-scraping and dancing noise
 nàng-ārju-lòng-lō. Ānsī bàn-ātum inut hàng-sī ārju-lō, ‘ko-pi āpòtsī
there-to-hear-got. And slaves one called-having asked, ‘what for
 kum-kiròt tàngtē kekàn-lō?’ Ānsī lā thàk-lō, ‘nàng-lī
fiddle-scraping and dancing-is?’ And he answered, ‘your-Honour’s
 mu vàng-lō. Lā-sī nàng-lī pō kápàngtu-tàng
younger-brother came. Therefore your-Honour’s father fattened
 āchainòng āsō thu-pèt-lō, thàngbàk-mā lā sō-sē un-ē-sī
cow child slaughtered-completely, because he sick-not (?) well
 lòng-lòk-lō.’ Ànkē lā āning-thī-sī hèm lut-dàm ingtung-tē-dèt-lō. Ànkē
got-again.’ And he angry-being house (to-) enter wished-not. And
 lā āpō ingtàn vàng-sī lā pe-dòk-lō. Ànkē lā thàk-sī
his father out come-having him soothed. And he answering
 ā-pō āphàn pu-lō, ‘làng-thā, lā-àn āningkàn nē kām nàng-
his-father to said, ‘see, so-many years I work here

klēm-pī-bòm-lō, bontā nàng hukum kroi-krē-dèt àvèng-làng; tēbontā
doing-continued, but thy commands obey-not (disobey) never-did; nevertheless
 nē jirpō-ātum pèn ning āròng chi-pī-jī-āphàn bī-sō
my friends with mind merriment mutually-make-in-order-to goat-child
 ējòn nāt tā nē pī-pē-làng. Bontā lābàngsō nàng-sōpō ākhāt-kāvē
one single even me (-to) gavest-not. But this thy-son shame-without
 ārlosō-ātum pèn nàng-mār chō-pī-ik-dèt ābàng vàng-phli, ànkē
women with thy-property ate (-and)-wasted person came-suddenly, and
 kápàngtu-tàng āchainòng āsō tā lā-āphàn nàng thu-pèt-lō.
fatted cow child also him-for thou slaughter-completely-didst.
 Ānsī lā ā-sōpō āphàn pu-lō, 'pō, nàng-kē nē-lòng-sī kaitā do; tàngtē.
And he his-son to said, 'son, thou me-with always art; therefore
 nē-mār nē-tār kedo-àn tā nàng-mār; bontā lā nàng-mu-kē
my-property my-goods whatever even thy-property; but this thy-younger-brother
 thī-lòt tā, rēng-thu-èt-lō; ingbō-dèt tā, lòng-thu-lòk-lō; āpòtkē
died completely also, alive-again-is; lost-was also, found-again-is; therefore
 i-lī āròng káchipī tàngtē āròng che-pe-do ā-òt.
we merriment mutually making and merriment mutually-making is-fit

[No. 10.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

MIKIR.

STANDARD.

SPECIMEN II.

(Sardoka Perrin Kay and H. Corkery, Esq., LL.D., 1901.)

Sārpī sārūrā pèn hijai ātomō.
Old-woman old-man and jackal's story.

Ānsī sārūrā pèn sārūrā rit hèn ē-lō. Hèn
One-day old-woman and old-man field(-in) arums were-planting. Arums
 ke-ē āhut hijai ēhur vāng-sī sārūrā pèn sārūrā āphān nāng-
planting time jackals a-pack come-having old-woman and old-man to there-
 āru-lō, 'O phī pèn phu, nāng-tum hèn ākēi tōng
asked, 'O grandmother and grandfather, you arums raw(and) hastily
 ke-ē mā?' Lā-tum thāk-dēt, 'ākēi.' Ānsī hijai-ātum pu-lō,
planting (interrogative) ?' They answered, 'raw.' Then the-jackals said,
 'ke-up-sī hèn ke-ē āpōt.' Sārūrā hijai āphān āru-lō, 'sākhī-mā?'
'boiled-having arums planting is-fitting.' Old-man jackals to asked, 'true-is-it?'
 Hijai pu-dēt, 'sākhī.' Ānsī sārūrā sārūrā hèn pī-up-lō;
Jackals said, 'it-is-true.' Then the-old-man the-old-woman arums caused-to-boil;
 ālāng-kē ē-lō; lōsi-nī ki-up-tāng āhèn rit ējai
he planted (-them); all-day boil-having-finished arums field(-in) whole
 ē-pēt-lō. Ānsī ānī-kāngsām-āpōr sārūrā pèn
(he)-planted-completely. Then day-cool-time (i.e., at evening) the-old-woman and
 sārūrā hèn che-voi-lō. Ānkē ārjō hijai ēhur
the-old-man home their-own-(to-)returned. And (at)-night the-jackal pack
 vāng-pāk-sī rit ējai āhèn chō-klip-inghoi-lō. Ānkē ādāp lā
come-together-having field whole(-of) arums eating-up-did. Then (at)-morning that
 sārūrā-pēngānsō rit nāng-che-lāng-lō. Hèn chō-koi nāng-che-thēk-lō.
old-people-couple field there-their-own-saw. Arums eaten-up there-their-own-saw.
 Ānsī lā-tum pu-lō, 'lā hijai-ātum ākām; ālār hoi nāng-jī,' pu-sī
Then they said, 'this jackals' work(-is); revenge (to-)do necessary-will-be,' saying
 hèn che-voi-lō. Ānkē hèn lē-sī, sārūrā sārūrā-āphān
home(-to) their-own-returned. Then house arrived-having, old-man old-woman-to
 pu-lō, 'nē kithī chī-plāng-pō hèn āro; pē chī-um-sī
said, 'I dead myself-make-will house within; cloth myself-wrapped-round-having

ī-joi-pō; nàng-kē ingtàn lē jāsemèt chiru-nòn; ànkē hijai vàng-rā,
lie-down-will; you outside going grievously weep; and jackals come-having,
 “pi-āpòt nàng kā-chiru mā?” pu, nàng ārju-lō-tē, “sārbūrā thī-lòt-sī nē
“what-for thou weepst?” saying, thee ask-if, “old-man died-having I
 kā-chiru; āphu-thāk-tā phlòng-dàm ābàng āvē; putòng
am-weeping; head-upon-also (i.e., moreover), burning-coming person there-is-not; how
 inghoi āpòt-lō-nē?” pu-rā pu-nòn. Ànkē hijai “nē-tum chō-dèt-pō.”
doing is-it-possible¹? ” saying say. Then the-jackals “we eat-(him)-will.”
 pu nàng pu-lō-tē, “thō,” pu-rā pu-nòn. Ànkē lā-tum nē kechō-jī hèm
saying thee(-to) say-if, “yes,” saying say. Then they me eat-to house
 ārlo nàng-lut-lō-tē, nàng chiru-pèt-àn-mu-chòt-rā pu-nòn, “ējòn nàng-lut-lō.
within there-enter-if, thou weeping-excessively say, “one there-entered,
 sārbūrā; jònī(for jòn-nī) nàng-lut-lō, sārbūrā; jòn-thòm nàng-lut-lō, sārbūrā;
old-man; two there-entered, old-man; three there-entered, old-man;
 nàng-lut-pèt-lō; kaibòng pārtìng-nòn.”
there-entered-all-are; club whirl.”

Ànsī chō-dèt jun-dèt sārbūrā, tòn ārlo
Then having-finished-eating having-finished-drinking old-man, basket within
 kaibòng pātu-joi-sī, ī-lō. Sārpī-kē ingtàn vàng-sī chiru-pī-
club hidden-quietly-having lay-down. Old-woman outside come-having to-weep-
 lèm-lō. Ànkē hijai-āhur vàng-sī nàng-ārju-lō, ‘pi-āpòt-sī nàng
pretended. Then the-jackal-pack come-having there-asked, ‘what-for thou
 kachiru-lō, phī?’ Sārpī thāk-dèt, ‘sārbūrā thī-lòt-lō. Nē ri
weep-didst-thou, grandmother?’ Old-woman answered, ‘old-man died. I companions
 āvē, nē lòk āvē-sī nē kachiru. Āphu-thāk-tā ke-phlòng-
none (-having), I friend none-having I weep. Moreover setting-fire-to-funeral-
 dàm ābàng tā āvē.’ Ànsī hijai pu-lō, ‘nē-tum chō-dèt-pō.’
pile-coming person even is-not.’ Then the-jackals said, ‘we eat-(him)-will.’

Sārpī tā kroi-dun-lō. Hijai-ātum ējòn-ējòn hèm lut-lō, ànkē sārpī
Old-woman also consented. The-jackals one-by-one house entered, and old-woman
 chiru-pī-lèm-sī pu-lō, ‘ējòn nàng-lut-lō. sārbūrā; jònī, jòn-thòm nàng-lut-lō;
to-weep-pretending said, ‘one there-entered, old-man; two, three there-entered;
 kēdō-kāvē nàng-lut-pèt-lō; kaibòng pārtìng-nòn,’ pu, sārpī inghàp
all there-entered-completely; club whirl,’ saying, old-woman door
 ingkir-dun-hèt-inghoi-lō; ànkē sārbūrā thur-sī kaibòng-pèn hijai-ātum chòk-
having-shut-tight-made; and old-man arisen-having club-with the-jackals beat-
 ārbu-lō. Ànkē hijai ābāhāk thī-lō, ābāhāk-kē ārpòng tèt-rai-rai-sī
severely. Then the-jackals some died, some the-wall pushed(-and)broken-having
 kàt-lō.
ran-away.

¹ Nē is here an interrogative particle, probably borrowed from the Assamese *nā*, with the often observe change of *ā* to *ē*

THE OLD WOMAN, THE OLD MAN AND THE JACKALS.

One day an old man and an old woman were planting arums (*kachu, colocasia*) in a field. While they were so engaged, a pack of jackals came up, and said to them,—‘Oh, granny and gaffer, are the arums you are planting raw or cooked?’

‘Raw,’ they answered. Then the jackals said, ‘Arums ought to be boiled before being planted.’

‘Is that true?’ asked the old man.

‘Quite true,’ said the jackals. Then the old man made his old woman boil the arums, while he himself planted them. All day long this went on till all the arums had been boiled, and the planting of the whole field finished. Then in the evening the old pair went home. Then during the night the jackals gathered together, and ate up the whole of the arums in the field. Next morning the old couple came to look at their (*che*) field and found that all the arums in it (*nàng*) had been eaten up. They said, ‘This is the work of the jackals: we must be revenged upon them.’ So they returned to their house. When they got there, the old man said to his wife,—‘I will feign to be dead inside the house. I will wrap myself (*chi*) up in a cloth and lie quite still. Do you go outside and weep bitterly. The jackals will come and ask why you are weeping. If they do so, say, “I am crying because my old man is dead—besides, there is no one to set a light to the funeral pile, what am I to do?” Then if the jackals say, “we will eat him up,” agree to this. Then if the jackals come into the house to eat me, do you weep as hard as you can, and say, “One has gone in, old man! two have entered, old man! three have entered, old man! all have gone in! fall upon them with your club.”’

Then after having eaten and drunk the old man hid his club in a bamboo basket and lay down quite quiet, and the old woman went outside and pretended to cry. Then the pack of jackals came and asked her, ‘Why are you crying, granny?’ The old woman answered, ‘My old man is dead. I have no companion, no friend; that is why I am crying; besides there is no one even to set a light to the funeral pile.’ Then the jackals said, ‘We will eat him up for you.’ The old woman agreed, and the jackals one by one entered the house. Then the old woman, pretending to weep, cried, ‘one has gone in, old man! two, three have gone in! all of them have gone in! Whirl your club!’ Then she shut the door tight and made it fast. So the old man rose up and belaboured the jackals with his club. And of the jackals some died, and others thrust themselves through the wall of the hut and ran away.

[No. II.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

MIKIR.

STANDARD.

SPECIMEN III.

(Sardoka Perrin Kay and H. Corkery, Esq., LL.D., 1901.)

Tèntòn ātomō.

Tenton story.

Ārni-sī bāmòn-pō pèngànsō do. Āsō āvē, āsu āvē.
Once Brahmans a-couple were. Son was-not, grandson was-not.
 Ānkē ārni-sī Tèntòn nàng-chòngvir-sī bāmòn-pō āhèm
Then day-one Tenton to-there-wandered-about-having the-Brahman's house
 vàng-lō. Ānkē bāmòn-pō Tèntòn āphàn ārju-lō, 'nàng ko-pi kevàng?'
came. And the-Brahman Tenton to asked, 'you why come?'
 Tèntòn thàk-dèt, 'nē nàng-kechòngvir.' 'Tàngtē nàng nētum-ālòng
Tenton answered, 'I to-here-wanderer(-am).' 'Then you us-with
 nē-do-dun-jī mā?' pu bāmòn-pō pu-lō Tèntòn thàk-dèt,
to-us-companion-will-be ?' saying Brahman said. Tenton replied,
 'nàng-tum-lē nē ingjinsō-tē, nàng-do-dun-jī. Kedo-ādīm
'you-if me have-compassion-on-if, to-you-companion-will-be. Abiding-place
 kāvē-sī nē nàng-kechòngvir.' 'Mē-òngchòt-lō; nē-tum nē-sō
not-having I to-here(-am-)a-wanderer.' 'Very-well-indeed; we our-son
 nē-su āvē, āpòt-kē rit hai kebai ālòng-tā
our-grandson not-is, therefore field(-in) plough driving place-also
 mèk-bèr nē làng-ābàng āvē: nàng nē do-dun-tē
eye-rubbish (i.e., mote) me looking-after-person is-not: you our companion-if
 rit-jai kedām nē-ri-do-pō,' pu bāmòn-pō pu-lō. Tèntòn
field-to going I-shall-have-company; saying Brahman said. Tenton
 thàk-dèt, 'mē-òngchòt-lō, nàng do-dun-pō,' pu-sī do-dun-lō.
answered, 'very-good-indeed, you(-with) (I)-stay-will,' saying stayed.
 Jō-nī jō-thòm ingthàng-lō, ānkē bāmòn-pō pu-lō, 'rit hai-bai
Nights-two nights-three passed, then Brahman said, 'field (for-)plough-driving
 dām-lō-nàng.' Ānsī Tèntòn-tā dun-lō, ānkē hai-bai-mā-bai-sī,
let-us-go.' Then Tenton-also accompanied, and plough-driven-a-certain-time-having,

hai-kebai-i āchainòng āmoi inghàn vit-lō, ànkē 'nē làng
plough-driving-for bullock's back(-on) mud rubbed, and 'I water
 it-dèt-lō, phu,' pu Tèntòn bāmòn-pō-āphàn pu-lō. Bāmòn-pō
thirst-after, grandfather,' saying Tenton Brahman-to said. Brahman
 pu-dèt, 'hèm lē-dām-rā jun-dām-nòn.' 'Tàngtē nē-phī nē
said, 'house(-to) going drink-your-fill.' 'Then my-granny me
 pī-pē-dèt-tē, ko-pu-lō?' pu Tèntòn pu-lō. 'Nàng pī-pē-tē, nē hàng-nòn,'
give-not-if, how?' saying Tenton said. 'You give-not-if, me call,'
 pu bāmòn-pō pu-lō. Ànkē Tèntòn hèm dām-sī sārpi-āphàn
saying Brahman said. Then Tenton house gone-having old-woman-to
 pu-dām-lō, 'O phī phī, nē phu kipu, dohòn ālàng-pòng
said, 'O Granny, Granny, my grandfather says, money chungā
 tàng-hō: chainòng kenām-jī.' Sārpi pu-dèt, 'nē nàng pī-pē:
(I-) want: bullock (I-) buy-will.' Old-woman said, 'I you give-not:
 chainòng dokòk-lē, ke-nām-jī mā?' Tèntòn pu-dèt, 'hā-lā hai-kebai-ālòng
bullock already-being, buy-will why?' Tenton said, 'that plough-driving-place
 chainòng kelòk làng-thā.' Sārpi pu-dèt, 'nàng pī-thèk-thē.' Ànkē
bullock white look-at.' Old-woman said, 'you give(-I-)cannot.' Then
 Tèntòn, 'làng-pòng nē pī-pē,' pu bāmòn-pō-āphàn hàng-lō.
Tenton, 'the-chungā me (she-)gives-not,' saying Brahman-to called-out.
 Bāmòn-pō sārpi-āphàn, 'pī-nòn,' pu nàng hàng-lō. Ànkē sārpi
Brahman old-woman-to, 'give,' saying there-called-out. And old-woman
 dohòn-ālàng-pòng vau-sī Tèntòn nàng-pī-lō. Ànkē Tèntòn dohòn-ālàng-pòng
the-money-chungā brought-having Tenton there-gave. Then Tenton the-money-chungā
 lòng-sī rít dām-dē-dèt-sī kàt-jui-lō. Ànkē nērlō-chitim àn-tā,
got-having field gone-not-having ran-away. Then day-half (i.e. noon) about,
 Tèntòn rít vàng-vē-dèt-sī, bāmòn-pō hèm vàng-sī sārpi-
Tenton field(-to) come-not-having, Brahman house come-having old-woman-
 āphàn nàng-ārju-lō, 'Tèntòn ko-nàt-lō?' Sārpi thàk-dèt, '“nàng
to there-asked, 'Tenton where-is?' Old-woman answered, "you
 dohòn-ālàng-pòng pī-nòn." pu nàng kehàng-sī, nē dohòn-ālàng-pòng
money-chungā give," saying you called-out-having, I money-chungā
 nàng-lō-lō: mō-pèn-lō nē nàng-ke-lō.' Ànsi bāmòn-pō pu-lō, 'tàng-tē
there-sent: long-ago I there-sent (-it).' Then Brahman said, 'so-then
 lā kàt-tàng-lō: hung-dun nàng-pō.' Ànkē chō-dèt-
he ran-away(-with-it): to-follow-after (-him) necessary-will-be.' Then eaten-
 jun-dèt-sī hung-dun-lō.
drunk-having (he) followed-after (-him).

Tèntòn-kē bāmòn-pō ādohòn-pèn rēchō-āròng dām-sī,
Tenton the-Brahman's money-with king's-town gone-having

rēchō-āsōmār-pèn khādòt-pāthu-lō. Ānkē rēchō-āsōmār Tèntòn āmèn
king's-children-with cowries-gambled. Then king's-children Tenton's name
 ārju-lō, 'nàng-mèn ko-pi?' Tèntòn thāk-dèt, 'nē-mèn-kē Òng.'
asked, 'your-name what?' Tenton answered, 'my-name Ong (maternal-uncle).'
 Ānsī rēchō-āsōmār Tèntòn-āphàn 'Òng' pu teràm-jō-lō. Ānkē
Then the-king's-children Tenton-(accusative) 'Ong' saying called. Then
 lā bāmòn-pō-tā Tèntòn nàng-kiri-dun āpòt khādòt kápāthu
that Brahman-also Tenton seeking-after by-reason-of cowrie gambling
 ālòng nàng-lē-dun-lō. Tèntòn-kē bāmòn-pō-āphàn chini-nē-ābàng
place there-arrived-at. Tenton the-Brahman-(accusative) recognising-not-person
 āsòn-tòt rēchō-āsōmār-ālòng khādòt pāthu-mā-pāthu-lō. Ānkē rēchō-
like king's-children-with cowries went-on-gambling. Then king's-
 āsōmār Tèntòn-āphàn, 'Òng āpai lē-lō,' pu-jō-lō. Ānsī
children Tenton-to, 'Ong's turn-(to-play) has-come,' said. Then
 bāmòn-pō rēchō-āsōmār 'Òng' pu-jō ārju-lō; lā-tum ā-òng
the-Brahman king's-children 'Ong' saying heard; their maternal-uncle(ong)
 chenānām-bòn pu-sī thàng-tā pu-hai-hē-dèt-sī
really saying (i.e. thinking) anything to-say-dared-not-having
 i-joi-lō, khādòt kápāthu-ālòng ā-mèk jàng-lòt. Ānkē
lay-down-quietly cowries gambling-place(-in) eyes closed. Then
 Tèntòn-ātum khādòt-pāthu tàng-lō. Tèntòn rēchō-āsōmār-āphàn
Tenton-and-his-companions cownry-playing finished. Tenton king's-children-to
 pu-lō, 'phārō isī ādohòn nē pī-nòn; lā nē-bàn nàng
said, 'hundred one rupees me give; this my-slave here
 pī-tekàng-pō.' Ānkē rēchō-āsōmār bāmòn-pō-ānām phārō
(I-)will-leave-for-you.' Then the-king's-children the-Brahman's-price hundred
 isī ādohòn Tèntòn pī-lō, ānkē Tèntòn dohòn phārō isī lòng-sī
one rupees Tenton gave, and Tenton rupees hundred one got-having
 kàt-jui-lē-lō. Ānkē bāmòn-pō ā-mèk pràng-sī rēchō-āsōmār-āphàn
ran-away-again. Then the-Brahman his-eyes opened-having king's-children-to
 nàng-ārju-lō, 'nàngli-tum-ālòng khādòt-nàng-kápāthu-dun ā-osō ko-nàtlō?'
there-asked, 'Your-Honours-with cowries-here-playing-companion boy where?'
 Rēchō-āsōmār pu-dèt, 'nàng lābàngsō ā-osō ā-bàn pu-tē, nē-tum phārō
King's-children said, 'you that boy his-slave called-since, we hundred
 isī ādohòn pī-sī nàng nàm-dun-tàng-lō: āpòt-kē nàng dàm-lòng-
one rupees given-having you bought-have; therefore you to-go-get-
 lē; nē-tum ā-hèm nàng bàn do-nàng-pō.'
not; our house-(in) you slave remain-will-have-to (nàng, verb of necessity).'
 Bāmòn-pō pu-dèt, 'ai pōmār-lī, ko-pu-sī nē kārju-jē-dèt-lē dohòn
The-Brahman said, 'O fathers, how me asked-not-having money
 kipī-dun-pē-joi-dèt mā? Nē dohòn-tā lā phārō isī
(you-)give-for-nothing-at-all? My money-also he hundred one

vàn-dèt-lō ; lāsī nē-tā nàng-kāchi-hung-dun ; bontā
carried-off-has ; therefore I-also here-am-pursuing(-him) ; but
nàngli-tum-ālòng khādòt nàng-kāpāthu-dun lāng-sī, nē nàng-kàng-lòng-dun-chòt.
you-with cowries here-playing seeing, I waited-a-little.
Lā pu-pē-tē, mo-pèn nē lā nēp-pòn-tàng-lō.' Ānsī
This so-were-not-if, long-ago I him would-have-seized.' Then
rēchō-āsōmār pu-lō, 'mai, lā pu-bòn-hē ?' La-àn ālàng e-ke-
the-king's-children said, 'oho, this is-it-really-so ?' So-much he us-both-
chòbēi apòt, ingehin āni òt-krei-ra ri-dun-po-nàng :
cheated because, iron chains taken-having (us-)to-seek-go-let :
lālō-phō-lòk-tē, ā-ri a-kèng ingehin āni pī-pō-nàng.' Ānsī
(we-) lay-hands-on-him-if, his-hand his-foot iron chain (us-) give-let.' Then
rēchō-ādèt-īsī āsàng-hō ābàng-phu ingehin āni
the-king's-country-whole people person-head (i.e. everyone) iron chains
òt-krei-sī Tèntòn ri-dun-lō. Ānkē Tèntòn ingehin-āni-kedo-ārlèng-inut
taken-having Tenton sought. Then Tenton iron-chain-having-man-a
che-tòng-sī ārju-lō, 'jir-pō, ko-pi kànghoi-jī-sī nàng ingehin āni
met-having asked 'friend, what to-do-for-the-purpose-of you iron chain
kèòt-dòng-lō ?' Lābàng-sō ārlèng thāk-dèt, 'Tèntòn phō-lòk-tē ā-ri ā-kèng
holding-are ?' That man answered, 'Tenton met-if his-hand his-foot
kipī-jī āni lō-hē, jir-pō.' 'Oi-hē ? Ko-pu-sī ā-ri ā-kèng bāngsō
giving-for chain this-is-for, friend.' 'Is-it-so ? How his-hand his-foot this
āni kipī-āpòt-lō ? Nē thàn-thā, jir-pō. Tèntòn phō-lòk-tē, nē-tā
chain is-to-be-put-on ? Me explain-to, friend. Tenton (I-)meet-if, I-also
ingnàng-jī.' Ānsī bāngsō āngchin āni lā ā-methàng āri ākèng
bind-(him-) will.' Then that iron chain he his-own hand feet
chī-pī-lō ; bāngsō ārlèng che-phlòk thèk-thē-dèt-lō. Ānkē lā,
himself-put-on ; that man himself-release could-not. Then he,
'Tèntòn lòng-lō, vàng-nòn,' pu Tèntòn binòng ālung-kedo-āsànghō-āphàn
'Tenton is-caught, come,' saying Tenton the-real near-being-people-to
hàng-ī, kàt-jui-lō. Ānkē kedo-àn ārlèng vàng-pèt-sī,
called-having, ran away. Then all the-men come-together-having,
Tèntòn-ingehin-āni-pèn-kekòk ārlèng jāsemèt chòk-lō. Ānkē lā 'nē Tèntòn
Tenton-iron-chain-with-tied man severely beat. Then he 'I Tenton
kāli' pu-lō. 'Nàng Tèntòn kāli ?' rā pu chòk-pèt-àn-muchòt
am-not' said. 'You Tenton not ?' thus saying beat-more-and-more
inghoi-lō. Ānkē bāngsō ārlèng kechòk-òng thī-lòt-lō.
(they-) did. Then that man being-very-much-beaten died

STORY OF TENTON.

Once upon a time there was a Brahman and his wife, who had neither son nor grandson. Tenton, wandering about, came to the Brahman's house. The Brahman said to him,—‘Why have you come?’

He answered,—‘I am a wanderer.’

The Brahman said, ‘Then will you stay with us and be our companion?’

Tenton answered, ‘If you will treat me kindly, I will stay with you: I have no place to live in, and am a wanderer.’

‘Very well; we have neither son nor grandson, so that when I go to the field to plough there is no one to pick a mote out of my eye; if you stay with us, I shall have company when I go to the field,’ the Brahman said.

‘Very good, I will stay with you,’ Tenton replied; and he took up his abode with them.

Two or three nights passed, when the Brahman said, ‘Let us go and plough in the field,’ and Tenton went with him. After ploughing for a certain time, Tenton rubbed some mud on the back of the bullock with which he was ploughing, and said to the Brahman, ‘I am very thirsty, Grandfather.’

The Brahman said, ‘Go to the house and get a drink.’

‘But what if Granny does not give me to drink?’ said Tenton.

‘If she does not, then call out to me,’ said the Brahman. Then Tenton went to the house and said to the old woman, ‘O Granny, Granny, my grandfather says, “bring out the bamboo-joint with the rupees in it, I want to buy a bullock.”’ The old woman said, ‘I won’t give it you; we have a bullock already, why should we buy another?’

Tenton answered, ‘Look there in the ploughing place, do you see the white bullock?’

The old woman said, ‘I cannot give it you.’

Then Tenton called out to the Brahman, ‘She won’t give me the bamboo-joint.’

The Brahman called to the old woman, bidding her give it. Then the old woman brought the bamboo-joint with the money in it and gave it to Tenton, who, when he had got hold of it, did not go back to the field, but ran away.

Then, about noon, when Tenton did not return to the field, the Brahman came home and asked his old woman where Tenton was. She answered—

‘You told me to give him the bamboo-joint with the rupees in it, and I sent it by him; long ago I sent it.’

Then the Brahman said, ‘So then he has run away with it; I must follow after him.’ After taking his food he accordingly pursued Tenton.

Now Tenton, after getting hold of the Brahman's money, went to the King's town, and began to gamble with the King's sons. The King's sons asked him his name. Tenton said that his name was *Ong* (‘maternal uncle’) and the King's sons called him by that name. Then the Brahman, in the course of his search after Tenton, arrived at the place where they were gambling. Tenton, as though he did not know the Brahman, went on gambling. The King's sons said to Tenton, ‘It is Ong's turn to play.’

The Brahman, hearing the King's sons call him ‘Ong,’ thought that he was perhaps really their maternal uncle, and not daring to say anything, lay down quietly and went to sleep in the place where they were gambling.

When Tenton and his companions had finished their play, Tenton said to the King's sons—'Just give me a hundred rupees, and I will leave with you this slave of mine.'

Then the King's sons paid over to Tenton a hundred rupees as the price of the Brahman, and Tenton, when he had got the money, ran away again. Then the Brahman, awaking from his sleep, asked the King's sons, 'Where is that lad who was gambling with you with cowries?'

The King's sons answered, 'Why, that young man said you were his slave, and we have bought you from him for a hundred rupees; you cannot therefore go away. You will have to stay in our house as our slave.'

The Brahman said, 'O my fathers! Why did you pay away money for nothing at all without making any enquiry from me? This fellow has robbed me of a hundred rupees, and I am pursuing him; but seeing him gambling in your worshipful company I waited a little while, otherwise I would long ago have seized and carried him away.'

The King's sons said, 'Oho! is this really so? Since he has cheated both of us so much, let us go and seek for him, taking iron chains with us; if we lay hands on him, we will bind him hand and foot.'

Then all the people of the King's whole country took iron chains and went in search of Tenton. Now Tenton, meeting a man who had an iron chain with him, said to him, 'Friend, what is the reason why you are carrying about an iron chain?'

The man answered, 'If I meet Tenton, this chain is to bind him with, hand and foot, friend.'

'Is it so?' said Tenton, 'how is this chain to be put upon his hands and feet? please explain to me, friend; if I come across Tenton, I also would like to bind him.'

Then that man, to show Tenton, put the chains on his own hands and feet, so that he could not release himself. Then the real Tenton called out to all the people round about, 'Tenton is caught, come here!' and himself ran away. Then all the men came up together and beat severely the man whom Tenton had tied up with chains. He cried, 'I am not Tenton!'

'You are not Tenton?' said they, and beat him more and more, till in the end that man died from the blows he received.

Sir Charles Lyall makes the following remarks on the above story:—

Notice the Assamese words,—*hai* (in *hai-bai*), from Ass. *hāl*, plough (final *l* in Mikir becomes *i* or *y*); *dohòn*, for *dhan*, money, rupees (*dh* is an unknown sound in Mikir except in loan-words, and is therefore resolved into *d* and *h*; *chini*, to recognise. *Pō* in *bāmòn-pō* is a syllable indicating respect = father. *Pèngànsō* or *pèngnànsō*, a wedded pair (*pèngàn* = husband).

Notice also the idioms *hai-bai-mā-lai-sī* and *pāthu-mā-pāthu-lō*, where the interrogative particle *mā* is used to indicate an indefinite continuance of the action.

The syllable *-i* in *hai kebak-i āchainòng*, bullock used for ploughing, indicates purpose, and frequently occurs in such adjectives.

Notice also the honorific forms used of the king's sons:—*jō* in *teràm-jō-lō*, called, *pu-jō-lō*, *pu-jō*, said, which is a plural of honour, and the *lī* in *nàng-lī-tum ālòng*, *pō-mār-lī*, also indicating respect.

The *ē-* in *ē-kechōbēi*, has cheated us both, is the plural of the pronoun of the first person, including the person addressed, while *nē* *ex. iu* is the addressee.

In *āḍlèt-īṣī* notice the idiomatic use of *īṣī*, one, to signify *the whole country*.

Lāng-pòng, the bamboo-joint (commonly called *chungā*) used in Assam to hold water (*lāng*), is used also as a receptacle for other things, as here for money. The back of the bullock was rubbed with mud apparently that it might become invisible to the old woman, and lead her to think that it had run away or died, and that it was necessary to buy another. *Khādòt*, cowrie, *pāthu* (or *pātu*) to hide; the two together signify to gamble with cowries. *Ni* (*āni*) is apparently self-locking handcuffs or fetters, which once locked cannot be opened without a key.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. P. E. Moore, who has for years worked as a missionary among the Mikirs, for the following additional version of the parable of the Prodigal Son. The words and sentences in the list following headed 'Mikir (Nowgong)' are also furnished by that gentleman. The Mikir words are spelt according to the general system of transcription used in this Survey, which differs slightly from that used by Sir Charles Lyall in the preceding grammar and specimens. It will be observed that, instead of his *à* and *ā*, we have only *ā*, and that instead of *è*, *e* and *ē*, we have only *e*. Instead of *ò* and *o*, we find *ó*, representing the sound of *o* in 'all,' which, according to Mr. Stack, does not occur in Mikir. The letter *ū* is invariably marked long; short *u* does not appear. The use of *ó* and *ū* probably represents local varieties of pronunciation. The other discrepancies are matters of detail, and are of little importance. We may also note that the prefix *chī-* seems to be used even when a reflexive sense is not required. Thus, we have *chī-tān-nán*, clothe (not oneself, but some one else).

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

MIKIR.

STANDARD.

STANDARD TRANSLITERATION.

(DISTRICT NOWGONG.)

(The Reverend P. E. Moore, 1899.)

Īnūt ā-mōnīt-ke āsō-mār bāng-hīnī là. Ākībī ā-bāng-ke
A-certain man's sons persons-two were. The-younger person
 ā-pō āphān pū-lā, 'pō, nāng mār-ke ne phārmān ne pī-nān.'
his-father to said, 'father, your substance my portion me give.'
 Lā-sī āpō-ke ā-methāng ā-mār ān lā-tūm āphān chī-thāk-pet-lā.
There-on the-father his-own property all them to divided.
 Mō ālam-sō āhūt ākībī ā-bāng-ke kādōkāvē ā-mār pāng-rūm-sī
After a-little time the-younger person being-not-being(all) his-substance gathering
 ā-kāhelō ādet dām-jūi-lā; lāpen hā-nātū kām hīgnō klem-rā
a-distant country journeyed-away; and there work bad doing
 ā-mār ākejoije pī-vīr-det-lā. Ān-sī lā kādōkāvē
his-substance uselessly caused-to-perish. And-when he all
 īk-tāng-lā, hā-lābāngsō ā-det-sī ānkāngchīr ā-khīm thūr-hām-lā;
had-spent-entirely, that country-in hunger famine arose;
 lā-sī lā-tā ke-dūk-jīsī cheng-cheng-lā. Ān-sī hā-lābāngsō ā-det
there-on he-also want-to began. And that country
 āsānghō īnūt ālāng chīkī-dūn-lā; lāpen ā-lāng-lī phāk pe-chō-jīsī
citizen one with (in) refuge-abode; and he swine cause-to-eat-to
 lā ā-rīt ānāt toi-jūi-lā. Lāpen ā-phāk ke-chō ā-hū-sī ā-methāng
him his-field into sent-away. And the-swine food husks-with himself
 chīpāng-krāng-jīsī ā-ning hāng-lā; lāpen lā-āphān āpāk-tā pī-pē-det-lā.
filled-to-be his-mind called; and him-to everybody give-not-did.
 Bāntā ā-methāng ā-ning chemātā-tū-sī pū-lā, 'ne pō ā-sākār
But his-own mind thinking-again-in said, 'my father's hired-servants
 bāng-kōān ā-hīm ke-chō dār-lā, ā-hīn-tā dō-lāng, lāpen ne-ke
persons-how-many their-bread food suffices, a-surplus-also remains, and I
 ān-kāngchīr pen dāk-sī vīr-det-pō. Thūr-sī ne pō ānāt che-dām-jī,
hunger from here perish. Arising my father to I-go-will,
 ālāng-lī āphān pū-jī, "pō, sīning āngnō nāng-lī-tā āngnō ne
him to will-say, "father, heaven before you-also before I
 pāp klem-tāng-lā. Nān pen nāng-lī sōpō ke-pū ne-ke āāt
sin did-completely. Now from your son to-be-called I worthy

āvē-lā: nāng sākār inūt āsān-sī ne chī-bī-pānkak-noi."
nothing-am: your hired-servant one like me make."
 Lāpen thūr-sī ā-pō ānāt vāng-lā Bāntā ā-pō-ke helōving pen-sī
And arising his-father to came. But his-father far-away from
 tek-dām-lā, lāpen kāngjīnsō-sī kānghān-lā, lāpen kāt-sī ā-chitāk
saw, and compassionately loved, and running his-neck
 ārbāk dāmchek-sī lā phān ārū lem-det-la. Ān-ke ā-sōpō ālāng-lī
clasping embracing him to kiss gave. And the-son him
 āphān pū-lā, 'pō, sining āngnō nāng-li-tā āngnō ne pāp
to said, 'father, heaven before you-also before I sin
 klem-tāng-lā: nān pen nānglī sōpō ke-pū ne-ke āā: āvē-lā.'
did-completely: now from your son to-be-called I worthy nothing-am.'
 Bāntā ā-pō-ke bān-ātūm āphān pū-lā, 'ā-ke-me-nē āpē vān-serāk-rā
But the-father bond-servants to sail, 'the-best! robe bring-quickly-ing
 lā āphān chī-pīndeng-noi; ā-rī-tā ārnān chī-tān-nān, ā-keng-tā
him to put; his-hand-also ring put-on, his-feet-also
 kengāp chī-tān-nān; lāpen kā-pāng-tū ā-chaināng-āsō vān-rā
shoes put-on; and the-caused-fat(fatted) cow-child(calf) bringing
 thū-nōi, lāpen i-tūm chō-rā i-ning āuāng-bōhāng lā-nāng; tāngbākmā
kill, and we eating our-minds merriment make-must; for
 lā ne sō thī-tāng-lā, ākō reng-et-sī-dō; ingbō-tāng-det-tā,
thus my son died-completely-was and alive-again-is; lost-completely-was-also,
 lāng-tūlāk-lā.' Lā-sī hālā-tūm ā-ning ā-rāng-bōhāng-jī-sī
found-again-is.' And they their-minds merry-to-be
 pāng-cheng-dūnlāk-lā.
began.

Lā ā-sōpō ā-kleng ā-bāng-ke ā-rīt-sī dō-lā. Lāpen ālāng-lī vāng-sī
The son elder person the-field-in was. And he coming
 hem ādūng nāng-lē-rā mūrī ke-būt ke-kōn ārkī-tā ārjū-lā: g-lā.
house near arriving clarionet blowing dancing sound-also (to-)hear-first-did.
 Ansī ālāng-lī bān inūt hāng-sī ārjū-lā, 'ke-būt ke-kār
And he bond-servant one calling asked, 'blowing(i.e., music) dancing
 pī-āpāt?' Ansī lā ā-lāng-lī āphān pū-lā, 'nāng mū
what-for?' And he him to said, 'your younger-brother
 vāng-lā; lā-sī nāng-lī pō-ke lā ā-prān ke-me-en mesen kā-pāng-rēng-sī
come-is; and your father his life well well alive
 ke-lāng-tāng āpāt, kā-pāng-tū ā-chaināng-āsō chō-thū-lā.' Bāntā lā
received-did for, the-caused-fat cow-child (a)-cat-cut-lid.' But he
 ā-ning thī-sī lūt ingtung-tē-det-lā; lā-sī ā-pō āngtān vāng-rā
his-mind angering enter wish-not-did; and his-father out coming
 lā āphān ching-dūk-lā. Bāntā lā ā-pō āphān thāk-sī pū-lā,
him (accusative) entreated. But he his-father to answering said,

'lāngtā-tī, ne-ke nīngkān lāān nāng-lī ā-kām klem-bār-lā, nāng-lī
'see, I years so-many your work do-constantly, your
 ā-hūkūm-tā kroi-bām-lā; te-bāntā ne jīrpō-ātūm ā-lāng ā-ning ā-rāng
command-also obey-constantly; and-yet my friends with mind merry
 kā-chī-bī-jī āpāt nāng-lī bī-so ejān-pet ne pī-pē-det: bāntā
making for you goat-child(kid) one-only me give-not-did: but
 lābāngsō nāng sōpō, ā-mek-kāngtāng-ātūm ā-lāng, nāng mār
this your son, harlots with, your substance
 pī-vīr-det ā-bāng, lā vāng-tūphlī-rā lā āphān kā-pāng-tū-tāng
caused-to-perish the-person, he com-again-ing him for the-caused-fatted
 ā-chaināng-āsō nāng chō-thū-lā.' Lāpen ālāng lā phān pū-lā, 'āsō
cow-child you (to) eat-cut-did.' And he him to said, 'son
 nāng-ke kai-tā ne lāng-sī dō-dūn-lā, lāpen ne mār ke-dō-ān
you always me with abide, and my property as-much-as-is
 nāng mār lā. Bāntā ī-ning ārāng-bōhāng ke-klem-jī ā-rān dō-lā;
your property is. But our-minds merry to-make fitting was;
 tāng-lāk-mā lābāngsō nāng mū thī-tāng-lāt-le, ke-reng-tū-et-lā;
for this your younger-brother dead-entirely-was, alive-again-is;
 īngbō-tāng-det-tā, lāng-tūlāk-lā.'
lost-entirely-was-also, found-again-is.'

BHOI MIKIR DIALECT.

This dialect is spoken in the north-east of the Khási and Jaintia Hills District, bordering on Nowgong. 'Bhoi' is a Khassi word meaning non-Khassi subjects of the Khassi chiefs in the low hills north of the high plateaux of Khassi-land, and includes Lālungs and Gārōs as well as Mikirs. The Assam Census Report of 1891 doubtfully classes Bhoi as belonging to the Khassi family, but an examination of the specimens shows that the dialect is certainly Mikir. The specimen is, however, written according to the system of sound rendering used in Khassi, and is particularly valuable as giving independent testimony as to the correct pronunciation of Mikir words.

It is to be regretted that the specimens which I have obtained through the kindness of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khási and Jaintia Hills are not as accurate as could be wished. No attempt has been made to mark the length of the vowels,¹ and the inter-linear translation is certainly wrong in parts. The latter, when my knowledge extended to the task, I have corrected in a few places, but most of the passages have been left untouched. Such as it is it shows that the dialect is certainly Mikir.

The speakers dwell in the vicinity of the Syntengs, and hence they have adopted some Khassi expressions. The principal of these are, (1) the use of *ho* for the accusative or dative, *prefixed*, as in Khassi, instead of the Mikir *āphān* *postfixed*; (2) the use of *to* in the imperative in lines 4 and 5 of the second page of the specimen; and (3) some cases (chiefly in Nos. 220—241 of the list of words and sentences) of the use of the Khassi instead of the Mikir (Tibeto-Burman) order of words. One striking Khassi feature in the parable is the almost complete absence of the Conjunctive Participle, and the use in its stead of the perfect *-lo*, or the present-future *-po*.

The main body of the specimen is in Mikir. The spelling is not consistent, and I do not venture to compile a grammar from the imperfect materials available. It must suffice to note that the principal difference between this language and standard Mikir is (if the spelling is to be trusted) one of pronunciation. Thus the standard *ō* regularly appears as *uh*, as in *duh*, was, for standard *dō*; *a-suh* for *ā-sō*, a son. Standard *ch* appears as *sh* (the former letter not existing in Khassi). Thus we have *shī-pleng* for standard *chī-plēng*, he filled; *ankangshir* for *ānkāngchīr*, hunger. It sometimes appears as *j*, as in *kī-jing* for *ke-chōng*, began; *jainong* for *chainōng*, a cow. We may also note a plural formed by suffixing *kī-ong* or *ke-ong* (the Mikir for 'many,' 'much,') and an Imperative by suffixing *noi* (*pī-noi*, give) or *nonj* (*shī-kām-ri-nonj*, call not) instead of *noi* or *nān*. The verbal adjective with the prefix *kī* is used throughout to represent the present tense, as in *kī-long-thu*, he is found again.

The speakers of the Bhoi dialect are confined to the Khási and Jaintia Hills and number 10,080 souls.

¹ This remark applies also to the list of words.

[No. 13.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGA-BODO SUB-GROUP.

MIKIR.

BHOI DIALECT.

(DISTRICT, KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.)

Ingut arleng duh a-suh pinsuh bang hini. Akbih
One man(-of) was his-child male persons two. The-youngest
 kipu ha a-poh. 'O poh, ne phan ne-pinoij jian apot ajat-ajat-tah.'
says to his-father. 'O father, me to to-me-give whatever due every-kind.'
 Ansi alang a-mar kaduh-kaweh thaklo. Aphi arni ding-de labangsuh a-suh
Then he his-property all-things divided. After days long-not this his-child
 akbih-abang, anke kaduh-kaweh shi-thir-neilo, anke damlo
the-youngest, then what-is-what-is-not (everything) gathered-together and went
 hawar aka-hiluh. Pen ha-dak-thah ka-pi-ik dam abaha alang ka-padai
country far. And there-also spent went share he (in)-pride
 pang-e dam, lapu mat-mat pine-pine shi-pi-ik damlo. Anke ningkan
boast (?) went, therefore suddenly all-things spent went. And year
 aka-hinguh akithe-pih nang-keklang ha-labangso a-hawar, anke ki-jing
bad great-ly came-out in-that country, and began
 ki-duk ki-shi-thik-lo. Anke bangso arong arleng-pen jalanglo, alang
distress feeling. And that village man-with becomes-companion he
 toilo ha a-pam phak ki-wi dam. Anke a-pok kar-i ka-shi-pi-pleng-ji,
sent (him) to his-field pigs to-keep went. And his-belly wished fill-itself-to,
 phak ki-shu ason pheh-eh: alang phan pi abang aweh. Anke
pigs eaten like husk: him to giving person was-not. Then
 pranglo mathalo alange pu, 'Bang koan ma
he-became-roused he-considered he said, 'Persons how-many (interrogative particle)
 ne poh aban ki-shu ason ki-ong-pih ne-keh dak ankangshir ki-thi-po.
my father's servants who-eat even many I here hungry dying-am.
 Ne thur-phlut-po ne poh along dam-po, anke ne alang phan
I will-arise-straightway my father to will-go, and I him to
 pu-po, "O poh, ne pap shi-planglo ha sneng nang-mik
will-say, "O father, I sin have-done against heaven (and) thine-eyes
 angden; ne nang-suh pura ne shi-kam-rih-nonj. Ne pashi-plang-nonj
before; me thy-son saying me call-not. Me make
 nang ban ingut ason." "Anke thur-phlut-lo a-poh
thy servant one as." "And started-at-once-he his-father
 along damlo. Ha-ashar-si duh, lang (la) a-poh shi-thiklo, anke shing-jin-
to went. Far-off being, his father saw and had.

suhlo anke kat-lo a-shithok ki-domlo, anke ar-ulo. Anke bangsuh
compassion and ran his-neck embraced, and kissed (him). And that
 asuh alang phan pulo, 'O poh, ne pap shi-plang-lo, sneng aphan
son him to said, 'O father, I sin have-done, heaven against
 nang mik angden; ne nang-suh pura ne shi-kam-rih-nonj.'
thine eyes before; me thy-son saying me call-not.'

Anke a-poh banatum aphan kipu, 'wan-noij pe akimesi to-pa-um
And the-father the-servants to says, 'bring cloth best put-on
 alang-phan; arnan a-ri bi-non, an a-king op bi-non, anke to
him-to; ring his-hand put-on, and his-foot shoes put-on, and let (-us)
 sho lo-nang; labangso ne suh akithi-tanglo, ki-ring-thu-et; an
feast make-must; this my son dead-was, is-alive-again; and
 kiwir-tang, ki-long-thu.' Anke shi-hok-shinglo.
lost, is-found-again.' And they-began-to-be-merry.

Anke asuh akling ha-rit-si duh. Labangso a-hem adung anwanglo,
And son eldest in-a-field was. He his-house near came,
 lun-ki-lun ki-kan ason arjuh-longlo. Anke a-ban ingut aphan arne
singing dancing like heard. And servant one to called
 pu-si 'la kanghoi-ma? punoij.' 'Nang korte kewang-si nang-poh
saying 'this business-what? say.' 'Your brother having-come, your-father
 arong ki-pilo, ki-longlo soseh in eh lasi nang-kila-lo.'
feast gave, received (?) ill-not health (?) good (?) therefore it-is-necessary-to-rejoice.'
 Aneng-kathih anha ha hem arluh-dam-eh, labangso apoh ha
(In)-anger declined to house within-to-go, his father to
 alang-long damlo, ansi shu-hang damlo. Ansi alang a-poh aphan pulo,
him-near went, and entreated went. And he his-father to said,
 'mathanon, la-an aningkan ne nang bar ka-shiplang; namthu-si
'consider, so-many years I thy servant have-made-myself; when (?)
 ne nang hukum ki-kroi-kreh ma (?) anta bih asuh ijot anta nang ne
I your order obeyed-not not (!) yet a-goat child one only you to-me
 pipeh, ne jirpuh-atum-pen ne shi-hok longleh; anke la-nang suh kewang
gave-not, my friend-all-with I merriment obtained-not; and this-thy son came
 auke nang pran nang-ki-jor-det lake kasbi nang khawai-lo ki-pih.' Anke
and thy livelihood sold (?) to (?) harlots thou feast given.' And
 alang pulo, 'O suh, nang pen ne duh-rap-rap, ajat-ajat-tah nang kinch-lo,
he said, 'O son, thee with I am-ever, all-things thy property-is,
 anke ka-shi-hok nang-apot-lo anke rong-doh-lo, nang muh
and rejoicing it-was-necessary-that-we-make and be-glad-living, thy younger-brother
 ki-thi-tang-lot apotleh, nang-kiring-thuh-eh; wir-tang-det-lo, ki-long-thu-woi-
was-quite-dead because-that, here-living-again-is; lost-was-he, found-again-
 phak-eh.'
again-is.'

ĒMPĒO or KACHCHĀ NĀGĀ.

The tribe speaking this language inhabits the eastern part of North Cachar, and the adjoining portion of the Nāga Hills. The Ēmpēos of North Cachar are also called Arung, and, by the Angāmi, Sengimā. Stewart and, following him, Damant seem to have considered Arung and Kachchā Nāgā to be different languages, but a perusal of the list of words will show that this is not the case.

According to Mr. Soppitt, the term Nāgā is unknown to the people; their designation in their own dialect being Ēmbo or Ēmpēo. This name is stated by them to be derived from the abode of the god who created the tribe,—a land somewhere in the far east, called Ēm This may possibly point to an exodus from other parts to North Cachar and the Nāga Hills; but, if this be the case, it took place at so remote an age as to be untraceable at the present day. The fact of their not being a wandering race, like the Kachāris and Kukis, and rarely, except for some very pressing reason, changing the site of the village, and, even on these occasions, never moving more than a mile or so from the old location, would lead one to conjecture that they are descended from the earliest inhabitants of the parts they now occupy.

Many of the people from intercourse with the plains begin to acknowledge the term Nāgā and to answer to it, but in the remoter villages, removed from outside influences, the term is unknown; nor is it any way recognised by the surrounding tribes, Kukis and Kachāris.

In the Nāga Hills there are said to be three dialects of Kachchā Nāgā, *viz.*, Inzēmi, Sengimā, and Yēmā. The last name is also pronounced Jēmā, and becomes Jēmē in North Cachar, where it is used as a general term for the whole tribe. In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to say how many people speak each dialect. The figures estimated for the entire language are—

Nāga Hills	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,230
North Cachar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,050
TOTAL									<u>10,280</u>

The language cannot be said to be closely connected with any of the Western Nāgā tribes. On the contrary, it has some features which are Nāgā, others which are like those which we meet in the Bodo group, and others like those of Kuki. There are a Bodo (Dimāsā), and a Kuki (Rāngkhol), language spoken in North Cachar, and I am inclined to look upon Ēmpēo as a connecting link between the three groups of Tibeto-Burman languages, Nāgā, Kuki, and Bodo. On this point, I cannot do better than quote the remarks made by Mr. Gait on p. 176 of the Assam Census Report for 1891.

Empeo or Kacha Naga is spoken by the tribe of that name which inhabits the north-western portion of the Naga Hills district and the east part of the North Cachar Subdivision. From Mr. Soppitt's grammar of the language, it seems that the rules regarding the gender, number, and case of nouns are precisely the same as in Kachāri.¹ The adjective invariably follows the noun. It is not inflected for the different genders and numbers. Comparison is effected by affixes to the nouns compared, the adjective remaining unchanged. Thus 'boys are stronger than girls' is rendered 'girls than boys strong.' There are separate words for the numerals from one to ten, and for twenty, a hundred, and a thousand, intervening numbers being expressed by multiples of these. Different prefixes are used according to the class of objects referred to, *hāng* for human

¹ The exact particles used differ as much as other vocables.

beings, *gāng* for money, *bāng* for trees. The prefix is attached to the last numeral. Thus sixty-nine men would be 'men sixty and (prefix) nine.' The description of Kachāri pronouns applies also to Kacha Naga. It may be noted, however, that the personal pronoun may be combined with the substantive verb and that although the participle is used in preference, there is also a relative pronoun. The verb is conjugated as in Kachāri, except that the imperative mood has a distinctive affix. Like Kachāri, adjectives and nouns may be conjugated as verbs.

The passive is formed by the use of the perfect participle with the different tenses of the verb 'to b.' A few intensitive particles are in use, and are inserted between the stem and the termination. Causative verbs are formed by appending the verb meaning 'to give' to the infinitive of the main verb. The negative force is given by adding *māk* to the stem. In the imperative the negative follows the stem, as in other tenses, but greater force is given by inserting it once before and again after the stem. Adverbs may be declined like nouns. Words corresponding to the English prepositions follow, instead of preceding, the noun. There are a few conjunctions, but they are very rarely used.

I regret that I have not been able to obtain specimens of this language for the Survey. I here give a brief account of its main rules of construction, compiled from Mr. Soppitt's Grammar, and in the List of words on pages 432 and ff. will be found a vocabulary derived from the same source, and another of Arung, taken from Lieutenant Stewart's article.

The following are the authorities dealing with Ēmpō which I have consulted:—

AUTHORITIES—

- STEWART, LIEUT. R.,—*Notes on Northern Cachar.* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xxiv, 1855, pp. 552 and ff. On pp. 607 and ff. an account of the 'Aroong' Nāgās. On pp. 640 and ff. an account of the 'Kutchā' Nagas, whom the writer seems to consider as nearly the same as the Angāmis. On pp. 656 and ff. an Aroong, also spelt 'Arūng,' Vocabulary.
- BUTLER, CAPT. J.,—*A rough Comparative Vocabulary of some of the Dialects spoken in the "Nāgā Hills" District.* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xlii, Pt. I, 1873, Appendix. The 'Kutchā Nāgā' Vocabulary is very scanty.
- DAMANT, G. H., I.C.S.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 225 and ff. On p. 243, an account of the Arung, Kutchā, and Quoireng, or Liyang Nāga. The Quoireng are wrongly classed as the same as the Kutchā Nāgā. The language of the Quoireng is certainly a form of Kuki. On p. 256 short Vocabularies of Arung and Kutchā.
- SOPPITT, C. A.,—*A short Account of the Kutchā Nāga (Ēmpō) Tribe in the North Cachar Hills, with an Outline Grammar, Vocabulary and illustrative Sentences.* Shillong, 1885.
- GAHL, E. A., I.C.S.,—*Report on the Census of Assam for 1891.* On p. 176 an account of the language. Shillong, 1892.

Pronunciation.—The nasal *ng* is of frequent occurrence but never commences a word.

The accent is usually on the penultimate syllable, but in the case of conjugation is usually on the conjugational suffix. In interrogative sentences, it is on the interrogative suffix *mē*. There are numerous exceptions, which must be learned from Mr. Soppitt's Grammar.

Nouns.—Note the extreme frequency with which the prefix *mī* is used in the case of nouns relating to parts of the human body. Thus *mī-pā*, hand. This prefix is very loosely joined to the main noun, and is liable to be dropped when a pronominal prefix precedes. Thus *ā-pā*, my hand. Another prefix used without changing the meaning of a word is *b̄*, as in *b̄-gī* or *gī* a house.

Article—There are no Articles. Sometimes *kāt*, one, is used as an indefinite article.

Gender.—Gender is only indicated in the case of living beings. Sometimes different words are used, as *āsi*, brother; *ākinā*, sister. Sometimes there are different terminations, as *em-bo*, a Nāgā man; *em-būi*, a Nāgā woman. Frequently it is indicated by suffixes. Thus *enrūi-rē*, a male bird, a cock; *enrūi-pūi*, a female bird, a hen.

Number.—The plural is indicated by the following suffixes :—

- (1) Human beings take *mī* : as *minā*, man; *minā-mī*, men.
- (2) Animals, birds, insects, etc., take *dūng* : as *godōm*, cow; *godōm-dūng*, cows.
- (3) Plants, trees, etc., take *jēō* : as *jinglāng*, tree; *jingbāng-jēō*, trees.
- (4) Inanimate things take *kēdā* : as *mī*, fire; *mī-kēdā*, fires. Compare Lālūng *khēdā*, and the Assamese *keṭā*, some.

There is a plural suffix *nung*, used like the Hindūstāni *wālā*, and the Āo *er*. Thus *gādabā-nung*, other ones; *rāme-nung*, the villagers, (*gāw-wālē*). This last exactly corresponds to the Āo *im-nunger*, the men of in the village, the villagers.

The singular is often used for the plural, when no ambiguity will result.

Case.—This is indicated by suffixes, as follows :—

Sing.	Nom.	<i>Godōm</i> , a cow.
	Acc.	<i>Godōm-kī</i> , <i>godōm-ju</i> , a cow.
	Instr.	<i>Godōm-nē</i> , <i>godōm-gēnē</i> , by a cow.
	Dat.	<i>Godōm-dūi</i> , <i>godōm-lāng</i> , to a cow.
	Abl.	<i>Godōm-gēnē</i> , from a cow.
	Gen.	<i>Godōm-gū</i> , of a cow.
Plural	Loc.	<i>Godōm-ēnē</i> , in a cow, <i>godōm-gā</i> , in or into a cow.
	Nom.	<i>Godōm-dūng</i> , cows.
	Acc.	<i>Godōm-dūng-kī</i> , and so on.

The suffixes for case are often omitted. This is specially common with the accusative.

Adjectives.—The Adjective does not change for gender. It follows the noun it qualifies.

As in Ao Nāgā, adjectives frequently take the termination of the present tense. Thus in *ī-dā*, good, the termination *dā* is really verbal, and the compound means, literally, 'he who is good,' like the Āo *zung-er*. *Minā īdā* means both 'good man,' and 'the man is good.'

Comparison—is formed with the particles *hā* (for comparative) and *dē* (for superlative).

Thus,—*āi jingbāng-hā īdā*, this tree-than is good, this tree is better than that tree; *āi-jingbāng bālā-ā-dē īdā*, this tree-many-than is-good, or *āi jingbāng-īē īdā*, this tree-than is-good, this tree is best of all. *Sāng* is used to form an absolute superlative, as in *ī-sāng-ī*, very good.

Numerals.—Cardinals take prefixes of classification according to the objects enumerated. With human beings *hāng* is used. Thus *minā hāng kāt*, one man. With money, the prefix is *gang*, and with trees *bāng*.

Pronouns.—The **Personal Pronouns** are—

<i>Ānūi</i> , I.	<i>Ānūi-mī</i> , we.
<i>Nāng</i> , thou.	<i>Nāngnūi-mī</i> , you.
<i>Jī</i> , he, she, it.	<i>Jī-mī</i> , they.

These are declined regularly.

The first and second persons may, however, become *ā* and *nā* respectively before postpositions.

Thus *ānūi-hāng*, or *ā-hāng*, to me; *nāng-gū*, or *nā-gū*, thy. When postpositions are dropped, this *ā* and *nā* simply become pronominal prefixes. Thus, *ā-pā*, my hand, and so on. There are no special possessive pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are—

<i>āi</i> , this.	<i>āi-kēdā</i> , these.
<i>ūi</i> , that.	<i>ūi-kēdā</i> , those.

They are declined regularly, except that, before terminations, the *dā* of *kēdā* is dropped. Thus, *āi-kē-gū*, of these.

The **Relative Pronoun** is *gī*, as in *gī-i-bāpēo*, he who is good. It is rarely used, participial constructions being preferred.

The Interrogative Pronouns are—

chāō-lo, who?

endaī, which? what? The *lo* of *chāō-lo* is liable to be transferred to other words in the sentence, as in *chāō līmrā lo*, who is to dance?

Verbs.—There is no distinction between verbs and other parts of speech; nouns, adjectives, and pronouns freely taking verbal terminations. Thus *minā-dā*, it is a man; *minā-gū*, it will be a man: *i-dā*, is good: *i-gū*, will be good: *ānūi-dā*, it is mine; *nāng-dā*, it is yours.

The ideas of tense and mood are conveyed by suffixes. There are two main tenses, a Future, and a Non-future (including both simple Present and simple Past). There are other derived tenses. The tenses do not change for number or person. The following table shows how the tenses, etc., are formed for the root *lū*, get:—

Non-Future.—*Ānūi lū-dā*, I get, I got.

Future.—*Ānūi lū-gū*, I shall get.

Perfect.—*Ānūi chūnā lū-dā*, literally, I got, or get, now, hence, I have got.

Definite Present.—*Ānūi chūnā lū-gū*, literally, I shall get now, hence, I am getting.

Pluperfect.—*Ānūi lū-dā-lē*, I had got.

Future Perfect.—*Ānūi lū-gū-dā-lē*, I shall have got.

Imperative.—*Lū-jō*, *lū-chō*, get thou; *lū-lā*, let him or them get.

Conditional.—*Ānūi lū-lā-jōi*, if I get, or had got.

Infinitives, Present. *Lū-rā*, to get. As in *nāng lū-rā-mē*, are you to get; *ānūi lū-rā-dā*, I have got (not, 'I have to get'); *lū-rā ba-shi māk dā*, he is not to get; *lū-rā idā*, it is good to get; *lū-rā pāg-jō*, run to get.

Past.—*Lū-rā-dā-lē*, to have got.

Participles, Present.—*Lū-laijainē, lū-laijai, lū-lai, lū-jai, lū-jainē, lū-jaihä,* getting.

Past.—*Lū-shē,* having got, got.

Noun of Agency.—*Lū-lū-pēo* or *lū-bā-pēo*, he who gets (*pānē-wālā*). In the first form the root is reduplicated.

The **Passive Voice** is formed by the past participle of the verb, followed by the different tenses of *lā-rā*, to be. Thus *ānūi lū-shē lū-dā*, I was, or am, gotten. *Ānūi lū-shē lā-gū*, I shall be gotten.

The **Causative** verb is formed by appending the verb *pē-rā*, to give, to the infinitive of the principal verb. Thus, *ānūi lū-rā pē-gū*, I shall cause to get.

The **Potential** verb is formed by compounding the suffix *dūi* with the root of the main verb. Thus, *ānūi lū-dūi-dā*, I could get. The negative potential is formed by suffixing *lāg*, as in *ānūi minā-mi jui-lāg-dā*, I could not get the men.

The **Frequentative** verb is formed by suffixing *dai* (which bears the accent) to the root. Thus *tā-dai-jō*, come again.

The **Completive** verb is formed by suffixing *tā*. Thus, *pāg-dā*, ran; *pāg-tā-dā*, ran away. Another similar suffix is *kām*. Thus *tā tēo-kām-dā mē*, is the work completed?

The **Negative** verb is formed by suffixing *mā* or *māk* to the verb after conjugation. Thus, *ānūi lūgū-mā* (or *māk*), I shall not get.

The mere root of a verb is often used in a negative sentence,—all tense suffixes being dropped. Thus, *tā tēo-māk*, he (does) not do work; *tingrui rui-māk*, it (will) not rain. If the negative particle precedes as well as follows the verb, additional emphasis is gained. Thus, *mā-tēo-mā*, nothing whatever has been done.

The **Negative Imperative** is formed by adding *sho* to the root. Thus, *lū-sho*, or, more emphatically, *sho lū-sho*, do not get.

There is a negative form of the verb substantive, viz., *galē*, is not; *gadā*, *godālā*, was not; and (negative interrogative) *ga-mē*, is not? are not?

The **Interrogative** verb is formed by suffixing *mē*, which comes last in the sentence. Thus, *jingbāng lā-dā-mē*, is it a tree? In these cases, the bare root is often used, as in the case of negative expressions. Thus *nāng tēo-mē*, are you eating?

When there is an interrogative pronoun in the sentence, this *mē* is not necessary, as in *chāōlo wāngdā*, who came? So *chāō līmra-lo*, who is to dance? And even *endaī līmra-lo*, which is to dance?

Order of words.—This is usually Subject, Object, Verb. The adjective follows the word it qualifies, and the interrogative particle *mē* comes at the end of a sentence.

KABUI OR KAPWĪ.

This language, which is called 'Koupooee' by McCulloch, is spoken by the tribe bearing the same name. Damant, writing in 1879, gives the following account of the people, who are one of the so-called 'Nāgā' tribes of the State of Manipur:—

The Kabui are divided into two classes: the Songbu and the Poeron; the former inhabit the range of hills which separate Cachar from Manipur, a tract of about sixty miles from east to west, and thirty from north to south. Their villages are found on both sides of the road [*i.e.*, the main Manipur Road from British India], but there are now few to the south of it, as they have lately been driven northwards by the constant attacks of the Lushai. A few villages are also to be found in the valley of Manipur and plains of Cachar. Their principal villages are Nongba, Kalanāga, Lilanang, and Lualang Khulel.

The Poeron are not a numerous tribe, and inhabit a few villages to the north-east of the Songbu.

At present the Kabuis of the valley centre round Langthabal, a village some eight miles south of the town of Manipur. It is estimated that altogether there are about 8,000 of them. To these may be added 3,073 speakers of 'Nāgā' (probably Kabui) reported from Cachar Plains, making a total of 11,073. Damant classed their language as belonging to the Kuki family. In this he is clearly wrong. It belongs to the Nāgā group, and, like Kachchā Nāgā is a transition language between Angāmi and the languages of the Bodo group. The connexion will be evident from a perusal of the list of words. At the same time, it also shows points of contact with Kuki languages.

The following are the authorities on the Kabui language:—

AUTHORITIES—

BROWN, REV. N.—*Comparison of Indo-Chinese Languages. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.* Vol. vi. 1837, pp. 1023 and ff. On p. 1034 a short 'Kapwī' Vocabulary.

MCCULLOCH, MAJOR W.—*Account of the Valley of Munnipore and of the Hill Tribes: with a comparative Vocabulary of the Munnipore and other Languages.* Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. XXVII, Calcutta, 1852. On pp. 42 and ff. there is an account of the Koupooee Tribe. On pp. v and ff. of the Appendix there are vocabularies of Koupooee Pooceron and Koupooee Songboo. The following specimens and list of words agree with the latter.

DAMANT, G. H.—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.* Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 242 there is an account of the Tribe above quoted. On p. 255 there is a short Kabui Vocabulary taken from McCulloch.

The following very imperfect account of Kabui grammar is based on the specimens and list of words collected for this Survey; and its correctness, so far as it goes, depends entirely upon the accuracy with which these have been prepared. The grammatical account is far from being complete, and cannot pretend to do more than illustrate the more prominent features of the language.

Pronunciation.—The letters *r* and *l* are interchangeable. Thus, *Lā* or *Rā*, God; *lan* or *ran*, wealth. When a termination commences with one of these letters, it always becomes *l* after a consonant, but *r* after a vowel. Thus, *pahut-lanā*, having run; *bāi-ranā*, having beaten; *lan*, wealth; *ka-ran*, his wealth. This is also the case in Meithei.

Prefixes and Suffixes.—The prefix *ka*, which in some cases properly means 'his,' is often used without any special signification, beyond perhaps giving an idea of definiteness. Thus, while we have *ka-nā*, his son, we have also *ka-chanā-uhāi*, the (not his) two brothers. The prefix is freely dropped in favour of other prefixes as in *nāi-nāi*, two days. In some cases this prefix corresponds to the Western Nāgā prefix *ke* used to form adjectives. Thus, *ka-nāi*, two = Angāmi *ke-nā*; *ka-thom*, three =

Semā *ke-thu*. *Ā*, meaning 'my,' is used in the same way, as *ā-po*, my father, or a father.

The use of the suffix *mai* or *māi* (both spellings occur) should be noted. It is employed much like the *Āo er*, he who is, or the Angāmi *mā*, person. Thus *gā-mai*, he who is a man, a man; *gāi-māi*, he who is good, good; *gāi-mak-māi*, he who is not good, bad, a bad action; *bam-ai*, for *bam-mai*, he who remains, a dweller (compare Angāmi *ke-bā-mā*); *samkān-mai*, he who wastes, a waster; *tālpāng-mai*, a human being; *naū-naū-mai*, bosom-who-drinks, a suckling.

Nouns.—Gender.—The following are examples of the modes in which gender is indicated:—

<i>Ā-po</i> , my father.	<i>ā-poi</i> , my mother.
<i>Ā-kāinā</i> , my brother.	<i>ā-tānpoi</i> , my sister.
<i>Gā-mai</i> , a man.	<i>to-mai</i> , a woman.
<i>Nā-gāmai</i> , man-child, son.	<i>nē-tomai</i> , woman-child, daughter.
<i>Takon gāmai</i> , a horse.	<i>taken koi</i> , a mare.
<i>Goitom gāmai</i> , a bull.	<i>goitom koi</i> , a cow.
<i>Si-rū gāmai</i> , a dog.	<i>si-koi</i> , bitch.
<i>Jū-chi</i> , a he-goat.	<i>jū-koi</i> , a nanny-goat.
<i>Changāi kachi</i> , a male deer.	<i>changāi koi</i> , a female deer.

Number.—The plural of human beings is formed by suffixing *nhun* (sometimes *hnū*). *Goi* is also used as a plural suffix both for human beings and things. Thus *ā-po*, father, *ā-po-nhun*, fathers. *Ka-bang-nhun* is 'his servants,' but *ā-pū bang-goi-roi tū-bamē* is translated, 'my father's servants eating live.' So *ka-ran-goi-so*, his-properties-those, that his wealth. The plural of animals seems to be formed by adding *gāmai*, as in *takon gāmai gāmai*, horses.

Goi, with or without *hnū*, is used to form the plurals of pronouns.

Case.—Cases are formed by suffixes.

The *Nominative* takes no suffix, except when it is the subject of a transitive verb, when it takes *roi* (or *loi* after consonants). Thus, *āi tadē*, I go, but *āi-roi bāiyē*, I strike; *ka-nā khūmai-roi lapāwē*, his younger son said; *ka-pū-roi jalāthē*, his father divided; *ka-bang-loi dāwē*, his servant answered. Sometimes the suffix is used before intransitive verbs, as in *ka-nā khūmai-roi ka-ran-goi-so fanpā lon-dū-tho tēkūthē*, his younger son carrying all his wealth departed to a distant place.

The suffix of the *Accusative* is *tā*, as in *āi-roi māi-nā-tā bāi-thē*, I have beaten his son.

There appears to be no example of the suffix of the *Instrumental*.

The suffix of the *Dative* is usually *kho*, as in *gāng khat klo taranā*, going to a man; *ka-pū kho lapāwē*, he said to his father. Sometimes the accusative suffix *tā* is used as in *gak-tā tītūni*, what is given to the swine to eat. 'For' is *k'ang* as in *kachanā-nhūi khang*, for the two brothers. In the list of words the dative suffix is *tho*, but in the specimens it has not always this meaning. In *lon-dū-t'o*, to a distant place, it is a dative. On the other hand, we have *nang-nā gang-kho-the nang-loi nap ti-tū-bamthē*, you are giving rice to your son to eat on (his) coming. Perhaps *tho* may mean 'to' if we treat *nang-nā gang-kho* as one word, your-son-who-has-just-come. In *nang-'ho* you (live continually with me) I am unable to explain the *tho*. *Tho* in *kāi-tho*, and

elsewhere is the sign of the *Locative*. In the first sentence of the parable *loi* appears as the suffix of a dative of possession.

The suffix of the *Ablative* is *tho-roi* as in *āpo khat-tho-roi*, from a father.

The *Genitive* as a rule takes no suffix. It is simply prefixed to the governing noun as in *ā-pū banggoiroi*, my father's servants. Sometimes the suffix *khang* is used, as in *ā-po khang*, of a father. The only instance which occurs in the specimens is *na-khang*, yours, where it is a genitive absolute. As shown above, *khang* is also used for the dative, meaning 'for.'

The suffix of the *Locative* is *kho*, which is also used for the Dative. Examples are *kāi-kho*, in the house; *ka-nhām-kho*, on his back. *Tho* is also used, as *kāi-tho*, in the house.

Adjectives.—Adjectives, including numerals, follow the nouns they qualify, as in *takon bāngmai*, the white horse. In the list of words, however, 'a good man' is rendered *gāimāi gāmai khat*, in which the adjective precedes, and the numeral follows. When an adjective follows a noun, case suffixes etc., are suffixed to the adjective. This *gāng khat kho taranā*, going to one (*i.e.*, a) man.

In the Bodo languages, and in Kachchā Nāgā, numerals take generic prefixes which vary according to the articles enumerated, thus (Kachchā Nāgā) *minā hāng-kāt*, one man; but *jingbāng bāng-kāt*, one tree. In Angāmi Nāgā, on the contrary, these generic prefixes are not used. In this respect, Kabui Nāgā appears to occupy an intermediate position. These prefixes are used, but not compulsorily. Moreover, the prefixes are not *generic*, *i.e.*, there is not one special prefix used for any one class of objects. Judging from the specimens available, the prefix is, in Kabui Nāgā, in every case, a repetition of the essential part of the word which represents the thing enumerated. This is parallel to the Kachchā Nāgā repetition of *bāng* in *jingbāng bāng-kāt*. Thus the essential part of *gā-mai*, a man, is *gā*, and 'one man' or 'a man' is *gā-mai gā-khat*. So *nāimhek jang nāi-nhāi nāi-thom bamlanā*, after two or three days had passed. On the other hand the prefixes are omitted in *gāng khat kho*, to one man; *nāi-khat nāi-nhāi bamlanā* (second specimen), after one or two days have passed.

The following are examples of comparison;—

Gāi-māi, good.

Kanhāi kako gāi-māi, better.

Gāi-chūi-māi, best.

Ka-chāi-tū ka-kāinā-roi kā-wī.

His-sister-than his-brother tall-is, *i.e.*, his brother is taller than his sister.

Pronouns.—As in Kachchā Nāgā, pronouns have an oblique form which is used before suffixes and as a genitive. Thus—

Nom.	<i>āi, āi-roi</i> , I.	<i>hāi-goi</i> , we.
Obl.	<i>ā</i> , me, my.	<i>hāi</i> , us, our.
Nom.	<i>nang, nang-loi</i> , thou.	<i>nang-huū-goi</i> .
Obl.	<i>nang, na</i> , thee, thy.	<i>nang-huū</i> .
Nom.	<i>kamāi, kamāi-roi</i> , he, she, it.	<i>māi-kai, ka-nhū</i> .
Obl.	<i>kamāi, ka</i> , or <i>māi</i> , him, etc.	<i>māi-kāi</i> .

EXAMPLES—

First Person,—*ai tathē*, I went; *āroi sānithē*, I will say; *ā-po*, my father; *ā-tā hūiyē*, beats me, I am beaten; *ā-khang titho*, give to me.

Second Person,—*nang māi-tāi thaū-kho lhūtong*, from whom did you buy that? *nang jān kumcho*, what is your name? *nang nā*, your son; *na-bang*, your servant; *na-kāinā*, your brother; *na-ran*, your wealth; *nang-tā makot-bamhāi*, serving you; *na-khang*, yours.

Third Person, (and demonstrative pronoun)—*kamāi tajāūthē*, he went; *kamāi-roi ti-tū-we*, he is giving to eat (fodder); *kamāi-roi sādapūilat*, he said; *ka-phū gāi-thaū-thē*, they began to rejoice; *kamāi-tā haūranā*, having seen him; *ka-tā thiyēmē*, entreated him; *māi-tā-tāi bāinā*, beat him well (*tāi* adds definiteness). *Māi-kho-tāi* (from him) *lūpā māi-tāi* (those) *lāo*, take those rupees from him; *ka-kho titiyo*, give to him; *ka-pā*, his father; *ka-nhām*, his back; *āroi māi-nā-tā bāithē*, I have beaten his son; *māi-man*, the price of that. Note *fāi gāithē-tū-māi lāganglanā*, bringing that which is the best cloth. Here we see the force of *māi* (often spelt *mai*) as a demonstrative pronoun, which has resulted in the word developing into a suffix of agency as already explained. *Ka*, on the other hand, has become sometimes a mere definite article, as in *ka-chanā-nhāi*, the two brothers.

We have seen how *tāi* added gives a definite power to the pronoun. It gives the force of a demonstrative pronoun. A common phrase is *kho-tāi*, thereon, in which what is usually a suffix precedes. Another suffix which gives definiteness is *so*, as in *ka-ran-goi-so*, his wealth, literally, his-wealths-those; *pāina māiso zin-mhāng-kam-thē*, he wasted all that; *pūi nap-so*, that rice (*nap*). *Goi* is 'that,' and *hai*, 'this,' as in *ā-nā-hai*, this my son.

Interrogative pronouns are—

Who? *thaū-cho*

What? *tabui-cho*, *kum-cho*.

Examples are *nang jān kum-cho*, what is your name? *thaū-nā*, whose son? *thaū-kho*, from whom? *kum-bam-hai tabui-yam-cho*, what are these things?

Cho at the end of a sentence gives an interrogative force, as in *ā-pūi thāiti-cho*, is my mother dead?

Verbs.—As usual in this group and in Angami the boundary line between verbs and other parts of speech is ill-defined. Adjectives freely take verbal terminations, first divesting themselves of adjectival accretions. Thus, *kā-ū-mai*, tall; *kā-wē*, is tall.

As in Kachhā Nāgā, the only time which is clearly defined is the future, which is indicated by the suffix *ni* as in *āi tū-ni*, I shall be; *āi-roi bāi-ni*, I will strike; *āi-roi sā-ni-thē*, I will say.

The auxiliary verbs are *tū*, to be, and *bam*, to remain. They frequently appear in conjugation. Note that *tū* also means 'to eat.'

The following are the principal tense-forms (excluding the future) which I have noted. It will be remarked how interchangeable the suffixes are.

Present,—*bāi-yē*, strikes (the *y* is evidently euphonic; compare Angami *vu-we*, Sema *bu-ē*); so *bam-ē*, remains.

tū-thē, is; *thāi-pini-thē*, am dying; *atik-nam-thē*, equivalent to 'am not worthy'; *ta-dē*, goes.

Present Definite,—*bāi-bamboi*, is striking; *tū-bamē* (they) are eating; *ti-tū-thē*, is giving to eat; *ti-tū-bam-thē*, (you) are giving to eat.

Imperfect,—The one example is *bāi-bame*, was striking.

Past (including Perfect),—*bāi-linā*, struck.

bāi-thē, has struck; *tē-thē*, *te-jā-thē*, *te-kā-thē*, went; *jāle-thē*, divided; *tāng-thē*, became dear; *sā-thē*, said; *gang-da-thē*, has come again: and many others.

poklā-wē, were born; *te-pā-wē*, said; *karkarrā-wē*, joined; *dā-wē*, answered.

sā-da-pūi-lal, *sā-pūi-lat-sā*, he said (?): *sāi*, said.

Pluperfect,—*bāi-lāū-dū-wē*, had struck.

Imperative,—The most common suffix is *tho*, as in *tī-tho*, give; *tisā-tho*, make. We have also *tī-ti-yo* (of Hindī *dē-dēnā*), give; *lā-o*, take; *tī-sə-yo*, cause to wear; *thū-raū-ti-yo*, put on (shoes); *te-ro*, walk.

Infinitive,—This ends in *nā*, as in *bāi-nā*, to strike.

Participles—

Present,—*bāi-nā*, striking; *tū-nā*, eating.

Past,—*bāi-ranā*, having beaten; *te-ranā*, having gone; *haū-ranā*, having seen; *thāi-ranā*, having died; *pakhut-lanā*, having run; *pam-lanā*, having embraced; *lāgong-lanā*, having brought.

Noun of Agency,—As already stated, this is formed by suffixing the pronoun *māi* or *mai*. Thus *samlān-mai*, a waster.

Compound Verbs,—As in the cognate languages, compound verbs are common. Thus, *Causative or Permissive*,—*tī-nā-thē*, gave the breast. Here the verb *tī*, to give, is prefixed. So *tī-sə-yo*, cause to wear; *tī-tū-thē*, gives to eat. *Tī-nū-mak-thē*, (he) refused, is also probably a causal verb with a negative.

Desiderative,—*āi-tū-nī-thē*, wished to eat.

Inceptive,—*gāi-thē-ū-thē*, began to rejoice.

Repetition is indicated by suffixing *da* to the root, as in *thīng-da-thē*, is alive again; *gang-da-pūi-kho*, as he was coming back.

The Negative Particle,—This is *mak* (*māk*) or *makh*, which is used as follows:—

gāi-māi, good; *gāi-mak-mai*, bad, a bad action; *tī-makh-ē*, did not give; *gāt-mak-nā*, without trouble; *lān-sā-mak-nā*, without illness; *tonū-mak-thē*, refused; *tū-makh-ē*, (I) did not do (wrong); *lāūhaū-mak-mai*, one who did not commit a lie; *thāi-mak-sān*, as long as (she) is not dead, until she dies.

¹ The word *pūi* occurs also in *pūi-clume*, catch; *kaūng-lāi-thē-pūi-cl*, whisking; *pūi-nāp-sān*, that time; *pūigān-khot-ū*, at that time; *gang-da-pūi-kho*, as he was coming back; *lāi-lāi-pūi-kho*, that is the end of the song. It also means 'mother.' In Kholāo and Maring it is a suffix of the feminine.

[No. 14.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

KABUL.

SPECIMEN I.

(STATE MANIPUR.)

(Babu Bisharup Singh, 1899.)

Gāmai gākhat-loi ka-nā-gāmai kanhāi poklāwē. Ka-nā khūmairoi
Man one his-sons-male two were-born. His-son younger
 ka-pū-kho lapāwē, 'Ā-po, āiroi fang pūise-lan asarūkhang ākhang
his-father-to said, 'My-father, I receive wealth share me-to
 titho.' Kapūroi kaahanā-nhāi khang lan-goi-so jalaūthē. Nāimhek
give.' His-father brothers-two for wealth-that divided. Days
 jang-nāi-nhāi nāi-thom bamlanā ka-nā khūmairoi ka-ran-goi-so fangnā
two three after-remaining his-son younger his-wealth-that carrying
 lam-dū-tho takaūthē, paibam khotai kachangtaimakupitong ka-lan
place-distant-to went; place in-that wickedly his-wealth
 pāina māiso zin-mhāng-kam-thē. Lan haiyū-mai mhāng-kamankho kandi
all that wasted. Wealth all-that when-wasted country
 khotāi nap tāngthē. Naptāngkhotāi kamāi lelā nangthē.
in-that rice became-dear. Rice-dear-on-being he hardship suffered.
 Kamāiroi kandi khotāi bamai gāng khat kho taranā karhurāwē.
He country in-that who-lived man one to having-gone joined.
 Maipū tairoi gāk seno tūnā laūpuk-kho dūraūkathē. Gaktā
Man that swine tend saying field-to sent. Swine-to
 titūni pui nap-so āitūnithē maigāng-khat-sini timakhē.
which-is-given-to-eat that rice wished-to-cut man-one-even did-not-give.
 Chamsidarana kamāiroi sādapūi-lat, 'Ā-pū banggoiroi gātmaknā
Sense-having-retained he said, 'My-father's servants without-trouble
 tū-remlem-janglem-nā tū-bamē, āi-mū nap-dāpna thāi-pinithē. Āiroi
eating-plentifully eating-live, I-but rice-being-hungry am-dying. I
 ā-pū-kho tana sūnithē, 'ā-po, āiroi Lā-hūkho pāp sūthē
my-father-to going will-say, 'my-father, I God-before sin committed
 na-hūkho-ni pāp sūthē; nangnā āi-kaekhang atik-namthe. Āta
you-before-too sin committed; your-son I-to-be-called worthy-am-not. Me
 na-bang khat tisūtho.' Kamāiroi thāūdingnā ka-pū-kho gangthē.
your-servant one make.' He arising his-father-to came.
 Kamāiroi dūnabamkho ka-pūroi kamai-tā haūana iijenthe.
He when-was-get-at-distance his-father him having-seen loved,

pakhutlanā, kagang pamlauā, kabeng temthē. Kanāroi kapū-kho sāl,
running, his-neck embracing, his-cheek kissed. His-son his-father-to said,
 'Ā-po, āroi Lā-hūkho pāp sūthē, na-hukho-ni pāp sūthē.
'Father I God-before sin committed, you-before-also sin committed.
 Āi nangnā āi-kaokhang atik-namthē.' Kho-tāi kapūroi kabang-nhum-kho
I your-son I-to-be-called worthy-am-not.' Thereupon his-father his-servants-to
 sāl, 'fāi gāithē-tū-māi lānglanā kamāitā tisoyō; kabān-kho
said, 'cloth best-that come-bringing him let-wear; his-hand-on
 bālon khat tirhunno, katan-kho fāithop lhūraūtiyo. Nap tūnā
ring one put, his-legs-on shoes put. Rice eating
 kari-hāidana-gāikho; tabūi-sūwētānā ā-nā-hai thāiranā, thāimai
let-us-be-merry; the-reason-being my-son-this having-died, he-who-is-dead
 lhing-da-thē; māng-kan-khūroi, nāi-da-thē.' Kanhū gāithaūthē.
alive-again-is; having-been-lost, found-again-is.' They began-to-rejoice.

Pūigan khotāi kanā gandāimai laupuk-kho bamkhonē. Kamāroi kakāi
Time that-at his-son elder field-in was. He his-house
 gang-da-pui-kho khong hunā lambam-pūi-khon chūthē. Kamāroi kabang
as-came-again drum beating dancing-sound heard. He his-servant
 khat kāugangnā, 'Kum-bam-hai tabuiyam-cho?' tūnā thannē. Kabangloi
one calling. 'These-things what-are?' saying asked. His-servant
 dāwē, 'Na-kāinā gang-da-thē; lamsomakuā gang-da-thē tūnā
answered, 'Your-brother come-again-has; without-illness come-again-has saying
 napūroi nap tituthē.' Khotāitho kamāroi futnā gūtloū tinūmakthē.
your-father rice is-giving-to-eat.' Thereupon he getting-angry to-go-in refused.
 Mainhāktharoi kapū palanā katā thiyēmē. Kamāroi kapū kho
Therefore his-father coming-out him entreated. He his-father to
 dāwē, 'Jāwlo, tikom haijū-hāi nangtā makotbamhāi āi khoirāū
answered, 'Behold, years so-many you-to in-doing-service I wrong
 tūmakhē; nangloi sakhuding āi nudē. Hāi-kumnā-sini narūp narentā
did-not-do; your commandment I obeyed. Nevertheless friends companions
 chamnā tū-tat-lanā jū lāunā khat-sini timakhē. Na-ran mhāngsan-
with eat-saying goat young one-even did-not-give. Your-wealth prosti-
 mai-rū-kho tinā sumhānmai nanguā gangkotho nangloi nap titūbamthē.
tutes-to giving who-wasted your-son on-coming you rice are-giving-to-eat.'
 Khotitho ka-pūroi kakho sāthē, 'A-nā, nangtho ā-dāng bam-tantandē,
Thereupon his-father him-to said, 'My-son, you me-near live-at-all-time,
 napū ā-kho nāimi-kamtho nakhang hlānadē. Tāūmu nakāinā
your-father my all-that-is yours is. Now your-brother
 thai-kamai, thāimai lhing-da-thina; māng-kamāi nāi-
from-being-dead, he-who-is-dead alive-again-being; he-who-was-lost found-
 da-thinā; hāi nai-lhāmai chum-thē.
again-being; we to-be-merry it-is-proper.'

[No. 15.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

KABUL.

SPECIMEN II.

(STATE MANIPUR.)

(Babu Bisharup Singh, 1899.)

Tāipāngmai thāithai, gāina sūraūdū-māi-mo, kākhaū laū-haū-
Human-being when-dead, good who-did-the-one-who-that, theft lie-
 makmai, thāithinaū Rāgāng kākūwē. Gāimakmai sūmaitho
who-did-not-commit, when-dead God house reach. Bad-action who-did-man-
 thondiyāng thāin-ganthē. Ngānā thāithai kapūi naū-naū-mai
hell-to dies-and-is-hurled. Child when-dead its-mother's bosom-which-drinks
 Rāgāng kākāinā-kho kapūi thāimaksān naū-tā hoinā kap
God house by-the-side-of its-mother is-not-dead-until bosom-for being-thirsty crying
 bamē, kapūi dang-kho, 'Lāgānglē, āpūi thāiti-cho?
remains, its-mother on-being-there, 'O God, my-mother (is-)being-dead (?)
 naū-naū-pūmathē, āpūi-tā titho,' ngānā kuroi kap bamthē.
bosom-(milk)-will-drink, my-mother give,' child that crying remained.
 Rāgāngloi sāpūilatsā, 'napūtā tāipāngmai kho kākhaūtinā tāo
God said, 'your-mother-to world in stealing now
 tāt-kang lāū-bamthē.' Nāi-khat nāi-nhāi bamlanā kalāu taroinā
fetters wearing-remained.' Day-one days-two after-remaining her-child that
 kap-lang-tithinā Rāgāngloi jiyēnā kapūtā tāt-kang dapdoknā
on-crying-very-much God loving (i.e., pitying) its-mother-for fetters taking-off
 kanātā ti-naū-thē.
her-child gave-the bosom.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

We, human beings, can after death reach the holy feet of God in Heaven, if we do not commit any sin and pass our lives honestly in this world; but those who commit theft and do many other sinful actions such as telling lies, cheating others, etc., are all sent to hell.

When a child drinking milk of its mother is dead it remains crying near God, because it is hungry and wants to drink its mother's milk; and when its mother is dead it says to God, 'O God, is my mother dead? let me see her and satisfy my thirst by drinking her milk.' And God answers, 'O child, your mother cannot come here now, because she is in hell bound with fetters for committing theft in her lifetime in the world.' Nevertheless the child continues crying bitterly and makes repeated prayers for the release of its mother. At last God, being compassionate, releases the mother from her confinement in hell and brings her to her hungry child. The child now drinks her milk to its heart's content.

KHOIRÃO.

The Khoirão Nāgās inhabit the northern hills of the Manipur State. They are flanked by the Kukis on the west, and the Tangkhuis on the east. Their language is called Kolya in some books dealing with Manipur. In the Valley of Manipur they are found at Thangal, a village about 25 miles north of the capital. The language is closely connected with Kabui and Kachchā Nāgā. Like Kabui, it shows points of contact not only with the Bodo languages, but also with the Kuki ones. I have met no account of its peculiarities or of the tribe which speaks it. The latter is not mentioned by McCulloch in his account of Manipur quoted under Kabui, but, in the Appendix, there is a list of 'Tukai mee' words, many of which agree with what is here called Khoirão. The number of speakers of the language in the Manipur State is estimated at 15,000.

The following very imperfect account of Khoirão Grammar is based on the specimens and list of words collected for this Survey, and its correctness, so far as it goes, is entirely dependent on the accuracy with which these have been recorded. It does not pretend to do more than illustrate the more prominent features of the language. There is much in the specimens that I have not been able to analyze.

The Khoirão grammar closely follows that of Kabui. The spelling of much of what follows is doubtful. I am pretty sure that *u* should be substituted for *ā* in many places. The word *thō* is also spelt *thaū* and *thay* and this gives a clue which should not be neglected in considering other words.

Prefixes and Suffixes.—The prefix *ka* has altogether lost its proper meaning of 'his.' It seems to be used, as in Kabui, as little more than a definite article. Thus, *ka-nāū*, the son, not necessarily *his* son. Exactly corresponding to the Kabui suffix *mai*, we have *lā* (also found in Āo, Chutiya and Meithei) and, more rarely, *tang*. Thus, take the word *woi*, corresponding to the Aneami *ei*, meaning 'good.' 'A good man,' *chapāmi ka-woi-bā*, literally, 'the man who is good.' So, *savāūbā*, he who is a brother, a brother. Again, nouns of agency, *ka-bam-bā*, he who resides; *ka-gāi-bā*, he who has killed, a killer; *si-bā*, he who is dead, the deceased; *ka-gāi-teng*, the man who has killed, a killer.

Nouns.—Gender.—The following are examples of the modes in which gender is indicated :—

<i>Takōn pābā</i> , a horse,	<i>tekōn pūi</i> , a mare.
<i>Tōm pābā</i> , a bull,	<i>tōm pūi</i> , a cow.
<i>Thi tapābā</i> , a dog,	<i>thi pūi</i> , a bitch.

And so on. *Pūi* is possibly a contraction of *pā-woi*, see adjectives, below.

Number.—For nouns, the plural suffix is *kahak*, as *pā-kahak*, fathers. It is only used when necessary for the sense. Pronouns take *rami*, see below.

Case.—Cases are formed as usual by suffixes.

The *Nominative*, either takes no suffix, or else takes the suffix *ni* (compare Chutiya *nā*), which apparently means 'by,' and converts the whole sentence into a passive one. At least, *ni* is also used as the suffix of the case of the agent. In Kabui, the nominative takes the suffix *roi* before transitive verbs only, and the Khoirão *ni* seems to be bound by the same restrictions, though, like *roi*, it occasionally appears before intransitive verbs also. Thus, *pāi-pā-ni yēn-pi-ngē*, the father divided and gave; *kai-ni gōng-lē*, I will say;

but *pāi pā chāng rā-ē*, he came to his father. An instance of the use before an intransitive verb is No. 211 in the list of words, *viz.*, *hai-ni thau-nuē*, I went.

The *Accusative* usually takes no suffix, as in *pāi wān ang mahūnāi kū-pi-lā*, put a ring on his hand; *tūngkhōn chā-ngē*, he heard a sound. Sometimes the suffix *yō* of the dative is also used for this case, as in *pāi-yō laū-ā thaūntani-ngē*, sent him to the field.

The suffix of the *Agent* seems to be *ni*, as in *wōk-ni katā-gataū-chi*, that which was eaten by the swine.

I have not noted any instance of the use of the *Instrumental* case in the specimens or list of words.

The usual suffix of the *Dative* is *yō*, as in *nāū kati-yō yēn-pi-ngē*, he divided and gave to the two sons. The list of words translates 'to a father' by *pā khat thanāū*. Other forms of the dative are *hai-ni hai-pā chā-kāni gāng-lē*, I will go to my father; *pā chāng rā-ē*, he came to the father; *nāū chi-ni pāi-pā chāng-ang kēnē*, that son answered to his father.

As regards the *Ablative*, the list of words gives *pā khat thanāū-i* for 'from a father.' In No. 235 we have *pāi-chā-thō*, from him. So (240) *sū-chā-thō*, from whom?

The suffix of the *Genitive* is *hūi*, or *goi* as in *pā khat hūi*, of a father. We have also *chapā-mi ka-woi-bā khagoi*, of a good man, in which *khat* and *goi* have apparently coalesced. Usually, however, there is no suffix as in *hai-pā rāwā*, my father's servants.

The usual suffix of the *Locative* is *thaū* or *thō*, as in *kai-thō*, in the house. The correct spelling is probably *thō*. Sometimes we have *ā*, as in *laū-ā* meaning both 'into the field,' and 'in the field.' With verbal roots the suffix *chū* is very common, as in *thau-ngē-chū*, on having gone: *si-chū*, when dead; *pa-chū*, at the time of coming.

In all cases, the suffixes are liable to be omitted, as in *pāi-pā wā-ngē*, said to his father.

Adjectives.—Adjectives, including numerals, follow the nouns they qualify. They do not themselves change for gender, but the feminine of the common suffix *bā* seems to be *woi*. Thus, *chapā-mi ka-woi-bā khat*, a good man; *sanūi-mi ka-woi-woi khat*, a good woman. Other examples are *takōn ka-ngoū-bā*, the white horse; *chapā-mi nāū-mi kasi khat*, a bad boy; *sanūi-mi nāū-mi kasi khat*, a bad girl; *sanūi-mi ka-woi kahak*, good women. As usual when an adjective qualifies a noun, the case suffixes, etc., are appended to the adjective only.

The only good example of comparison which I can give is *pāi tambūi-yō*, than his sister.

The numerals will be found in the list of words. *Khat*, one, coalesces with a following word, as in *khagoi* already quoted, and in *khalli*, even one.

Pronouns.—The **Personal Pronouns** are—

Hai, *hai-ni*, I.

Nang, *nang-ni*, thou.

Pāi, *pāi-ni*, he.

The plural of each is formed by suffixing *rami*. Thus, *hai-rami*, *hai-rami-ni*, we.

They are all declined regularly. The genitive suffixes are given as *cham* or *hūi*. Thus, *hai cha m*, of me; *hai hūi*, mine; but as a rule the suffix is not used. Thus, *hai*

pā, my father; *nang pā*, thy father; *pāi pā*, his father; *ngai nang ūiyē*, all is yours. The genitive of *nang* is given as *nang goi*, instead of *nang hūi*. *Goi* has been quoted above as a substantival suffix also. Amongst other forms we may note *nangō*, contracted from *nang-yō*, the accusative of *nang*, in *nangō hai-ni ngam-ē*, I defeated thee. In No. 235 of the List of Words, we have *pāi chāthō*, from him. *Pāi* sometimes takes the demonstrative *chi* without changing its meaning. Thus, *pāi-chi nanga-ngē*, he became miserable.

The **Demonstrative** pronouns are *hi*, this, and *chi*, that, as in Tāngkhul. Thus, *hai nāū hi si-yaū-ni*, this my son having died; *lam chi thaū*, in that place; *mi chi-ni pāi-yō thaūntani-ngē*, that man sent him?

The **Relative** pronouns are supplied, as in Āo, by the use of the verbal participles in *bā*.

The **Interrogative** pronouns are *sū*. (compare Angāmi *so-po*, Āo Mongsen, *su-bā*) who? as in *sū kanāū chapā-mi*, whose boy? *sū-chāthō*, from whom? *Kadi* (compare Angāmi *kedi* or *keji*) is 'what'? *Sū* is used in this sense in *nang jan sū-bō*, what is your name?

Verbs.—The following forms of the *verb substantive* occur. The commonest root is *ūi*, as in *ūi-yē* or *ūi-ē*, is, was; *ng-ūi-lē*, will be; *ūi-bā*, in *nang nāū ūi-bā hai matik tāngē*, I am not worthy to be thy son, means literally, 'he who is', ... one who is thy son.

Another root is *bam*, to remain (also in Kabui and Mikir; compare Meithei *pham*, Angāmi *bā*). It occurs in phrases such as the following—*nang hi hai-lōngasūini bamē*, you are with me; *hai-pā rāwā bam-ō-ē*, my father's servants are living; *pāi-rami nūngāini bam-amē*, they remained rejoicing; *laū-ā bam-daiyē*, he was in the field; *lam chi thaū ka-bam-bā mi khat*, a man who resided in that place.

nai-ē or *naiyē* means is, was, were. Its interrogative form, *vide post*, is *nai-bō*.

tā-ngē means 'is not.'

As in Kabui and Ēmpēo, the system of tense suffixes is very loosely applied. The one tense about which there is any certainty is the Future, of which the sign is *lē*, corresponding to the Kabui *ni*. The suffix *ē* (compare Angāmi *wē*) used both for present and past time, as in Kabui, but the past often takes in addition the sound *ng*, making *ngē*, which does not appear to be used for the present. Also as in Kabui, when a root ends in a vowel, a euphonic *y* is optionally inserted before the suffix *ē*, as in *ūi-yē* or *ūi-ē*, is. The following are the principal tense forms which I have noted, and have been able to analyze:—

Present,—*haini wū-ē* (Angāmi *vu-wē*; Semā *bu-ē*), I strike; *hai thaū-ē* (Angāmi *to-wē*), I go.

Present Definite,—*haini wū-mē*, I am striking; *ngāk-amē*, he is grazing.

Past (including *Perfect* and *Pluperfect*),—*rā-ē* (Āo Mongsen *ra-i*), came; *kanāi-ē*, asked; *hēm-ē* (? *hē-mē*), entreated; *kēuē*, answered; *ngam-ē* (? *nga-mē*), defeated.

haini wū-ngē, I struck; *thaū-ngē*, went; *wā-ngē*, said; *yēn-pi-ngē*, divided and gave; *pak-thō-ngē*, departed; and many others.

In *āpā cham gā-nghai*, ancestors said (these) words, the form *gānghai* seems to be a remote past.

Imperfect.—The only example is *haini wū-ni nai-ē*, I was striking.

Future,—*wū-lē*, will strike; *gāng-lē*, will say; note *ng-ūi-lē*, will be.

Imperative.—The suffix is *lā*, as in *pī-lā*, give; *nyāk-lā*, pasture; *yāū-lā*, see; and others. *Pi-ngā*, also means ‘give.’ In Nos. 77—85 of the list of words there are a number of forms ending in the future suffix *lē*, but it is doubtful if they are really imperatives.

Infinitive.—The only examples are *ūi-lēni* and *wū-lēni*, which are given in the list of words as translations of ‘to be,’ and ‘to beat,’ respectively.

PARTICIPLES.—

Present.—The suffix is *ni*, and is very common, both as a true adjective and as an adverbial participle. Thus *wū-ni*, striking; *pāi wōng-thaū-ni pā chāng rā-ē*, he getting up, came to his father. In the parable, *gāng-ō-ni* is translated ‘it was said (my father’s servants, etc.)’. I am not certain that it is not really a present participle as it is translated in the last line of the first paragraph.

Past.—The form of the past participle is the same as that of the present. Thus *wu-ni*, having struck. Other forms are *kamāo-nani*, having wasted, and (?) *pa tani*, having come.

Noun of Agency.—This, as already shown, is formed by the suffix *bā*, with or without the prefix *ka*. Thus, *ka-bam-bā* (Angāmi *ke-bā-mā*), one who resides; *si-bā* (Angāmi *ke-sā-mā*; Āo *tā-sa-bā*), the deceased. *Tang* is also used, as in *ka-gāi-tang*, a slayer.

Gerund.—This ends in *chū*, and is common. Thus, *si-chū*, on being dead, when he is dead; *pa-chū*, at the time of coming; *wōng-chū*, at the time of coming; *yāū-chū*, on seeing.

Passive Voice.—This is the same as the active. The subject is put into the accusative. Thus, *hai-yō wū-ē*, I am beaten, literally, beats me. Some forms in the specimens which are translated as passives are not clear to me. Such are *pāi-ni lōnga sūini*, he went and was joined; *gāng-ōni*, it was said.

Negative verb.—The negative particle is *mak*, as in Kabui, but there seem to be other forms which I cannot analyze. The examples in the specimens are *tāngē*, is not; *pī-tāng-ē*, did not give; *sūigama khali kamē*, did not disobey; *pī-mak-chū*, you did not give; *fūng-lā-ki*, will not carry; *nga-mak-ē*, did not defeat. *Tāng* is probably borrowed from the Meithei *tā* or *dā*. Compare the Mikir negative suffix *ē*. *Chū* in *pī-mak-chū* is probably an intensive particle like the Angāmi *bi*, as in *tsū-mo-bi*, certainly did not give.

Interrogative verb.—The suffix *bō* is added to the verb in interrogative sentences. Thus, *nāū-chapā-mi kadiyā nai-bō*, how many sons are there? *sū kanūū chapā-mi rā-bō*, whose son comes? and many others.

Compound verbs.—As in cognate languages, these are of frequent occurrence. Thus *yēn-pi-ngē*, dividing he gave, he divided and gave. The materials available are not sufficient to enable us to analyze all, or even nearly all, the compound verbs which occur in the specimens. The following must suffice. The root *tā* means ‘to eat,’ and *tā-ga-ni-chi* means ‘though he wished to eat.’ The root *ni* or *nyi* means ‘to desire’ in several cognate languages. In Kabui and Semā it is used as a suffix for the future. The root *pī* means ‘to give,’ *tā* means ‘to eat,’ *tāk* means ‘a feast,’ and *pī-ntāk-amē* means ‘is giving a feast.’ In other words the causal verb is, as in cognate languages, formed by compounding the root meaning ‘to give,’ with the main verb.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

KHOIRĀO NĀGĀ.

SPECIMEN I.

(Babu Bishurup Singh, 1899.)

(STATE MANIPUR.)

Mi khat nāu kati naič. Nāu katābā, 'nang-ni chang khāi
Man a-certain(of) sons two were. Son younger, 'by-yeon to-be(?) given(?)
 hūigatāi-garāi hai-yō pilā,' pāi-pā wāngē. Pāi-pāni hūigatāigarāi
property me-to give, his-father (to) said. His-father property
 kanai-chē nāu kati-yō yēnpingē. Tūmik tūnāu-kha naichū pāi-nāu
whatever-is sons two-to divided. Days some after-remaining his-son
 katābā lan khang fūngani lam gadā khatā pakthōngē. Pāini
younger wealth all carrying place distant one-to went. He
 ngamthakmakū pāi-lan khang kamāngē. Lan khang kamāonani
wickedly his-wealth all wasted. Wealth all having-been-wasted
 lam chi thaū tāk manga tingni pāi chi nangangē. Lam chi
place that in rice very being-dear he that became-miserable. Place that
 thaū kabambā mi khat thaū pāini lōnga sūini. Mi chini, 'wōk
in residing man one to he went was-joined. Man that, 'swine
 ngāklā,' tani pāiyō laū-ā thaūntaningē. Mfi chi wōkni
pasture,' saying him field-to sent. Husks that swine-by
 katā-gataū-chi tāngbū tāgani-chi pāiyō mi gali pitāngē.
which-was-eaten-that even wished-to-eat-though him-to man any did-not-give.
 Pāi laūsing patani pāi-thana gāngōni, 'haipā rāwā katangbā
His sense having-come to-himself it-was-said, 'my-father's servants many
 lēmōthoibō tani bamō-ē haiba pongdrāni silēncyē. Haini
in-abundance eating are-living I-whereas being-hungry am-about-to-die. I
 haipā chākāni gāng-lē, "pā, hai hi Sarāibā chādō
my-father to will(-go-and)-say, "father, I this God to
 mānangē nang chādālē mānangē; nang nāu ūibā hai matik
have-done-wrong you to-also have-done-wrong; your son to-be my worthiness
 tāngē; nang rāwā khat gointilā." Pāi wōngthaūni pā chāng
there-is-not; your servant a make." He getting-up father to
 rā-ē. Kadādo naimang pāni ngūni, sinaūni, pāklani,
came. At-distance when-he-was-yet father seeing, being-compassionate, running,
 kawōng pamani, chūpētē. Chi-thaū nāūni gāngē, 'pā, hai hi
neck embracing, kissed. Thereupon son said, 'father, I this

Sarāibā chādō mānangē nang chādālē mānangē, nang nāū
God to have-done-wrong you to-also have-done-wrong, your son
 ūibā hai matik tāngē.' Chi-thaū pāi-pāni pāi rāwā tāng gāngē,
to-be my fitness there-is-not.' Thereupon his-father his servants to said,
 'fi kaūi pompani hai nāū wāndilā; pāi wān ang mahūnāū khat
'garment best bringing my son put-on; his hand on ring a
 hūpilā, fāi ang fāitho hūntilā; hai nāū hi siyaūni, ringalaūngē;
put, feet on shoes put; my son this having-died, has-become-alive;
 kamāūni, naigalaūngē; hiyāng hibū hairami nūngāini tāni
having-been-wasted, is-found; this-reason for we merrily eating
 bamang-hai,' gāngōni pāirami nūngāini bamamē.
let-us-remain; saying they merrily remained.

Si kām chidō pāi nāū katambā laū-ā bamdaiyē. Pāini kai
That time at his son elder field-in was. He house
 thaū pa-chū tūng kawūbā chakoithābā tūngkhōn chāngē. Pāini
towards in-coming drum beating dancing sound heard. He
 rāwā khat-thō lamōni 'kathāwā chi kadi gūibō?' kanāi-ē.
servant one calling 'which-is-being-done that what is?' asked.
 Rāwā chini gāngē, 'nang sanāūbā kalanwongangē. Pāini thāmako
Servant that said, 'your brother has-retuned. He without-illness
 wōngani nang-pāni tāk pintākamē.' Cham chi chāūni pāini
having-come your-father rice (feast) is-feeding.' Word this hearing he
 longtūni kai lōng-lūle bongē. Chithaū pāi-pāni patni pāiyō
getting-angry house to-enter refused. Thereupon his-father coming-out him
 hēmē. Nāū chini pāi-pā chāngang kēnē 'yāulā, tōngkūm hi
entreated. Son that his-father to answered, 'look, years these
 thānkahi nang gaiganābā-hi haini nang cham ni khalli sūigama
so-long your service-in-doing I your word day even-one disobey
 khali kamē; hithaū-rāū nangni hai kalōn-tang kasūini nūngāini tārangbā
did not; nevertheless you my friends-men with merrily to-eat
 kami nāū khalli pimachū. Nang lan khang sakhāi-khāibūi
goat young one-even have-not-given. Your wealth all prostitute
 chādo pinangāni kamāongatho nang nāū hi wōng-chū nangni tāk
to by-giving who-had-wasted your son this on-coming you rice (feast)
 pintākamē.' Pāi-pāni gāngē, 'hai nāū, nang-hi tāk mōkū
are-feeding (giving). His-father said, 'my son, you-this ceaselessly
 hai-lōngasūini bamē, hai kanai ngai nang ūiyē, nang sanāūbā
me-together-with are, I whatever-have all yours is, your brother
 hi siyaūni, ringalaūngē; kamāūni, naigalaūngē; hiyāng hibū
this having-died, is-alive; having-been-lost, is-found; this-reason for
 hairami nūngāini harāū-harāūni bamamē jiyē.
we merrily in-gladness to-live it-is-proper.'

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

KHOIRĀO NĀGĀ.

(STATE MANIPUR.)

SPECIMEN II.

FOLKLORE TAKEN FROM THE LIPS OF A KHOIRĀO NĀGĀ.

(Babu Bisharup Singh, 1899.)

Kata-mi âpūi âpā cham gānghai. Sari kagaiba mīni
Aged-men forefathers fathers words said. Enemy killing men
sarinā sari-fi fūngē; sari kagāi-kamak tang fūngnāi.
enemy-by enemy-dress is-carried; enemy killing-not man should-not-carry.
Sari kagāi tang sichū pāini talā ringamang thatpā
Enemy killing man when-dead him-by in his-life-time who-was-killed
pūā wōngni pāi khāo fūnglā gāngē, 'fūng-lā-ki,' tani
owner (enemy) coming his basket carry said, 'will-not-carry,' saying
sarōnē, 'nangō haini ngamē' 'ngamakē,' tani bākathāūchē.
quarrelled, 'you I defeated' 'defeated-not,' saying refused.
Chithaū sibā chini 'nangni bāitōmani nang jāū chi kamēt
There-upon deceased that 'you refuse-if' your face that rubbing
yāulā,' tani sari chini yāūchū hāng jam naini, 'jīngē,'
see,' saying enemy that on-seeing dao marks being-found, 'it-is-true,'
tani, 'hai-lōbāni ngamangdaiyē, fūnglō,' tani fūngūngē. Sari
saying, 'my-friend (you)-defeated-(me), will-carry,' saying carried. Enemy
kagāi-taug sichū hāng ngāi kahūchi, 'kasi bampūi kafēnga
killing-man on-being-dead dao spears are-given, 'death way-in will-fight
laūlō,' tani chiyāngbohūc ngāi jahūie, laū wālō kafā andri
again,' saying is-reason-for spear is-given, land to-cultivate spade are
jahūie.
are-given.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

A piece of Khoirāo Nāgā folklore.

Our forefathers have told us that when a man dies in fight, he is clad in his war-dress. If he does not die in fight, he is not so clad.

When he who killed him dies, the man who was killed comes to him and tells him to carry his basket. 'I will not carry it,' says the conqueror, 'for I defeated you in our life-time.' They fight about this. 'You did not defeat me,' denies the other. Says

the conqueror, 'If you deny, rub your face and see.' Then the other rubs his face, and finds marks of a *dao* on it. 'It is true,' he says, 'my friend, you defeated me. I will carry the basket,' so he does so.

When a man who has killed an enemy dies, he is given spears and a *dao*, because he will have to fight again in the path of death. They also give him a spade and an axe to cultivate land in the nether-world.

STANDARD WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE

English.	Mikir (Now gong).	Miku (Bhoi).	Êmpu (Kachchā Nāgā) (Soppitt).
1. One	Ī-ī	Isih	Kat
2. Two	Hinī	Hini	Gara
3. Three	Kethām	Kithom	Gūjūm
4. Four	Phli	Phili	Mā dai
5. Five	Phāng-ō	Phangoh	Mingēo
6. Six	Thrāk	Throk	Sūrūk
7. Seven	Thrāksi	Throksi	Senā
8. Eight	Nerkep	Narkep	Dasāt
9. Nine	Serkep	Sarkep	Sūgūi
10. Ten	Kep (11 = krē-isi, 12 = krē-hini, <i>and so on</i>).	Kep	Gārēo
11. Twenty	Ing-koi	Ingkoi	Ēkai
12. Fifty	Phāngō kep	Phangoh kep	Ring jēo
13. Hundred	Phārō isi	Pharo-'sih	Hai
14. I	Ne	Ne	Ānūi
15. Of me	Ne	Ne bha	Ānūi-gū, ā-gū
16. Mine	Ne	Ne kinch (<i>my property</i>)	Ānūi
17. We	Netūm	Ne-tum	Ānūi-mī
18. Of us	Netūm	Ne-tum abha	Ānūi-mī-gū
19. Our	Netūm	I-tum ¹ akinch	Ānūi-mī
20. Thou	Nāng	Nang	Nāng
21. Of thee	Nāng	Nang abha	Nāng-gū, nā-gū
22. Thine	Nāng	Nang kinch	Nāng
23. You	Nāngtūm	Nang-tum	Nāng-nūi-mī
24. Of you	Nāngtūm	Nang-tum abha	Nāng-nūi-mī-gū
25. Your	Nāngtūm	Nang-tum akinch	Nāng-nūi-mī

¹ This is evidently the first person plural pronoun including the person addressed, while *netūm* excludes him.
N. G.—432

LANGUAGES OF THE NĀGĀ-BODO SUB-GROUP.

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
Kat	Khat	Khat	1. One.
Kānā	Kanhāi	Kati	2. Two.
Kūchum	Kathom	Kathūm	3. Three.
Mādai	Padāi	Malhi	4. Four.
Mingou	Pangū	Mangā	5. Five.
Sheruk	Charūk	Sarūk	6. Six.
Sinā	Chanāi	Sini	7. Seven.
Tisāt	Tachat	Kachat	8. Eight.
Sikūi	Chakū	Chakū	9. Nine.
Keron	Lū	Sarā	10. Ten.
Ngkai	Choi	Machi	11. Twenty.
Rengēo	Lengū	Rēngā	12. Fifty.
Hai	Fai	Ki	13. Hundred.
Ī	Āi	Hai	14. I.
A-gū	Ā-lat	Hai-cham	15. Of me.
.....	Ā-khang	Hai-hūi	16. Mine.
Anui	Hāi-goi	Hai-rami	17. We.
Anui-gū	Hāi-lat	Hai-rami-cham	18. Of us.
.. ...	Hāi-khang	Hai-rami-hūi	19. Our.
Nang	Nang	Nang	20. Thou.
Nung-gū	Nang-lat	Nang-cham	21. Of thee.
.....	Nang-khang	Nang-goi	22. Thine.
Nang-nui	Nang-hnū-goi	Nang-rami	23. You.
Nang-nui-gū	Nang-hnū-goi-lat	Nang-rami-cham	24. Of you.
.....	Nang-hnū-khang	Nang-rami-hūi	25. Your.

English.	Mikir (Nowgong)	Mikir (Bhoi).	Empeo (Kachah Nāzā) (Soppitt).
26. He	Lā, ālāng	Alang, la	Ji
27. Of him	Lā	Alang bha	Ji-gū
28. His	Lā	Alang kinch	Ji
29. They	Lātūm	Alang-tum	Ji-mi
30. Of them	Lātūm	Alang-tum abha	Ji-mi-gū
31. Their	Lātūm	Alang-tum akineh	Ji-mi
32. Hand	Ā-rī	A-ri	Mipā
33. Foot	Ā-keng	A-keng	Mipi
34. Nose	Ā-nōkān	A-nokan	Bānēyō (<i>his nose</i>)
35. Eye	Ā-mek	A-mik	Mimik
36. Mouth	Ing-hō	Angtur	Mimui
37. Tooth	Ā-sō	A-sō . . . .	.....
38. Ear	Ā-nō	A-no	B*kon
39. Hair	Ā-chū	I-shuh	Pātam
40. Head	Ā-phū	A-phu	Mipēi
41. Tongue	Ā-dē	A-de	Balē
42. Belly	Ā-pāk	A-pok	Migu
43. Back	Ā-nung (<i>of men</i>), ā-moi (<i>of men and animals</i>).	I-nung, a-moi	Mising
44. Iron	Ingchin	Ing-shin	Hēgē
45. Gold	A-ser	A-ser	Gachak
46. Silver	Ā-rūp	A-rup	Rāng-kāng
47. Father	Ā-pō	A-poi	Apēo
48. Mother	Ā-pē, ā-pe	A-peih	Apūi
49. Brother	Īk (<i>elder</i>), ā-mū (<i>younger</i>)	A-kortē-te a-shikle poh	Asi
50. Sister	Ingjir, or ā-tē (<i>elder</i>), mū (<i>younger</i>).	A-jir-shikle, a-kle, ang-jir-pih	Ākinā
51. Man	Ārleng (<i>a Mikir</i>), ā-mōnīt (<i>any other man</i>).	Arleng	Minā
52. Woman	Ārlōsō	Arlutsuh	Mipur

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English
Wi	Kamāi	Pāi	26. He.
Wi-gū	Kamāi-lat	Pāi-cham	27. Of him.
.....	Māi-nāi	Pāi-hūi	28. His.
Wi-nui	Māi-kāi	Pāi-rami	29. They.
Wi-nui-gū	Māi-kāi-lat	Pāi-rami-cham	30. Of them.
.....	Māi-kāi-jam	Pāi-rami-hūi	31. Their.
Mi-bā	Bān	Wān	32. Hand.
Mi-pipā	Phai-pā ; (tan, leg)	Fai	33. Foot.
Mi-nēo	Nukwang	Nā	34. Nose.
Mi-mik	Mhek	Mik	35. Eye.
Mi-mūi	Mhong	Mathū	36. Mouth.
Mi-geo	Ho	Agā	37. Tooth.
Mi-kon	Nukoan	Kōn	38. Ear.
Mi-tām	Sam	Tham	39. Hair.
Mi-peī	Pi	Pi	40. Head.
.....	Bārei	Li	41. Tongue.
Mi-bung	Bung	Pūk	42. Belly.
Mi-ching	Theng	Asēn	43. Back.
Hegei	Tan	Sangri	44. Iron.
Kuchāk	Kachā	Sanā	45. Gold.
Gofū	Lūpā	Lūpā	46. Silver.
Āpeo	Āpo, āpū	Āpā	47. Father.
Apui	Āpoi, āpūi	Pūi	48. Mother.
Āsi	Āchai (elder), ākainā Hainān (my brother) (younger)		49. Brother.
Āsipui	Āchāipī (elder), ātānpōi Haitambūi (my sister) (younger)		50. Sister.
Jai manā	Gāmai	Chapā-mi, mi	51. Man.
Mipui	Tomai	Sanū-mi	52. Woman.

English.	Mikir (Nowgong).	Mikir (Bhoi).	Emp'eo (Kachhā Nārā) (Soppitt).
53. Wife . . .	Ā-pisō, ē-pisō . . .	Pisuh . . .	Bānāo . . .
54. Child . . .	Ā-sō, ē-sō . . .	Isuh . . .	Ānā . . .
55. Son . . .	Ā-sōpō, ē sōpō . . .	Suh-pisuh . . .	.....
56. Daughter . . .	Ā-sōpi, ē sōpi . . .	Suh-arluh, suh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi . . .
57. Slave . . .	Ā-bān . . .	A-ban . . .	Gā-bāng . . .
58. Cultivator . . .	Sai-te-ki ābāng . . .	Sait ke-bang . . .	.....
59. Shepherd . . .	Bi-kevi ābāng (<i>of goats</i>) . . .	Bih kevei-abang . . .	.....
60. God . . .	Ārnām . . .	Arnām . . .	Hārā . . .
61. Devil . . .	Ā-hēi . . .	A-hiuh . . .	Hārāshia . . .
62. Sun . . .	Ārni . . .	Arni . . .	Tingnai . . .
63. Moon . . .	Ā-chiklō . . .	A-shiklo . . .	Hēkēō . . .
64. Star . . .	Ā-chiklō-lāngsō . . .	A-shiklo longsuh . . .	Hēgi . . .
65. Fire . . .	Ā-mē . . .	A-seh . . .	Mi . . .
66. Water . . .	Ā-lāng . . .	A-lang . . .	Doui . . .
67. House . . .	Ā-hem . . .	A-hem . . .	Gi . . .
68. Horse . . .	Ā-lōsē, ā-lōsēi . . .	A-loseih . . .	.....
69. Cow . . .	Ā-chai-nāng-ā-pi . . .	A-jainong-pih . . .	Godōmpui . . .
70. Dog . . .	Ā-methān . . .	A-methan . . .	Hētē . . .
71. Cat . . .	Ā-meng . . .	A-meng . . .	Miāōnā . . .
72. Cock . . .	Ā-vō-ālō . . .	A-vo-puh . . .	Enrūrē . . .
73. Duck . . .	Ā-vō-kāk . . .	A-vo-kap . . .	Dāfām . . .
74. Ass . . .	.....	A-kadda . . .	.....
75. Camel . . .	.....	Ut . . .	.....
76. Bird . . .	Ā-vō . . .	A-vo . . .	Enrū . . .
77. Go . . .	Dām-pō (<i>present</i>) . . .	Dam . . .	Tā-jō . . .
78. Eat . . .	Chō-nān (<i>imperative</i>) . . .	Shuh . . .	Tēo-jō . . .
79. Sit . . .	Ingni-pō (<i>present</i>) . . .	Kangni . . .	.....

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
.....	Naū	Hainū	53. Wife.
.....	Gallāū	Nāū-mi	54. Child.
Ānā	Ānā-gāmai	Hai-nāū-chapā-mi	55. Son.
Ānā pui	Ānā-tomai	Hai-nāū-sanūi-mi	56. Daughter.
.....	Bāng	Hairāo	57. Slave.
.....	Lāū lhoimai	Laū-kathā-tang	58. Cultivator.
.....	Lāūjū semmai	Yāo-khongāk-tang	59. Shepherd.
Harā	Lā	Sarāibā	60. God.
Ghampeo	Sagamai	Sarāibā-kasi	61. Devil.
Tingnaimek	Nāi-mhek (<i>eye of day</i>)	Tamik	62. Sun.
Hekēu	Bū	Hā	63. Moon.
Higgī	Ganchonna	Saganthai	64. Star.
Mī	Mai	Mai	65. Fire.
Doi	Dui	Dui	66. Water.
Kī	Kai	Kai	67. House.
Hokōn	Takon gāmai	Takon	68. Horse.
Kutōm	Goitom koi	Tōm	69. Cow.
Settei	Sirū	Thi	70. Dog.
Miyouna	Miūnā	Tōkpā	71. Cat.
.....	Loidoi (<i>an egg, lit. fowl water</i>).	Roitibā	72. Cock.
.....	Fom	Thanū	73. Duck.
.....	Gādhā	Gādhā	74. Ass.
.....	Ūt	Ūt	75. Camel.
Hinrūi	Loi	Ramrōi	76. Bird.
.....	Ta nā (<i>infinitive</i>)	Thaulē	77. Go.
Jeolao	Tūnā	Tāthōlē	78. Eat.
Intaolao	Bamrā	Wāmē	79. Sit.

English.	Mikir (Nowgong).	Miku (Phon).	Emp'ō (Kachhā Nāgā) (Soppitt).
80. Come . . .	Vāng-pō (<i>present</i>) . . .	Wang . . .	Wāng-jō . . .
81. Beat . . .	Chāk-nān (<i>imperative</i>) (<i>of men</i>); teng-nān (<i>of animals</i>).	Ki-chok . . .	Bēō-jō . . .
82. Stand . . .	Arjāp-thā (<i>imperative</i>) . . .	Kar-jap . . .	Sāp-jō . . .
83. Die . . .	Thi-nān (<i>imperative</i>) . . .	Thi . . .	Jai-jō . . .
84. Give . . .	Pi-pō (<i>present</i>) . . .	Pih . . .	Pē-jō . . .
85. Run . . .	Kāt-pō (<i>present</i>) . . .	Kat . . .	Pag-jō . . .
86. Up . . .	Āthāk (<i>to upon</i>) (<i>No preposition for 'Up'</i>).	Ang-song . . .	.....
87. Near . . .	Tebāk . . .	A-dum . . .	.....
88. Down . . .	Āklāng . . .	A-bert . . .	.....
89. Far . . .	Helōvīng, kahelo . . .	Ka-hiluh . . .	Dēodā . . .
90. Before . . .	Āphrāng . . .	A-phrang . . .	Rai . . .
91. Behind . . .	Aphī . . .	A-pheij . . .	Nā . . .
92. Who . . .	Kōmāt? . . .	Mat-lo (<i>who is it?</i>) . . .	Chāōlo . . .
93. What . . .	Kōpī . . .	Pi-lo . . .	Endai (lo) . . .
94. Why . . .	Pi-āpāt (<i>what for</i>) . . .	Pi-apot . . .	Endailoshi . . .
95. And . . .	Ānsi, pen, lāpen. ākō . . .	An-ke . . .	.....
96. But . . .	Bāntā, bān-setā. setā . . .	Antang-ke . . .	Jidlēgē . . .
97. If . . .	Lāle: le and u used as <i>if</i> clauses.	Ansi . . .	.....
98. Yes . . .	Thā . . .	Oid (<i>Khasi Loid</i>) . . .	Ē-ō . . .
99. No . . .	Kāli . . .	Jok shch . . .	Gā . . .
100. Alas . . .	Hī . . .	.....	.....
101. A father . . .	Āpō . . .	A-poh . . .	Āpō . . .
102. Of a father . . .	Āpō . . .	A-poh amai (<i>father's property</i>) . . .	Āpō-ai . . .
103. To a father . . .	Āpō ānāt (<i>to the father</i>) . . .	Ha (<i>Khasi a-poh</i>) . . .	Āpō-dni . . .
104. From a father . . .	Āpō pen . . .	Hare (<i>Khasi ha-na-poh</i>) . . .	Āpō-pō . . .
105. Two fathers . . .	Āpō bāng-hān . . .	Poh bang-hani . . .	Āpō-ān . . .
106. Fathers . . .	Āpō-ātūm . . .	Poh k-ong . . .	Āpō-āt . . .

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
Phirche	Gāngnā	Rālē	80. Come.
Vuchule	Bāinā	Wūlē	81. Beat.
Sāblao	Dēngnā	Chaplē	82. Stand.
Cheilao	Thāithnā	Silē	83. Die.
Pelao	Tinā	Pilē	84. Give.
Pāghlao	Pāknā	Paklē	85. Run.
.....	Karhū	Haipirā	86. Up.
Nāda	Nākho	Karāithaū	87. Near.
.....	Kabhāng	Hangpāng	88. Down.
Deoda	Dūthē	Kadāthaū	89. Far.
Reilou	Hokho	Haidonpāng	90. Before.
Nālou	Thāitho	Haisipāng	91. Behind.
Chāolo	Thaūcho	Sūo	92. Who.
Indai	Tabuicho	Kadi	93. What.
Dailou	Tabuikāngcho	Kadigūibo	94. Why.
.....	Ākumnā	Not used	95. And.
Chaine	Mñ (<i>it is always suffixed to the root of verb</i>).	Not used	96. But.
Indame	Thāi (<i>ditto</i>)	Minā (<i>termination</i>)	97. If.
Ēú	Āi	Mē	98. Yes.
Ēh	Kohamē	Makē	99. No.
.....	Āpoi	Railapūi	100. Alas.
.....	Āpo khat	Pā khat	101. A father.
.....	Āpo khat-khang	Pā khat-hūi	102. Of a father.
.....	Āpo khat-tho	Pā khat-thanāñ	103. To a father.
.....	Āpo khat-therei	Pā khat-thanāñi	104. From a father.
.....	Āpo karhāi	Pā kati	105. Two fathers.
.....	Āpo-nhun	Pā kahak	106. Fathers.

English.	Mikir (Nowgong).	Mikir (Bhoi).	Empo (Kachhā Nāgā) (Soppitt).
107. Of fathers . . .	Āpō-ātūm . . .	A-poh . . .	Āpō-mi-gū . . .
108. To fathers . . .	Āpō-ātūm āphān . . .	Ha a-poh ki-ong . . .	Āpō-midū . . .
109. From fathers . . .	Āpō-ātūm pen . . .	Ha-nang poh . . .	Āpō-mi-gēnē . . .
110. A daughter . . .	Āsōpi . . .	Suh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi . . .
111. Of a daughter . . .	Āsōpi . . .	Suh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi-gū . . .
112. To a daughter . . .	Āsōpi āphān . . .	Ha a-suh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi-dūi . . .
113. From a daughter . . .	Āsōpi pen . . .	Ha-nang suh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi-gēnē . . .
114. Two daughters . . .	Āsōpi bāng hini . . .	Suh-arlo bang-hini . . .	Hēlēōmi hāng-ganā . . .
115. Daughters . . .	Āsōpi-ātūm . . .	Suh-arlo ki-ong . . .	Hēlēōmi-mi . . .
116. Of daughters . . .	Āsōpi-ātūm . . .	Suh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi-mi-gū . . .
117. To daughters . . .	Āsōpi-ātūm āphān . . .	Ha asuh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi-mi-dūi . . .
118. From daughter . . .	Āsōpi-ātūm pen . . .	Ha-nang suh-arlo . . .	Hēlēōmi-mi-gēnē . . .
119. A good man . . .	Kemesen ārleng . . .	Arleng ake-meh . . .	Minā idā . . .
120. Of a good man . . .	Kemesen ārleng . . .	Arleng ake-meh . . .	Minā idā-gū . . .
121. To a good man . . .	Kemesen ārleng āphān . . .	Ha arleng ake-meh . . .	Minā idā-dūi . . .
122. From a good man . . .	Kemesen ārleng pen . . .	Ha-nang arleng ake-meh . . .	Minā idā-gēnē . . .
123. Two good men . . .	Kemesen ārleng bāng-hini . . .	Arleng ake-meh bang-hini . . .	Minā idā hāng-ganā . . .
124. Good men . . .	Kemesen ārleng ātūm . . .	Arleng ake-meh ki-ong . . .	Minā idā-mi . . .
125. Of good men . . .	Kemesen ārleng ātūm . . .	Arleng ake-meh ki-ong . . .	Minā idā-mi-gū . . .
126. To good men . . .	Kemesen ārleng-ātūm āphān . . .	Ha arleng ake-meh ki-ong . . .	Minā idā-mi-dūi . . .
127. From good men . . .	Kemesen ārleng ātūm pen . . .	Ha-nang arleng ake-meh ki-ong.	Minā idā-mi-gēnē . . .
128. A good woman . . .	Kemesen ārlō-ō . . .	Arlut-suh ake-meh . . .	Mipui idā . . .
129. A bad boy . . .	Āsō kāhing-nō . . .	U-suh aka-hinguh . . .	Hānāmē shiādā . . .
130. Good women . . .	Kemesen ārlō-ō-ātūm . . .	Arlut-suh a-ki-ong ki-meh . . .	Mipui idā-nā . . .
131. A bad girl . . .	Āsōpi kāhing-nō . . .	U suh arlut sah aka- hinguh.	Hēlēōmi shiādā . . .
132. Good . . .	Mesen, me . . .	Ake-meh . . .	Idā . . .
133. Better . . .	Memū . . .	Ake-meh majot . . .	(Ai puglong)-bā idā. (<i>this tree is better than that tree</i>)

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
.....	Āpo-nhun-khang . .	Pā kahak-hūi . .	107. Of fathers.
.....	Āpo-nhun-tho . .	Pā kahak-thanaū . .	108. To fathers.
.....	Āpo-nhun-tho-roi . .	Pā kahak thanaūi . .	109. From fathers.
.....	Ānātomai khat . .	Sanūimi khat . .	110. A daughter.
.....	Ānātomai khat-khang . .	Sanūimi khat-hūi . .	111. Of a daughter.
.....	Ānātomai khat-tho . .	Sanūimi khat-thanaū . .	112. To a daughter.
.....	Ānātomai khat-tho-roi . .	Sanūimi khat-thanaui . .	113. From a daughter.
.....	Ānātomai kanhāi . .	Sanūimi kati . .	114. Two daughters.
.....	Ānātomai-nhun . .	Sanūimi kahak . .	115. Daughters.
.....	Ānātomai-nhun-khang . .	Sanūimi kahak-hūi . .	116. Of daughters.
.....	Ānātomai-nhun-tho . .	Sanūimi kahak-thanaū . .	117. To daughters.
.....	Ānātomai-nhun-tho-roi . .	Sanūimi kahak-thanaūi . .	118. From daughters.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai khat . .	Chapāmi kawoibā khat . .	119. A good man.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai khat-khang . .	Chapāmi kawoibā kha-goi . .	120. Of a good man.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai khat-tho . .	Chapāmi kawoibā khat-thanaū . .	121. To a good man.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai khat-tho-roi . .	Chapāmi kawoibā khat-thanaūi . .	122. From a good man.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai kanhāi . .	Chapāmi kawoibā kati . .	123. Two good men.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai-nhun . .	Chapāmi kawoibā kahak . .	124. Good men.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai-nhun-khang . .	Chapāmi kawoibā kahak-hūi . .	125. Of good men.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai-nhun-tho . .	Chapāmi kawoibā kahak-thanaū . .	126. To good men.
.....	Gāimāi gāmai-nhun-tho-roi . .	Chapāmi kawoibā kahak-thanaūi . .	127. From good men.
.....	Tomai gāimāi khat . .	Sanūimi kawoiwoi khat . .	128. A good woman.
Henāmi shiāda . .	Gāminā gāimāi khat . .	Chapāmi nāūmi kasi khat . .	129. A bad boy.
.....	Gāimāi tomāi-nhun . .	Sanūimi kawoi kahak . .	130. Good women.
.....	Tominā gāimāi khat . .	Sanūimi nāūmi kasi khat . .	131. A bad girl.
Īdā	Gāimāi	Kawoi	132. Good.
.....	Kanhāi kako gāimāi . .	Hiwiwiyē	133. Better.

English.	Mikir (Nowgong).	Mikir (Bhoi).	Empō (Kachchā Nāgā) (Soppitt).
134. Best	Menē	Ake-meh musih	(Ai jingbang)-dē idā, (<i>this tree is the best.</i>)
135. High	Kāngtūi, kiding	Ake-ding	Hūdā
136. Higher	Kāngtūimū	Ake-ding mujot . . . .	.....
137. Highest	Kāngtūinē	Ake-ding musih . . . .	.....
138. A horse	Lōsēi	Loseih . . . .	.....
139. A mare	Lōsēi āpī	Loseih a-pih . . . .	.....
140. Horses	Lōsēi-ātūm	Loseih ki-ong . . . .	.....
141. Mares	Lōsēi āpī-ātūm	Loseih a-pih ki-ong . . . .	.....
142. A bull	Chaināng ālō	Jainong allu	Godōm bashēi
143. A cow	Chaināng āpī	Jainong a-pih	Godōm-pūi
144. Bulls	Chaināng ālō-ātūm	Jainong allu ki-ong	Godōm-bashēi-dūng
145. Cows	Chaināng āpī-ātūm	Jainong a-pih ki-ong	Godōm-pūi-dūng
146. A dog	Methān	Methan allu	Hētē
147. A bitch	Methān āpī	Methan a-pih . . . .	.....
148. Dogs	Methān-ātūm	Methan allu ki-ong	Hētē-dūng
149. Bitches	Methān āpī-ātūm	Methan a-pih ki-ong . . . .	.....
150. A he goat	Bī ālō	Bih allu	Gēmē
151. A female goat	Bī āpī	Bih a-pih . . . .	.....
152. Goats	Bī-ātūm	Bih ki-ong	Gēmē-dūng
153. A male deer	Thijāk ālō	Okhi allu	Rēhē
154. A female deer	Thijāk āpī	Okhi a-pih . . . .	.....
155. Deer	Thijāk-ātūm	Okhi	Rēhē-dūng
156. I am	Ne dō	Ne shi-plang (<i>I become</i>)	Ānūi lā, lādā, lālē
157. Thou art	Nāng dō	Nang shi-plang	Nāng lā, lādā, lālē
158. He is	Lā dō	Alang shi-plang	Jī lā, lādā, lālē
159. We are	Ne-tūm dō	Ne-tum shi-plang	Anūimi lā, lādā, lālē
160. You are	Nāng-tūm dō	Nang-tum shi-plang	Nāngnūimi lā, lādā, lālē

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
.....	Gāichūimāi . . .	Kahak mangdā kawoiwoi .	134. Best.
Hūdā	Kāūmai	Kakhāngbā	135. High.
.....	Kanhāi kako kāūmai .	Hiwāihī kakhāngbā . .	136. Higher.
.....	Kāūchūimai	Kahak mangdā kakhāngbā .	137. Highest.
.....	Takon gāmai khat . . .	Takōn-pābā khat . . .	138. A horse.
.....	Takon koi khat	Takōn-pūi khat	139. A mare.
.....	Takon gāmai gāimai . .	Takōn-pābā kahak . . .	140. Horses.
.....	Takon koi gāimai	Takōn-pūi kahak	141. Mares.
.....	Goitom gāmai khat . . .	Tōm-pābā khat	142. A bull.
.....	Goitom koi khat	Tōm-pūi khat	143. A cow.
.....	Goitom gāmai gāimai . .	Tōm-pābā kahak	144. Bulls.
.....	Goitom koi gāimai	Tōm-pūi kahak	145. Cows.
Settei	Si-rū gāmai khat	Thi-tapābā khat	146. A dog.
.....	Si-koi khat	Thi-pūi khat	147. A bitch.
.....	Si-rū gāmai gāimai . . .	Thi-tapābā kahak	148. Dogs.
.....	Si-koi gāimai	Thi-pūi kahak	149. Bitches.
Kimēi	Jū-chi khat	Kami-pābā khat	150. A he goat.
.....	Jū-koi khat	Kami-pūi khat	151. A female goat.
.....	Jū-chi gāimai	Kami-kahak	152. Goats.
.....	Changāi kachi khat . . .	Khangāithā-pābā khat . .	153. A male deer.
.....	Changāi koi khat	Khangāithā-pūi khat . . .	154. A female deer.
.....	Changāi	Khangāithā	155. Deer.
.....	Āi tūthē	Haini ūi-e	156. I am.
.....	Nang tūthē	Nangni ūi-e	157. Thou art.
.....	Kamāi tūthē	Pāini ūi-e	158. He is.
.....	Hāigoi tūthē	Hairamini ūi-e	159. We are.
.....	Nānghnūgoi tūthē . . .	Nangramini ūi-e	160. You are.

English.	Mikir (Nowgong).	Mikir (Bhoi).	Êmpêo (Kachchā Nāgā) (Soppitt).
161. They are . . .	Lā-tūm dō . . .	Ki-ong pih shi-plang . . .	Jimī lā, lādā, lālē . . .
162. I was . . .	Ne dō-lā . . .	Ne shi-plang lo . . .	Ānūi lādā, lādālē . . .
163. Thou wast . . .	Nāng dō-lā . . .	Nang shi-plang lo . . .	Nāng lādā, lādālē . . .
164. He was . . .	Lā dō-lā . . .	Alang shi-plang lo . . .	Ji lādā, lādālē . . .
165. We were . . .	Ne-tūm dō-lā . . .	Ne-tum shi-plang lo . . .	Ānūimi lādā, lādālē . . .
166. You were . . .	Nāng-tūm dō-lā . . .	Nang-tum shi-plang lo . . .	Nāngnūimi lādā, lādālē . . .
167. They were . . .	Lā-tūm dō-lā . . .	Ki-ong-pih shi-plang lo . . .	Jimī lādā, lādālē . . .
168. Be . . .	Dō nāng (<i>must be</i>) . . .	Shi-plang . . .	Lājō . . .
169. To be . . .	Dō-ji . . .	Shi-plang-ji . . .	Lārā . . .
170. Being . . .	Dō-rā . . .	Shi-plang raprak (<i>continuing to be</i>). . .	Lālaijainē . . .
171. Having been . . .	Dō-tāng-rā . . .	Shi-plang lo . . .	Lāshē . . .
172. I may be . . .	Ne dō āvē . . .	Ne shi-plang-ji . . .	.....
173. I shall be . . .	Ne dō-ji . . .	Ne shi-plang e-ji . . .	Ānūi lāgū . . .
174. I should be . . .	Ne dō-nāng-ji . . .	Ne shi-plang e-ji lo . . .	.....
175. Beat . . .	Chāk-nān . . .	Ki-chok(?) . . .	Bēō-jō . . .
176. To beat . . .	Kē-chāk . . .	Ha ki-chok(?) . . .	Bēō-rā . . .
177. Beating . . .	Chāk-rā . . .	Chok un-lang . . .	Bēō-laijainē . . .
178. Having beaten . . .	Chāk-tāng-rā . . .	Chok lo . . .	Bēō-shē . . .
179. I beat . . .	Ne chāk-pō . . .	Ne chok . . .	Ānūi bēō-dā, -lē, -dālē . . .
180. Thou beatest . . .	Nāng chāk-pō . . .	Nang chok . . .	Nāng bēō-a . . .
181. He beats . . .	Lā chāk-pō . . .	Alang chok . . .	Ji bēō-dā . . .
182. We beat . . .	Ne-tūm chāk-pō . . .	Ne-tum chok . . .	Ānūimi bēō-dā . . .
183. You beat . . .	Nāng-tūm chāk-pō . . .	Nang-tum chok . . .	Nāngnūimi bēō-dā . . .
184. They beat . . .	Lā-tūm chāk-pō . . .	Ki-ong-ki chok . . .	Jimī bēō-dā . . .
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Ne chāk-tāng-lā . . .	Ne chok tanglo . . .	Ānūi bēō-dā, -lē, -dālē . . .
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Nang chāk-tāng-lā . . .	Nang chok tanglo . . .	Nāng bēō-dā . . .
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Lā chāk-tāng-lā . . .	Alang chok tanglo . . .	Ji bēō-dā . . .

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
.....	Māikāi tūthē . . .	Pāiramini ūi-ē . . .	161. They are.
.....	Āi tūlawē . . .	Haini ūi-ē . . .	162. I was.
.....	Nang tūlawē . . .	Nangni ūi-ē . . .	163. Thou wast.
.....	Kamāi tūlawē . . .	Pāini ūi-ē . . .	164. He was.
.....	Hāigoī tūlawē . . .	Hairamini ūi-ē . . .	165. We were.
.....	Nanghnūgoī tūlawē . . .	Nangramini ūi-ē . . .	166. You were.
.....	Māikāi tūlawē . . .	Pāiramini ūi-ē . . .	167. They were.
.....	Tūnā . . .	Ūi . . .	168. Be.
.....	Tūninā . . .	Ūilēni . . .	169. To be.
.....	Tūnā . . .	Ūini . . .	170. Being.
.....	Tūranā . . .	Ūini . . .	171. Having been.
.....	Āi tūnūdē . . .	Haini ūibā yāi . . .	172. I may be.
.....	Āi tūni . . .	Haini ngūilē . . .	173. I shall be.
.....	Āi tūni . . .	Haini ngūilē . . .	174. I should be.
.....	Baina . . .	Wūlē . . .	175. Beat.
.....	Baininā . . .	Wūlēni . . .	176. To beat.
.....	Bainā . . .	Wūni . . .	177. Beating.
.....	Bāiranā . . .	Wūni . . .	178. Having beaten.
.....	Āiroi bāiyē . . .	Haini wū-ē . . .	179. I beat.
.....	Nangloi bāiyē . . .	Nangni wū-ē . . .	180. Thou beatest.
.....	Kamāiroi bāiyē . . .	Pāini wū-ē . . .	181. He beats.
.....	Hāigoiroi bāiyē . . .	Hairamini wū-ē . . .	182. We beat.
.....	Nanghnūgoiroi bāiyē . . .	Nangramini wū-ē . . .	183. You beat.
.....	Māikāiroi bāiyē . . .	Pāiramini wū-ē . . .	184. They beat.
.....	Āiroi bāitinā . . .	Haini wū-ngē . . .	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Nangloi bāitinā . . .	Nangni wū-ngē . . .	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Kamāiroi baitina . . .	Pāini wū-nge . . .	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Mikir (Nowgong).	Mikir (Bhoi).	Empêo (Kachhā Nāgā) (Soppitt).
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Ne-tūm chāk-tāng-lā .	Ne-tum chok tanglo .	Anūimī bēō-dā . . .
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Nāng-tūm chāk-tāng-lā .	Nang-tum chok tanglo .	Nāngnūimī bēō-dā . . .
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Lā-tūm chāk-tāng-lā .	Ki-ong chok tanglo .	Jimī bēō-dā . . .
191. I am beating . . .	Ne chāk-lā . . .	Ne chok un lang (?) .	Ānūi chūnā bēō-gū . . .
192. I was beating . . .	Ne chāk-rā . . .	Ne chok lang ne phat (?) .	Ānūi bēō-dā . . .
193. I had beaten . . .	Ne chāk-tāng-lā . . .	Ne nang chok tanglo (?) .	Ānūi endā bāō-dālē . . .
194. I may beat . . .	Ne chāk-pō āvē . . .	Ne nang chok und (?) .	.....
195. I shall beat . . .	Ne chāk-ji . . .	Ne ki-chok (?) . . .	Ānūi bēō-gū . . .
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Nāng chāk-ji . . .	Nang ki-chok (?) . . .	Nāng bēō-gū . . .
197. He will beat . . .	Lā chāk-ji . . .	Alang ki-chok (?) . . .	Ji bēō-gū . . .
198. We shall beat . . .	Ne-tūm chāk-ji . . .	Ne-tum ki-chok (?) . . .	Ānūimī bēō-gū . . .
199. You will beat . . .	Nāng-tūm chāk-ji . . .	Nang-tum ki-chok (?) . . .	Nāngnūimī bēō-gū . . .
200. They will beat . . .	Lā-tūm chāk-ji . . .	A-ki-ong ki chok (?) . . .	Jimī bēō-gū . . .
201. I should beat . . .	Ne chāk-nāng-ji . . .	Ne matha ki-chok-ji (?) . . .	.....
202. I am beaten . . .	Ne ke-chāk en-tāng (<i>I receive a beating</i>). . .	Ne chok lo (?) . . .	Ānūi bēō-shē lā-dā . . .
203. I was beaten . . .	Ne ke-chāk en-tāng-lā . . .	Ne chok tanglo (?) . . .	Ānūi bēō-shē lā-dā . . .
204. I shall be beaten . . .	Ne ke-chāk en-ji . . .	Ne phan chok ji lang (?) . . .	Ānūi bēō-shē lā-gū . . .
205. I go . . .	Ne dām-pō . . .	Ne dampo . . .	Ānūi tā-dā . . .
206. Thou goest . . .	Nāng dām-pō . . .	Nang dampo . . .	Nāng tā-dā . . .
207. He goes . . .	Lā dām-pō . . .	Alang dampo . . .	Ji tā-dā . . .
208. We go . . .	Ne-tūm dām-pō . . .	Ne-tum dampo . . .	Ānūimī tā-dā . . .
209. You go . . .	Nāng-tūm dām-pō . . .	Nang-tum dampo . . .	Nāngnūimī tā-dā . . .
210. They go . . .	Lā-tūm dām-pō . . .	Ki-ong-ki dampo . . .	Jimī tā-dā . . .
211. I went . . .	Ne dām-lā . . .	Ne dam tanglo . . .	Ānūi tā-dā . . .
212. Thou wentest . . .	Nāng dām-lā . . .	Nang dam tanglo . . .	Nāng tā-dā . . .
213. He went . . .	Lā dām-lā . . .	Alang dam tanglo . . .	Ji tā-dā . . .
214. We went . . .	Ne-tum dām-lā . . .	Ne-tum dam tanglo . . .	Anūimī tā-dā . . .

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
.....	Hāigoiroi bāitinā . . .	Hairamini wū-ngē . . .	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Nanghnūgoiroi bāitinā . . .	Nangramini wū-ngē . . .	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Māikāiroi bāitinā . . .	Pāiramini wū-ngē . . .	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Āiroi bāibamboi . . .	Haini wū-mē . . .	191. I am beating.
.....	Āiroi bāibamē . . .	Haini wū-ni nai-ē . . .	192. I was beating.
.....	Āiroi bāilaūdūwē . . .	Haini wū-ngē . . .	193. I had beaten.
.....	Āiroi bāinūwē . . .	Haini wū-ā yāi . . .	194. I may beat.
.....	Āiroi bāini . . .	Haini wū-lē . . .	195. I shall beat.
.....	Nangloi bāini . . .	Nangni wū-lē . . .	196. Thou wilt beat.
.....	Kamāiroi bāini . . .	Pāini wū-lē . . .	197. He will beat.
.....	Hāigoiroi bāini . . .	Hairamini wū-lē . . .	198. We shall beat.
.....	Nanghnūgoiroi bāini . . .	Nangramini wū-lē . . .	199. You will beat.
.....	Māikāiroi bāini . . .	Pāiramini wū-lē . . .	200. They will beat.
.....	Āiroi bāini . . .	Haini wū-lē . . .	201. I should beat.
.....	Ātā bāiyē . . .	Haiyō wū-ē . . .	202. I am beaten.
.....	Ātā bāiraūdūwē . . .	Haiyō wū-ngē . . .	203. I was beaten.
.....	Ātā bāibāni . . .	Haiyō wū-lēnēngē . . .	204. I shall be beaten.
I tārāta . . .	Āi tadē . . .	Hai thau-ē . . .	205. I go.
Nang tārāta . . .	Nang tadē . . .	Nang thau-ē . . .	206. Thou goest
Wi tārāta . . .	Kamāi tadē . . .	Pāi thau-ē . . .	207. He goes.
Anui tārāta . . .	Hāigoī tadē . . .	Hairami thau-ē . . .	208. We go.
Nang-nui tārāta . . .	Nanghnūgoī tadē . . .	Nangrami thau-ē . . .	209. You go.
Wi-nui tārāta . . .	Māikāi tadē . . .	Pāirami thau-ē . . .	210. They go.
I tatita . . .	Āi tajāūthē . . .	Haini thau-ngē . . .	211. I went.
.....	Nang tajāūthē . . .	Nangni thau-ngē . . .	212. Thou wentest.
.....	Kamāi tajāūthē . . .	Pāini thau-ngē . . .	213. He went.
.....	Hāigoī tajāūthē . . .	Hairamini thau-ngē . . .	214. We went

English.	Mikir (Nowgong).	Mikir (Bhoi).	Empo (Kachhā Nāgā) (Soppitt).
215. You went	Nāng-tūm dām-lā	Nang-tum dam tanglo	Nāngnūimi tā-dā
216. They went	Lā-tūm dām-lā	Ki-ong dam tanglo	Jimi tā-dā
217. Go	Dām-nān	Dam	Tā-jō
218. Going	Dām-rā	Dam nang	Tā-laijainē
219. Gone	Dām-tāng-lā	Dam lo	Tā-shō
220. What is your name ? .	Nāng meu kōpī <i>Your name what (is) ?</i>	Nang tum amen kolapu . . . .	.....
221. How old is this horse ?	Lābāngsō lōsē ningkān kōān-mā ? <i>This horse year how-many ?</i>	Labangso a loseih arta ko-an lo.	.....
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Dāk-pen Kāshmir kōān kā-helō ? <i>Here-from Kashmir how-much distant ?</i>	Ko-an kahiluh dakpen ha Kashmir.	...
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Nāng pō āhem āsōmār-bāng kōān dō ? <i>Your father's house son- persons how-many are ?</i>	Ko-an a-suh pinsuh ha nangpuh ha hem.	.....
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Pīnī ne mēnāng keding ātōvār vāng-lā.	Ne ki dam kahiluh kon (?)	.....
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Ne pūnū āsōpō lā āmū chīpāngri-lā. <i>My uncle's son his sister married.</i>	A ong asuh pinsuh jir shikle kle ka shi-en.	...
226. In the house is the sad- dle of the white horse.	Lōsē kelāk ā-thāk kār-dān-ī āpāt hem-sī dō.	Ha hem arluh loseih a- kelok a-jin ke-doh.	...
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Ā-moi āthāk kār-dānī āpāt ārvung thā.	A jin binoij inung athak .	.....
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Lā āsōpō āphān ne chāk-pār-lā.	Ne alang suh ki-chok thir lim ke-ong-kon.	.....
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill	Lā ānglāng ālūm-sī āchai- nāng pe-chōpān-lā.	Alang ki-pang reng amar ki-vei dam ha alum.	.....
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Hā-lābāngsō ā-tengpi ārūm lōsē āthāk ālāng-lī ingūisūsi dō.	Alang loseih thakardon ha thengpe bin.	.....
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Lā tē āpār ā-kār dingmū .	A-shi kle-poh aphan ang- jirpīh dingmuh (?)	.....
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Lābāngsō ānām sīkā hīnirā āduli.	Labangso a-dor ska hini ra arduli.	.....
233. My father lives in that small house.	Hā-lābāngsō āhēm-sō ne pō kedō dūn āhem-lā.	Ne puh ki duh halabangso a-hem suh (?)	.....
234. Give this rupee to him	Lā āphān lābāngsō ātāngkā pī-noi.	Pinon bangsuh a-tangka alang phan.	.....
235. Take those rupees from him.	Lā pen hālā tāngkā en-nān.	Alang tangka en-noij .	.....
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Lā phān chāk-ō-rā. āri pen kāk-nān	Kichok alang phan amei pyin hak, ar-iīh-pen rak nonj (?)	.....
237. Draw water from the well.	Lābāngsō lāngtūk ālāng sāknān.	Lang soh dam nonj ha arlok (?)	.....
238. Walk before me	Ne phrāng dām-nān	Ne phrang dam-noij (?) .	.....
239. Whose boy comes be- hind you ?	Nāng phī nang kedūn ābāng kōmāt āāsō ?	Mad asuh si ne phei nang ke-dun (?)	.....
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Lā-ke kō-māt-pen-sī nang kenām ?	Kodak si nang ki-nam dam labangso apot (?)	.....
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Ārāng ādōkāni pen	Ha rong ha mohajon .	.....

Arung (Stewart).	Kabui Nāgā.	Khoirāo Nāgā.	English.
.....	Nanghnugoi tajaūthē .	Nangramini thau-ngē .	215. You went.
.....	Māikāi tajaūthē .	Pāiramini thau-ngē .	216. They went.
Nang tachōlao . . .	Tanā (<i>Infinitive</i>) .	Thaulē	217. Go.
.....	Tanā	Thauni	218. Going.
.....	Takathina . . .	Thaungē chu . .	219. Gone.
.....	Nang jān kumcho ? .	Nang jan sūbo ? .	220. What is your name ?
.....	Takon tikom ajūthā ? .	Takōnni tōngkūm kadiyāng-bō ?	221. How old is this horse ?
.....	Hāikhaūroi Kashmir tāng-khāng asānāihāi ?	Hi-thaū Kashmir tāng-lérang ithāng gabō ?	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
.....	Nang-pū kái-kho nang-nāgāmai gāujū nāibo ?	Nang-pā kai thaū nāu chapāni kadiyā nāibo ?	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
.....	Āi sādūnā tathē . .	Hai sani kadā tātangē .	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
.....	Āpūrāu nāroi katānpoi kāwē	Hai patā kanāūni pāi tam-būi laūē.	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
.....	Takon bāngmai sāpan kāitho nāi.	Takōn kangōubā sāpan kai lūng thō nāiē.	226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse
.....	Kanhām-kho sāpan lāūtho	Potūngā sāpan kasē ngām-ang.	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
.....	Āiroi māinātā thingūroi pāina bāithē.	Haini pāināu tangkēng ūsōt wūngē.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
.....	Kamāiroi chenghlū khai goi thingnowāng titūwē.	Pāini kalōngthō tōm ngā-kamē.	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
.....	Kamāiroi thing bāng bāng kho takon nhāmkho tongbamboi.	Pāi koi singhāngtho takōn tōngbamē.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
.....	Kachāitā kakāināroi kāwē.	Pāi tambuiyō nāu katā wani kauē.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
.....	Māiman lūpā kanhāi makhāi.	Chiwi manchi pūm kati fan.	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
.....	Āpū kái lāunakho bambūtoi.	Kai katinōthō haipā naiē .	233. My father lives in that small house.
.....	Kakho lūpā maitāi titiyo .	Lūpā chi pāiyō pingā .	234. Give this rupee to him.
.....	Māikhotāi lūpā maitāi lāo	Pāichāthō lūpā chi laulā .	235. Take those rupees from him.
.....	Maitātai hūitūna bāinā oirenglōi karāklāo.	Pāiyō madaibū wūni arēng hūnfalā.	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
.....	Kohakhātē dūi jūthāo .	Kūhā dūnthō thōkanpalō .	237. Draw water from the well.
.....	Āhokho taro . . .	Hai dōnthō talā . . .	238. Walk before me.
.....	Nang-thāitho gāmīna thaūnā gāngbo ?	Nang sithō sū kanāu cha-pāmi rābō ?	239. Whose boy comes behind you ?
.....	Nang maitai thaukho lhutong ?	Nang sini suchātho lubō ?	240. From whom did you buy that ?
.....	Kairongmai dukan kho gāinkhat kho.	Chiwa rani tukam khat thō laue.	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

THE NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

Just as the Nāgā-Bodo language bridges over the gulf between Angāmi Nāgā and Kachārī, so the Nāgā-Kuki group bridges over that between Angāmi and the Kuki languages of Manipur. It probably contains a number of dialects, concerning some of which we know nothing, concerning others of which we know a little, and concerning the three principal of which, Sopvomā, Tāngkhul, and Maring, we have now fairly complete information. These three languages exhibit a regular gradation in the change of speech. Sopvomā is most nearly connected with the Western Nāgā languages, and Maring with the Kuki ones, while Tāngkhul occupies an intermediate position.

All the languages of this group have their homes in the north of the Manipur State and for the information now presented regarding the three main ones, I have to thank Colonel H. Maxwell, C.S.I., the Political Agent in that State. Two of the specimens have been prepared by Babu Bisharup Singh, of Uribok in Manipur, and the third by the Reverend W. Pettigrew.

The following is a complete list of all the languages which I have brought together under this group :—

Name of Language.	Estimated number of speakers.
Sopvomā or Māo Nāgā	10,000
Marām	2,500
Miyāngkhāng	5,000
Kwoireng or Līyāng	5,500
Luhūpā or Luppā language <i>viz.</i> :—	
Tāngkhul	25,000
Maring	1,500
	<hr/>
TOTAL	49,500, say 50,000

The number of speakers given is a mere estimate, as no census materials are available for Manipur.

SOPVOMĀ or MĀO NĀGĀ.

The Māos inhabit the country south of the Angāmi. Their villages lie in a compact group on the Manipur Nāga Hills frontier, 20 miles south of Kohima, the head-quarters of the Nāga Hills district. Sopvomā is the tribal name used by the people themselves. The Manipurīs consider them as one and the same with the Angāmis. Māo is the Manipurī name of their chief village.

Their language is the one of the Nāgā-Kuki group which most nearly approaches the true Nāgā languages. Of these it possesses the closest resemblance to Kezhāmā, as will be seen from an examination of the lists of standard words of the two forms of speech. Indeed Sopvomā is so closely connected with all the languages of the Western sub-group, that it might with equal propriety be classed as belonging to it as to the Nāgā-Kuki one.

The number of speakers of Sopvomā is estimated at 10,000. Immediately to their east lies the important tribe of Luhūpās. To their south lie the Marām.

The following are the authorities on Sopvomā which I have come across:—

McCulloch, Major W.,—*Account of the Valley of Munnipore and of the Hill Tribes, with a comparative Vocabulary of the Munnipore and other Languages.* Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 27. Calcutta, 1859. Short account of the tribe on p. 69.

Damant, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii. 1880, p. 225. On p. 244 an account of the tribe.

In order to show the close connexion which exists between Sopvomā and the Western Nāgā languages, I here give a comparative list of words which has been kindly prepared for me by Mr. Davis.

Sopvomā.	Angāmi.	English.
<i>u-bā</i>	<i>u-bi</i>	hand.
<i>u-pfi</i>	<i>u-phi</i>	foot.
<i>u-me</i>	<i>u-mē</i>	mouth.
<i>u-hū</i>	<i>u-hu</i>	tooth.
<i>u-pi</i>	<i>u-pi</i>	head.
<i>māli</i>	<i>melü</i>	tongue.
<i>ma</i>	<i>mā</i>	man.
<i>u-khro</i>	<i>u-krö</i>	moon.
<i>u-mi</i>	<i>u-mi</i>	fire.
<i>u-za</i>	<i>u-dzü</i>	water.
<i>u-to</i>	<i>mi-thu</i> or <i>u-thu</i>	cow.
<i>u-si</i>	<i>te-sku, te-jüh, te-li</i>	dog.
<i>tāo</i>	<i>to</i> or <i>tā</i> .	go.
<i>thi</i>	<i>sā, ti</i> (Semā)	die.
<i>pi</i>	<i>pi, tsü</i>	give.
<i>tū</i>	<i>tā</i>	run.
<i>āja</i>	<i>-dzü, āzu</i> (Semā)	before.
<i>o-ē</i>	<i>u-wē</i>	yes.
<i>mo</i>	<i>mo</i>	no.
<i>iyā</i>	<i>ayā</i>	alas.
<i>ā-pū</i>	<i>ā-pu</i>	father.
<i>kā-yi</i>	<i>ke-vi</i>	good.
<i>kā-si</i>	<i>ke-shi</i>	bad.
<i>u-tu-kru</i>	<i>ke-rekrē</i>	high.
<i>uto fodo</i>	<i>pedū</i>	bull.
<i>ka-kri</i>	<i>ke-kri</i>	white.

There are also many resemblances in the grammatical forms, which will be found noted in the proper places.

The following incomplete account of the Sopvomā language is based on the forms found in the specimens and list of words:—

Prefixes and Suffixes.—The otiose prefix *u* is very common. It corresponds to the prefix *u* of Angāmi, and to the *ā, ē* or *ō*, which we find in Mikir and in many of the Nāgā languages, including Semā and Lhōtā. As elsewhere, it is dropped when the noun to which it is prefixed is preceded by a possessive case. Thus *unnā*, son, but *ni-nā*, your son. It should be noted that, as in this instance, the first consonant of a noun is often doubled after the *u*. Thus *unnā* is equivalent to *u-nā*; *ubbā*, a hand, for *u-bā*. This prefix, as in the other languages, originally meant ‘his,’ and still often does so. Thus *u-chi* means both ‘house’ and ‘his house.’

In the case of nouns of relationship *a* is often used instead of *u*, *a* properly means 'my.' Thus *a-pū*, my father, or, simply, 'father.' We have both *a-pū* and *u-pū* meaning 'father'; *a-pū*, my father; *u-pū*, his father; and (with the prefix dropped) *ni-pū*, your father. A good example of the use of these prefixes and of the way in which they are dropped is in *ni-pū chi-lē*, in your father's house. Here 'house' is *u-chi*. The prefix is dropped because the word is preceded by the genitive *ni-pū*. In *ni-pū*, the prefix *a* or *u* of *a-pū* or *u-pū*, has been dropped for similar reasons.

Just as adjectives in Angāmi Nāgā take the prefix *ke*, so in Māo they take *ka* or *kā*. Thus *kāyi*, good; *kasi*, bad; *kakrā*, white.

Note the use of the word *mai* meaning 'person' which is frequently employed like the Hindūstānī *wālā*. Thus *chi-lē-mai* (? the man in the house), a slave; *utākata-mai*, a cultivator. It is the same as the Angāmi *mā*.

NOUNS.

Gender.—Nouns of relationship, as usual, have special words to indicate gender. Thus,—

a-pū, father.

a-pē, mother.

pū-to-mai, man.

ni-to-mai, woman.

nā-pū-to-mai, son.

unāmoni-to-mai, daughter.

In other cases *fodo* usually means male, and *kru* (Angāmi *krū*), female. Thus *kuri fodo*, a horse; *kuri kru*, a mare. Variations of this are:—

u-si silo, a dog.

u-si sikru, a bitch.

u-khro fodo, a male deer.

u-khro tu-kru, a female deer.

Number.—The usual plural suffix is *inūi*, all, as in *apū-inūi*, fathers. Pronouns take *kru*, and, connected with this appears to be *pū-tomai kāyi krohī*, good men, the plural of *pū-tomai kāyi*. In *unnā-hā-hi*, to his two sons, we have a rudimentary dual.

Case.—As in Lhōtā Nāgā, the *Nominative* takes *nā* (corresponding to the Kezhāmā *nyi*) when it is the subject of a transitive verb. This *nā* is also occasionally used with the verb substantive, and with intransitive verbs, but not as a rule. Thus always *yi-nā dāi*, I strike; but *yi-nā soē*, I am; *yi nolē*, I shall be; *ikru-nā tāwē*, we went; *ni-lēkru tāwē*, you went. Other examples are,—

nonau-nā pē-ē, the younger said.

u-pu-nā kojū-piē, his father divided.

ni-thēhū (not *thēhū-nā*) *khēwē*,—*ni-pū-na* (not *ni-pū*) *koto koso piwē*, your brother has returned,—your father has given eating and drinking (*i.e.*, a feast).

This *nā* is, properly speaking, the suffix of the Instrumental case, so that sentences in which they are used are really passive constructions.¹ *Nonau-nā pē-ē* is literally 'by the son it was said.' In the pronouns, *no* is sometimes used instead of *nā*.

The *Accusative* takes no suffix, as in *u-nā kojū-piē*, he divided his wealth. Here *nā* means 'wealth' and is not the nominative suffix.

The suffix of the *Instrumental* is *nā*, as in *ubbū-nā poē*, (we) hold (two spears) by means of our hands.

¹ This is the normal construction in Tibetan. A Tibetan does not say 'I beat you,' but 'a beating happens, regarding you, by me.'

The usual suffix of the *Dative* is *hē*, as in *apū-hē pē*, (he) said to his father; *unnā-hē-hē kōjū-piē*, he divided to his two sons. Sometimes we find the instrumental suffix *nā* or *no* used for this case. Thus, *mai kalī-nā*, to one man (there were two sons); *ma kalī-no* (he went) to a man.

Motion towards is usually indicated by *lē-khē*, as in *ido lē-khē*, (sent him) to the field; *u-chi lē-khē* (as he came) to the house. Sometimes the locative suffix *lē* is used, as in *iniū kalī-lē*, he went to (*literally*, in) a country.

The suffix of the *Ablative* is *hē-ā*, as in *a-pū-hē-ā*, from the father. Note, however, *po-hino* (take) from him; *abbalētino*, (draw water) from the well.

The *Genitive* takes no suffix. It is simply prefixed to the noun signifying the thing possessed. Thus *a-pū chilā-mai-nā*, my father's servants. In the pronouns *chu* is sometimes used as a genitive suffix.

The sign of the *Locative* is *lē*, as in *u-chi-lē*, in the house; *ido-lē*, in the field. 'On' is *khē*, as in *ubbā-khē*, on his hand; *upfūr-khē*, on his feet. *Cha-hē lodē* is translated 'to enter in the house.'

ADJECTIVES.

These usually, but not always, follow the nouns they qualify. They do not change for gender or number. When a case suffix is added to the noun, it comes after the adjective. The Adjective prefix is *ka* (compare Angāmi and Mikir *ke*).

kuri kakrā, the white horse.

pūtomai kāyi kalī, a good man, lit., man good one.

nītomai kāyi kalī, a good woman.

pūtomai kāyi kalī-hē, to a good man.

pūtomai kāyi krahē-hē, to good men.

The following are examples of comparison :—

kāyi, good.

kāhē kono ka-li-yi, better (*kāhē* means 'two').

mainiū kono kaliyi, best.

ūsā pāji kāyi, very excellent coat.

otukru, high.

kāhē kono kali otukru, (two than one high), higher.

mainiū kono kali otukru, (all than one high), highest.

PRONOUNS.

The **Personal** Pronouns are *yi*, I; *nī*, thou; and *hana* or *po* (as in Angāmi) he, she, it.

First Person.—The nominative is *yi* before intransitive verbs. Thus, *yi māē* or *yi-ū māutē*, I sinned. Before Transitive verbs, the form is *yi-nā*. This pronoun has a form *āi*, which is used as an oblique form. Thus, *āi dāi*, beats me, I am beaten. *Āi pīkorosa*, to be received by me. *Āhā kūā*, is translated 'with me.' The genitive is *a*, which is used as a prefix. Thus *a-pē*, my father; *a-nā*, my wealth; *annā*, my son. In the last example (as in *unnā* referred to under the head of prefixes) the initial *n* of *nā* is doubled after the prefix.

The plural is *i-kru* (-*nā*). 'We Māo people' is *im-mēmē*. In the list of words are the following:—

ā-chu pēwā, my.

yi, mine.

ikro-chu, of us.

inilē-kru, our.

I have not come across examples of their use.

Second Person,—The nominative is *ni* or *nē* before intransitive verbs, as *ni-ū āhā kūā chithiūchikro-bōē*, thou dwellest ever with me. Before transitive verbs we have *nē-nā*, as *nēnā koto koso piwē*, thou gavest a feast. Sometimes we find *nē-no* instead of *nē-nā*, as in Nos. 186 and 196 in the list of words. In *ni pimoē*, thou didst not give, the suffix *nā* is not used, though a transitive verb follows.

So we have in an interrogative sentence *nē ti thē-hino hrali-nā*, from whom did you buy that? The oblique form of this pronoun, which is also used as a genitive prefix, is *ni*. Thus we have—

ni-jū, your name.

ni-pū, your father.

ninnā (with the *n* of *nā* doubled), your son.

ni-nā, your wealth.

ni-thēhū, your brother.

ni-wā, your service.

ni-chū, your word.

ni-hē, (I have sinned) to you.

ni-hēā, (I have sinned) before you.

A genitive absolute is *nilo*, yours, in *a-nā inūi kabbūsa nilo pītē*, whatever is mine is thine. With this are connected most of the following forms taken from the list of words:—

ni-et (nom.), thou.

ni-chu, thy.

ni-yē, thine (? it is thine).

ailē-kru, you, your.

nilē-kru-chu, of you.

The suffix *ū* added to these pronouns gives definiteness, as in *yi-ū mozu thinobūdē*, whereas I die of hunger; *ni-ū āhā kūā chithiūchikro-bōē*, you on the one hand dwell with me (while your brother, etc.).

Third Person,—This is *hana* or *po*. The nominative is *hana*(-*nā*), as in *hana-nā annoē*, he asked. The accusative is *hana*, as in *hana matāa*, sent him. So we have for the genitive *hana thihā*, his sister; *hana kēnā*, his wife; but the most usual word for 'his' is the prefix *u*, as in *u-pū-nā u-nā*, his father (divided) his wealth. So (with doubled *n* as usual) *unnā*, his son. This *u* has in many cases become quite otiose. See the remarks on prefixes. *Hana-chu* is 'of him.'

From the base *po*, we have *po-hino polo*, take from him; *poē fulo*, bind him; *po-hē kākē*, from among those two; *poilē-kru*, they; *poilē-kru*, their; *poilē-kru-chu*, of them.

The following are examples of **Demonstrative** pronouns:—

This,—*kuri-hē*, this horse; *anna hēva-hē*, this my son; *kasha-hē*, this rupee.

Ha-dono, sa-dono, for this reason ; *sa-chū* (hearing) this word ; *sa-thēcha*, therefore.

That,—*kasha ti*, those rupees ; *nē ti thē-hino hrāli-nā*, from whom did you buy that ? *iniū lē ti*, in that country (note the position of the demonstrative after the case suffix).

Mai chi-nā, that man (sent him) ; *sato ka-chi-thē*, at that time ; *mai cha-nā chowāsoā būli sē*, that man can live happily.

Interrogatives are,—*nēthiyē*, who ? *thē-hino*, from whom (did you buy that) ? *adē*, what ? *ni-jū thētē*, what is your name ? *ada-soē*, what is (this) ? *ada-lē*, why ? *chiwē*, how many (years) are there ? *chia boē*, how many (sons) are there (in your father's house) ?

The only instance of a **Reflexive** pronoun is *hana-nā alliū pēē*, he said to himself.

VERBS.

The verb substantive is *so*, be.

The following forms have been noted :—

yi soē, I am.
yi soē, I was.
yi nolē, I shall be.
yi solisē, I may be.

ni-nā so, (fit) to be your son ; *ido-lē cho-ē* (alternate spelling for *so-ē*), he was in the field. We have also, *ūlo pitē*, is thine, and (a compound with *bū* or *bō*, to remain) *so-bū-lē*, let us remain.

An example of the negative Verb Substantive is *mai-mo-ē*, (I) am not (fit).

As in other cognate languages, the sense of time in the Finite Verb is very loosely felt. Once a tense base is formed, it does not seem to change for number or person. In the list of words the second person singular is shown as regularly ending in *wā*, but this is misleading. An examination of the specimens shows that *wā* is not always used with this person, and can be added to other persons without changing the meaning.

Thus, while we have *nē-nā dā-wā*, thou strikest, we have also *niū āhā kūā chithiū-chikro-bōē*, thou dwellest with me ; *hana tālē-wā*, he goes.

In order to show how loosely the temporal suffixes are used, I here give (a) the future of the verb *dā*, strike, and (b) the present of the verb *tā*, go. It will be seen that, as given in the list of words, the conjugations are practically identical.

(a) I shall strike, etc.

(b) I go, etc.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>dā-lē</i>	<i>dā-lē.</i>	<i>tā-lē</i>	<i>tā-lē.</i>
<i>dā-lēwā</i>	<i>dā-lē.</i>	<i>tā-lēwā</i>	<i>tā-lē.</i>
<i>dā-lē</i>	<i>dā-lē.</i>	<i>tā-lēwā</i>	<i>tā-lē.</i>

The following is the way in which the various tenses are formed :—

Present.—The suffix is *ē* (Angāmi *wē*), sometimes written *i*. Thus, *bōē*, (he) lives ; *khoē*, (he) is pasturing ; *toē*, (they) eat ; *poē*, (we) hold (spears in our hands) ; *dāi*, (he) strikes ; after vowels, a euphonic *w* is sometimes inserted, as *dā-w-ē*, (I) am striking. Sometimes the suffix *dē* of the past is used, as in *bū-dē* (he) remains (serving the God) ; *khai-dē*, (he) is kept (like a slave). So *thi-no bū-dē*, am about to die, literally, am in a condition to die.

We also find the future form used, as in *tā-lē*, (I) go; *ni-lē* (he) is found.

Imperfect,—The only example is *dā-khē*, (I) was striking.

Past,—The usual suffix is *ē* (Angāmi *wē*),—the same as in the present; thus following cognate languages. Examples are *pē-ē*, or (with euphonic *w*) *pē-w-ē*, (he) said; *pi-ē*, *pi-w-ē*, (he) gave (compare *kojū-piē*, (he) divided); *mohoē*, (he) wasted; *mami-y-ē* (euphonic *y*), (he) became wretched; *koazil-ē*, (he) went and joined; *wēl-ē*, (he) came; *mā-ē*, (I) have sinned; *chol-ē*, (he) heard; *annoē*, he asked; *khē-w-ē*, (he) has returned; *lobbo-ē*, he refused; *za-w-ē*, (he) entreated; *tā-w-ē*, (we) went; *hral-ē*, (I) bought. The forms of the past of *tā*, go, are very instructive:—we have, *tā-w-ē*, (we, they) went; *tāwē-wā*, (you) went; *tī-tāwē* (I) went; *tā-lēwā*, (and *tā-dē*), (he) went; *tī-tālēwā*, thou wentest. The verb *dā*, strike, inserts *bb*. Thus *dā-bb-ē*, (I) struck; *dā-bb-ēwe*, (thou) struckest; but *dāi*, (he, we, you, they) struck.

The syllable *dē* (Angāmi *te*) is also used to form the past, as in *tā-dē*, (he) went (to a far country); *dā-u-dē* (with inserted *u*) (I) have struck (his son). With the last compare *mā-u-tē* or *mā-ē* (I) have sinned.

Other forms of the Past are *mono*, (two sons) were born; *matā-a*, he caused to go, sent; *maki*, he kissed.

Perfect,—The only true perfect which I have met is formed by compounding the verb with the auxiliary, as in *tā-so-e*, (I) have walked (a long way to-day).

Pluperfect,—This is the same as the Past.

Future,—The suffix is *lē*, as in *dā-lē*, (I) shall strike; *no-lē*, (I) shall be; *pē-lē*, (I) shall say; *so-bū-lē*, let (us) remain.

Present Subjunctive,—*Yi so-li-sē*, is translated 'I may be,' and *yī-nā dā-sē*, I may strike.

Imperative,—The following forms occur,—*pi-yo*, *pi-yū*, give; *tho-piyū*, place; *pol-o*, take; *ful-o*, bind; *sithēpal-ō*, draw water; *dāo*, strike; *tāo*, go; *kot-o*, eat; *hebb-ū*, sit; *hēk-o*, come; *ālāch-o*, stand; *mos-o*, take (me for a servant). Other forms are *thiyē*, die; *tū*, run; *ponobā*, cause to wear.

Verbal Nouns, etc.,—Suffix *ā*,—*ho-ā*, (rice) being dear (he became wretched); *bū-ā* (a man) who lived (in that country); *ichū tā-ā*, arising (up going) (he went to his father); *pū-w-ā*, bringing (the best garment clothe him); *to-ā so-lā*, eating drinking (let us remain) (compare *koto koso* below); *thi-ā* having died (is alive again); *kulē-ā*, calling (a servant); *sa-chol-ā*, hearing (this); *pi-ā*, giving (to harlots has wasted).

Suffix *li-ā*,—*ni-li-ā*, having found (him, they rejoiced); (*thē-li-ā*) (?*thi-li-ā*), when-dead (we hold two spears).

Suffix *li-ē*,—*dā-li-ē*, striking, having struck; *ka-li-ē*, after (some days) remaining.

Suffix *o*,—*pō-tā-di-y-o*, having gone (he wasted his substance); *ichapē-li-y-o*, becoming sensible (he said to himself); *khōl-o*, embracing (he kissed him).

Suffix *lē*,—*poi-lē*, carrying (his wealth to a far country).

Suffix *thē*,—*woi-thē*, at the time of coming; *ho-ka-ti-thē*, when (all) had been wasted; *tā-kochi-thē*, gone.

Other forms,—*tū-ko*, running (he kissed him); *kho-to*, (he sent him) to pasture (swine); *tū-no*, going; *thi-no bū-dē*, I am about to die; *ko-to*, food, rice; *ko-to ko-so* (compare *to-ā so-lā* above) *pi-uc-ē*, gave food and drink.

Passive Voice,—This does not occur. The force of the passive is thus expressed,—*āi dāi*, beats me, *i.e.*, I am beaten.

Causal Verbs,—The following are probably causals:—*mo-ho-ē*, he caused to waste, he wasted; *ma-tā-a*, he caused (him) to go, he sent (him to the field); *mo-so*, cause to be, make.

Interrogative Sentences,—The interrogative particle is *nā*, corresponding to the Kachchā Nāgā *mē*, and the Angāmi *gā*, *ro*, or *mā*. Thus, *hral-i-nā* (from whom) did you buy (that)?

Negative Sentences,—The negative particle is *mo*, as in Angāmi. Examples are *pi-mo-ē*, (anyone), gave not; *ni* (not *nē-nā*) *pi-mo-ē*, thou gavest not, *pēthōki-mo* (I) did not disobey; *fa-pi-mo*, he is not released. Note that the negative *follows* the word qualified.

[No. 18.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

SOPVOMĀ OR MĀO NĀGĀ.

(STATE, MANIPUR.)

SPECIMEN I.

(Babu Bisharup Singh, 1899.)

Mai kalinā unāpūto kāhě mono. Pohē kāhě
Man one-by (to) sons two were-born. Them two (from-amongst)
 nonaunā apū hĩ pē-ē, 'apū, āi pikorosa chahannāsa
younger-by father to it-was-said, 'father, by-me to-be-received property
 allo piyū.' Echaliē upūnā unā unnā hã hĩ kojūpiē.
share give.' Thereupon his-father his-wealth his-son two to divided.
 Chihẽ kojū kaliē unnā nonaunā unā niūsa poilē
Days some after-remaining his-son younger wealth all carrying
 kodopo iniū kali lē tādē potādiyo ichapēmo unā inūisa mohoē.
distant country a to went having-gone wickedly his-wealth all wasted.
 Unā inūisa hokatithē iniū lē ti koto ho-ā
His-wealth all having-been-wasted country in that rice being-dear
 hana māyē mamiyē. Hana iniū lē ti ma kali no
he very became-wretched. He country in that man a to
 bū-ā koazilē. Sathēcha mai chinā uvo khoto ido
who-lived went-and-was-joined. Thereupon man that swine to-pasture field
 lē-khē hana matā-a. Uvo to upfai titēa tonniwē maiko
towards him sent. Swine's food husks that-even although-wished-to-eat any-one
 pimoē. Sathēcha ichapēliyo hananā alliā pē-ē, 'apū
gave-not. Afterwards becoming-sensible he to-himself said, 'my-father's
 chilāmainā udolisoā to-ē. Yiū moza thinobūdē.
servants in-abundance are-eating. I-where-as of-hunger am-about-to-die.
 "Apū yi Orāmē hĩ mǎē apū ni hĩ mǎē,
"Father, I God to have-done-wrong father you to have-done-wrong.
 ninā so kochū maimoē, ni chikālaimai kali moso," litā apū
your-son to-be fit am-not, your servant one make," saying father
 hĩ pēlē.' Ichū tā-ā apū hĩ wēlē. Kodopo kālēlēno
to will-say.' Arising going father to come. Afar-off when-he-was-yet
 apūnā nēlēnā ūllasiā tūko kongū kholo baitū maki.
his-father seeing being-compassionate running neck embracing cheek kissed.

Unnānā upū hī pēwē, 'apū, yū Orāmē hī māutē
The-son father to said, 'father, I God to have-done-wrong
 ni hīā māutē ni nā so kochū maimōē.' Sathēcha
you before have-done-wrong your son to-be worthy am-not.' Thereupon
 apūnā chilāmai nūi hī chūpē-ē, 'ūsā pāji kāyi pūwā annā
father servants all to ordered, 'garment very good bringing my-son
 ponobā, ubbā khē kakha kali thopiṃyū upfiwā khē firra thopiṃyū,
let-to-wear, hand on ring a put feet on shoes put,
 toā solā chavo sobulē, chōhō-kono hēpohēhoji annā
eating drinking merrily let-us-remain, (?) the-reason (?) being my-son
 hanahē thiā, chōhō hrilē; hokotūi, nilē.' Nēliā
this having-died, (?) again is-alive; having-been-lost, is-found.' Having-found (him)
 pēlēkru asāboē.
they merrily-remained.

Sato kachi thē unnā kochū ido lē choē. Hananā uchi
Time that at his-son elder field in was. He his-house
 lē-khē woithē kokhru baddā ullokoso ukho cholē. Hananā
towards when-coming drum beating dancing sound heard. He
 chilāmai kali kulēā, 'adasō?' to annoē. Chilāmainā pē-ē,
servant a calling, 'what-is (this)?' saying asked. Servant said,
 'ni thēhū khēwē. Hana lisi mowē khēwē sadono
'your brother has-returned. He illness without has-returned for-this-reason
 nipūnā asāboē koto koso piwē' Sachū sacholā
your-father being-glad to-eat to-drink has-given.' This-word hearing
 hana ullokhoa cha hē lodē lobboē. Sadono upūnā
he getting-angry house in to-enter refused. Therefore his-father
 tāpā hana zawē. Unnānā upū hī pē-ē, 'kūllā-ā,
coming-out him entreated. The-son his-father to said, 'behold,
 mapū hralasa ni wā sobbē yonni chithā-ā yi ni chū
years so-long your service in-doing even once I your words
 pēthōkimo. Yitikruā akasamai kokrolētā tolēdā ūhī ūto
disobey-did-not. Never-the-less friends together-with to-eat goat young
 kali koā ni pimoē. Ni nā inūi khokhromai hī piā
one even you have-not-given. Your wealth all earlots to by-giving
 sūmohōā ni nnā hana tāwokochūchi nēnā hana hadono koto
having-wasted your son this on-coming you him for to-eat
 koso piwē.' Sathēcha upūnā pē-ē, 'annā, ni-ū āhā
to-drink have-given.' Thereupon his-father said, 'my-son, you-indeed me
 kūā chithiūchikrobōē, anā inūi kabbūsa nīlo pitē; ni thēhū
with together-live, my-wealth all whatever-is yours is; your brother
 hana thiā, chōhō-kono hrilē; hotā nilē hadono
this having-died, (?) again is-alive; having-been-lost is-found for-this-reason
 ikru asābū kochoē.
we to be merry it-is-proper.'

[No. 19.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

SOPVOMĀ OR MĀO NĀGĀ.

(STATE, MANIPUR.)

SPECIMEN II.

(Babu Bisharup Singh, 1899.)

A PIECE OF FOLKLORE TAKEN FROM THE LIPS OF A MĀO NĀGĀ.

Im mēmē thēli-ā ěhũ kāhẽ ubbānā poē. Ěhũ Orāmē
We Māo-people when-dead spears two hands-by hold. Spears the-God
Pēkujikhē fēlē. Fēliliā mai chanā Orāmē iniū lē
Pēkujikhē is-for-piercing. If-able-to-pierce man that God's country in
chowāsoā būli sē. Fēli kokromainā Orāmē Pēkujikhē ukrūso
happily to-live can. To-pierce who-cannot-man God Pēkujikhē serving
būdē, chilāmai soā khaidē, tinā fapimo. Orāmai hana pi
remains, slave like is-kept, ever is-not-released. God's that head
jisūē, kota maicha. Hana kēnā, 'ochū mai nolo mai hai
is-very-big, beard grows. His wife, 'aged man young man as-well-as
adasono mathiwē,' annoē. 'Maina kososi miya to mima to.
why are-killed,' asked. 'Men chillies old eat unripe-also eat.
Mai thēfrā yīā ochū mai nolo mai hai fūē,' sata
Man following I-also old man young man also catch,' saying
Orāmē hananā pē-ē.
God that said.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

When any one of us Māo people dies, two spears are put into his hand. These are for piercing the God Pēkujikhē. If the dead man can pierce him, he is allowed to live happily in the God's country. If he cannot pierce him, he has to become a servant to Pēkujikhē. He is kept like a slave, and is never released.

This God's head is very big, and he has a beard. His wife once asked him why he killed young people as well as old. He replied, 'men cut chillies both unripe and ripe, and after their example I catch both young men and old men.'

MARĀM.

To the south of the Māos lie the Marāms, inhabiting one large village, with a population of perhaps 2,500. The two tribes claim to have a common origin, but are perpetually at feud with each other. They are nevertheless closely allied by intermarriage.

I have not obtained any specimen of their language, but have inserted as many words as I could in the list of standard words and sentences. The source of these words is partly McCulloch's and partly Brown's vocabulary.

The following are the authorities which I have noted as dealing with Marām :—

BROWN, THE REV. N.,—*Comparison of Indo-Chinese Languages*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. vi, 1837, pp. 1023 and ff. On 1034 and ff. a 'Marām' Vocabulary.

McCULLOCH, MAJOR W.,—As quoted under Sopvoma. On p. 69 an account of the tribe. In App. I pp. vi and ff. a 'Muram' Vocabulary.

DAMANT, G. H.,—As quoted under ditto: on p. 224 an account of the tribe. On p. 256 a brief vocabulary taken from McCulloch.

No materials are available for making even an imperfect sketch of the grammar of this language.

MIYĀNGKHĀNG.

I only mention this tribe here, because Damant classes them with Māo and Marām. Nothing is known about their language. They live in the State of Manipur south of the Marāms, and are said to occupy nine small villages and to have a language of their own. Damant estimates their number at 5,000 or rather more. They are mentioned on p. 70 of McCulloch's Munnipore already quoted under Māo, and by Damant on p. 244 of his article quoted in the same place.

KWOIRENG OR LĪYĀNG.

The Kwoireng or Līyāng inhabit the country north of Manipur lying between the Kachchā and the Kabui Nāgā, as far as the Angāmis, from whom they have suffered much. They are a considerable tribe, possessed of much energy, which develops itself in trade with the Angāmis and our frontier districts. Damant estimates their number at five or six thousand.

Their language appears to be an intermediate one between the Nāgā-Bodo and the Nāgā-Kuki Group. The pronouns agree best with the latter, and so I class it here, though its geographical position would incline one to put it with the former set of languages. Very little is known about their language. The only trustworthy source of information is a vocabulary by McCulloch, from which I have inserted as many vocabularies as possible in the list of standard words and sentences. The language is to be distinguished from Koirang, which belongs to the Kuki Group, and of which specimens will be found later on. It is an altogether different language.

AUTHORITIES—

BROWN, REV. N.,—*Comparison of Indo-Chinese Languages*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. vi, 1837, pp. 1023 and ff. On p. 1034 a short 'Koirang' vocabulary, which comparison shows to be Kwoireng.

McCULLOCH, MAJOR W.,—*Account of the Valley of Munnipore*, etc. as quoted under Sopvoma. On p. 54 an account of the tribe. Appendix I, pp. v and ff. a Kwoireng or Līyāng Vocabulary.

DAMANT, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality*, etc. as quoted under Sopvoma. A reference to the tribe on p. 244. Short Vocabulary on p. 47.

LUHŪPĀ OR LUPPĀ.

Several Manipur tribes are included under this head. The only one of them with whose language we are acquainted is the Tāngkhul Nāgā. The number of dialects spoken by these tribes is very great, almost every village being said to have a distinct one. Three,—Tāngkhul, Phadāng, and Khangoi have been recorded.

A general account of the Luhūpā will be found on p. 66 of McCulloch's *Munnipore*, and on p. 246 of Damant's *Note*, both of which are quoted in full under the authorities on Sopvomā.

The tribe is a large and important one.

TĀNGKHUL.

This is the best known of the Luhūpā tribes. They were described by Brown in 1837 and subsequently by McCulloch and Damant. They inhabit the hills to the north-east of the Manipur valley, and have their head-quarters at Ukhrul about 40 miles in that direction from the Manipur town, and the same distance to the south-east of the Māo tract. They are estimated to number 25,000. Brown has given three short vocabularies of what he calls 'North Tāngkhul,' 'Central Tāngkhul,' and 'South Tāngkhul.' None of them agrees with the specimens here given, which is unfortunate, as there is no other vocabulary of the language in existence. Brown's vocabularies are so short, and the words common to them and the list of words here given are so few, that it is not worth while publishing them.

AUTHORITIES—

BROWN, THE REV. N.,—*Comparison of Indo-Chinese Languages*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. vi, 1837, pp. 1023 and ff. Three Tāngkhul vocabularies on p. 1035.

MCCULLOCH, MAJOR W.,—*Account of the Valley of Munnipore*, etc., as quoted under Sopvomā. On p. 66 an account of the Tangkool Tribe. (1859.)

DAMANT, G. H.,—*Note* etc., as quoted under Sopvomā. On p. 246 a brief account of the Tankhuls. (1880.)

The following incomplete account of Tāngkhul Grammar is based on the specimens annexed, which I owe to the kindness of the Rev. W. Pettigrew, and on further notes which the same gentleman has been good enough to supply :—

Prefixes.—The otiose prefix *ka* (also pronounced *kha*) is used before adjectives, as in Sopvomā and other cognate languages. It is also used to form verbal nouns, like the Mikir *ke*. The prefix *ā* or *ū* does not seem to be so common as in Sopvomā. *Ā* frequently does occur, but generally in the meaning of 'his,' or as a prefix to the verb when the pronoun in the objective case comes before it, as in *ā-pharuwa*, threw at him.

Articles.—The indefinite article is *āka* which follows the noun it qualifies as in *mī āka-na*, a certain man (had two sons). Strictly speaking there is no definite article. Its place is supplied by the demonstrative pronoun *chi*, that, as in *āgato chi-na*, the younger brother (said).

Nouns.—Gender.—The usual rule is followed for human relations. Thus,—

<i>ā-vā</i> , father (<i>or</i> his father).	<i>ā-va</i> , mother (<i>or</i> his mother).
<i>ā-gato</i> , brother (<i>or</i> his brother).	<i>ā-gatuiva</i> , sister (<i>or</i> his sister).
<i>mayārno</i> , man.	<i>shano</i> , woman.
<i>noshino</i> , child.	
<i>noshino mayārno</i> , son.	<i>noshino ngalāra</i> , daughter.

Male and female animals are indicated as follows :—

<i>sigui</i> , horse.	<i>sigui ālā</i> , mare.
<i>simuk āvā</i> , bull.	<i>simuk ālā</i> , cow. •
<i>fā</i> , dog.	<i>fā ālā</i> , a bitch. ¹
<i>me-vā</i> , he-goat.	<i>me ālā</i> , nanny-goat.
<i>sāngāi āvā</i> , male deer.	<i>sāngāi ālā</i> , female deer.
<i>har-vā</i> , cock.	<i>har-va</i> , hen.

Number—is only indicated when the context renders it necessary. I find in that case *bing* used with human beings. Thus, *āvā-bing*, fathers. *Tārāka*, many, and *sāikora*, all, are used to indicate plurality of the lower animals and of inanimate things. Thus, *sigui ālā tārāka*, mares ; *silui sāikora homlu*, look after (all) the buffaloes.

Case.—As usual, the *Nominative* can optionally take the suffix *na*. It always does so before transitive verbs. Thus, *mi āka-na*, a certain man (had two sons) ; *āno mayāra khorara chi-na lui-li laisāi*, the elder son was in the field.

The *Accusative* usually has no termination, but sometimes takes the Dative termination *li*, as in *ā-wui no-mayāra-li* (I have beaten) his son.

The *Instrumental* has the usual suffix *na*, as in *kithāi-na thi-kijur-a* (I) am nearly dying by hunger.

The *Dative* takes *li*, as in *āvā-li* (said) to his father ; *lui-li*, (sent him) to the field.

The *Ablative* appends *aina* to the genitive, as in *rakhong-wui-aina*, (draw water) from the well.

The *Genitive* takes *wui*, as in—

<i>nashā-vā-wui</i>	<i>shim-li</i> ,
<i>your-father-of</i>	<i>house-in</i> , i.e., <i>in your-father's house</i> .

The *Locative*, like the *Dative*, has *li*, as in *shim-li*, in the house.

Adjectives.—These usually follow the noun they qualify, and do not change for gender. The adjectival prefix is *ka* or *kha*. Examples,—

<i>mi ka-phā āka-na</i> , a good man.
<i>mi ka-phā-bing-wui</i> , of good men.
<i>shano ka-phā-bing</i> , good women.
<i>noshino mayārno ma-kaphā āka-na</i> , a bad (not good) son.
<i>sigui ka-chara chi-wui</i> , of the white horse.
<i>shim ka-teo chi-li</i> , in that small house.
<i>kha-nang</i> , wretched.

¹The pronunciation of the letter *a* is explained in the note preceding the first specimen.

When an adjective is inflected for comparison, or is treated as a verb, verbal noun, or adjective, the prefix *ka* is dropped. The following are examples of *Comparison* :—

ka-phā, good.

phā-ka-mai, better.

phā-mai-kapa, best.

sāikora-wui phā-ka-matāiya, the best (garment) of all.

ka-chui, high.

chui-ka-mai, higher.

chui-mai-kapa, highest.

āgato-na āgatuiva-li āsān sāngmai, his brother is taller than his sister.

When making a simple statement, the adjective may precede the noun, as in *ā-na kathema mi-na*, he wise man-is, he is a wise man. When used as a predicate the adjective may be conjugated as if it were a verb, as in *mi hi kathema-na*, man this wise-is, this man is wise.

Pronouns.—The *Personal* Pronouns are,—

i, I

i-thum, we.

na, thou

na, na-thum, ye.

ā, he

ā-thum, them.

With *thum*, the sign of the plural, compare the Āo Nāgā *tam* and the Mikir *tum*. These are all declined regularly. Thus Nom. *i* or *i-na*; and Acc. *i-li*, and-so on.

The only irregularity is that, besides the regular genitives *i-wui*, *na-wui*, *ā-wui*, etc., the termination *wui* may be dropped, as in *na-ming*, your name; *ā-vā*, his father. So also for other cases as in *ā-pharuwā*, struck at him, where *ā* is for *ā-li*. The first and second persons sometimes insert *shā* or *shi*, as in *i-shā-vā-uui*, my father's servants; *na-shā-vā-wui*, your father's (house). We even have *ishi-wui*, my, in *ishi-wui āwo-wui* (the son) of my uncle. The insertion of *shā* or *shi* in this connexion refers to direct relationship, and is used, Mr. Pettigrew supposes, to distinguish between real relations, and those who are not, but who are called by the same name without the use of *shā* or *shi*. Another form to note is *ā-vāva*, his father, beside *ā-vā*.

The *Demonstrative* pronouns are *hi*, this, as in *signi hi*, this horse; and *chi*, that, as in *lupā chi*, those rupees. The same forms are in Khairāo.

The *Interrogative* pronouns are *kapākala* or *khipākala*, who? *khi*, what? *khi-sūta* or *khi-sākala*, why?

As usual, participles supply the place of the *Relative*,—as in *morai kaphunga mi chi-na thi-ra*, sin committer man he will die, the man who hath committed sin will die.

Verbs.—When a verbal root ends in a vowel, it often inserts a euphonic *w* or *y* before the termination. Thus, *sho-w-a*, strikes or struck; *tho-ngāi-y-a*, craved.

For the *Verb Substantive*, the root is *lai*, be or possess; but, for the present, it is usual to simply add the suffix *na* to the object or subject. Thus *sāikora na-wui-na*, all is yours; *i-na*, I am. The past is *lai-sāi*, which is translated both 'possessed' and 'was.' Thus *mi āka-na laisāi*, a certain man possessed (two sons) (*i.e.*, to a certain man there were two sons): *ā-no-mayāra kharara chi-na lui-li lai-sāi*, the elder son was in the field. The root *sā*, which properly means 'do,' is also used as a verb substantive.

It is impossible to give a complete conspectus of the conjugation of the *Finite Verb*. There are in the specimens a number of forms the exact meaning of which I am not certain about. It will be sufficient to note the following, bearing in mind the loose way in which tense suffixes are used in all these languages. As usual there is no distinction between Present and Past time, the sense being left to be discovered from the context. The only real distinction is between future and non-future time.

Present,—Suffix *a*, as in *sho-w-a*, beats; *thi-kijur-a*, am nearly dying; *pam-a*, dwells; *chat-a*, goes. When the root ends in the vowel *ā* or *a*, *i* is substituted for *a* as in *sā-i*, did.

The present participle is sometimes used for this tense, as in *hāng-da*, (they) say (what they have heard from their forefathers).

Present Definite,—The suffix *li* is added to the root, or the suffix *lai-li* (the present definite tense of the verb substantive) is added to the present participle. Thus, *sho-li* or *sho-da lai-li*, is striking; *khāng-mi-sā-da lai-li*, is giving to eat; *chat-li* or *chat-ta lai-li*, is going; *sā-li* or *sā-da lai-li*, is doing.

Imperfect,—The suffix *sāi* is added to the root or *lai-sāi* (the imperfect tense of the verb substantive) is added to the present participle. Thus *sho-sāi* or *sho-da lai-sāi*, was striking; *chat-sāi* or *chat-ta lai-sāi*, was going; *sā-sāi* or *sā-da lai-sāi*, was doing. *Sāi* itself is the present or past of the root *sā*, do.

Past,—As in the present, the suffix is *a* after consonants, and *i* after the vowels *ā* or *a*. Thus *sho-w-a*, struck; *chat-a*, went; *hāng-a*, said; *tho-ngāi-y-a*, craved; *mashit-u-w-a*, joined; *chat-tu-w-a*, went; *phaning-ung-a*, remembered. For roots in *ā* or *a*, we have *sāi*, did; *ngahān-kā-i*, replied; *lumashen-vā-i*, had compassion; *mayā-i*, kissed.

Perfect,—The suffixes are *hāi*, *hāira*, *hōwa*, or *hora*. Thus, *chat-hāi*, *chat-hāira*, *chat-hōwa*, or *chat-hora*, has gone; *sā-hāi*, *sā-hāira*, *sā-hōwa*, *sā-hora*, has done. Similarly, *chi-ho-hāi*, sent (him to the field); *kānsar-hōwa*, spent; *saklāk-hōwa*, became dear; *khanang-hōwa*, became wretched; *ngaphit-hōwa*, have beaten. It will be observed that in many cases these forms have the power of the simple past.

Pluperfect,—The suffix is *hāira-sāi*. Thus, *sho-hāira-sāi*, had struck; *chat-hāira-sāi*, had gone; *sā-hāira-sāi*, had done.

Future,—As in Mikir, this tense takes two suffixes. It takes *ra* to form a distant future, and *ga* to form an immediate future. After a hard consonant, *ga* becomes *ka*. Thus, *sho-ra* or *sho-ga*, will strike; *sā-ra* or *sā-ga*, will do or will be; *chat-ra* or *chat-ka*, will go; *ung-hāng-ga* returning (I) shall say; *sho-that-ka*, (I) shall kill.

Continuative Future,—This is formed by suffixing the future of the verb *sā* to root, as in *chat sā-ra*, shall be going; *sā sā-ra*, shall be doing.

Future Perfect,—This is formed by suffixing *sā-ra* to the perfect, as in *chat-hāira sā-ra*, shall have gone; *sā-hāira sā-ra*, shall have done.

Present Subjunctive,—The forms given are *sā-pāi*, may be or do; *sho-pāi*, may strike.

Imperative,—The suffix is *lu*, as in *sho-lu*, strike; *chat-lu*, go; *mi-ho-lu*, give (this rupee); *sā-ngasak-mi-lu*, cause me to be (thy servant); *kui-tu-lu*, take (those

rupees); *sok-kui-lu*, draw (water). The syllable *ka* or *kha* prefixed makes a polite imperative. Thus, *ka-mi-lu*, please to give; *kha-la-phā-lu*, please to bind. In *ithum ngarum-zā-sa*, we have a kind of permissive compound, equivalent to a first person plural imperative 'let us eat.' Similarly in *ma-rālākaranu*, we have a negative permissive compound, 'let him not come here,' the root *rā* meaning to come, and a permissive form in *unguranu*, let him return. In forms like *ung-u-lu*, return, a euphonic *u* seems to have been inserted before the termination.

Verbal Noun or Infinitive,—Formed by the prefix *ka* or *kha*, as in *ka-sho*, to strike; *ka-chat*, to go; *ka-sā*, to do or to be; *ka-shak ka-zā*, food; *ka-maya*, kissing; *kha-rā*, to come.

Present Participle,—The suffix is *da* or, after a hard consonant, *la*. Thus, *sho-da*, striking; *zā-ngāi-da*, wishing to eat; *angkar-thui-da*, rising; *thai-da*, seeing; *chat-ta*, going, and many others.

Past Participle,—The suffix is *hāi-ra-da*, as in *sā-hāirada*, having been or done; *sho-hāirada*, having struck.

Adverbial Participle,—The following are examples:—*Kān-kahāi aina*, on being spent; *khanang-kahāi aina*, on becoming wretched.

Other Participial forms are *chat-laga*, going; *chat-mamān-laga*, continuing to go; *ung-mamān-laga*, as he was returning.

Causal Verbs are formed by suffixing *ngasak*, as in *sā-ngasak-a*, caused to do. The verb *mi*, give, is also used in this connexion, as in *sā-ngasak-mi-lu*, cause to be.

As in other cognate languages, there is no *Passive*. 'I am struck' is rendered 'struck me,' *i-li sho-sāi*.

Negative Verb,—The Negative particle is *ma* as in *ma-ka-phā*, not good, bad. Other examples are *kikha-na ma-mi-zā-ma-na*, anyone did not give to eat; *ma-mi*, not giving; *ma-kā-ma-na*, (I) have not risen; *ma-lai-la-da*, not finding (illness); *ma-kā-ngāi*, did not wish to go; *ma-thi-mana*, (I) am not dead; and others. Note that the negative *precedes* the word qualified.

The only example of a negative imperative is *ma-rālākaranu*, let him not come here, mentioned above.

Interrogative,—The Interrogative particle *kala* is placed at the end of the sentence, as in *chi ka-li lola-kala*, from whom did you buy that?

Compound Verbs,—There are numerous compound verbs, most of which I am unable to analyze. The following are *Desideratives*, *zā-ngāi-da*, wishing to eat; *tho-ngāi-y-a*, craved; *ma-kā-ngāi*, did not wish to go. Other examples, *sho-that-la-da*, (he) kills (from *sho*, strike); *thi-kijur-a*, (I) am nearly dying (*thi*, die); *ung-hāng-ga*, returning (*ung*) will say (*hāng-ga*). Compare *ma-thi-mana*, I am not dead, and *ma-thi-lāk-mana*, I have not died.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

TĀNGKHÜL.

SPECIMEN I.

(Rev. W. Pettigrew, 1898.)

(STATE, MANIPUR.)

In the following two specimens pronounce—

a as the u in *but*.
 ā as the a in *father*.
 u as the u in *fur*.
 e as the e in *met*.

i as the i in *pin*.
 o as the ow in *low*.
 u as the oo in *fool*.

Mi . ākana ā-no-mayār khani laisāi. Āni-khaniwuili āgato .
Man a-certain son two had. Them-to-of-in younger-brother
 china āvāli hānga, 'Āvā, ina samphangki kaja lan chi ili
the his-father-to said, 'Father, I shall-receive that-which property that to-me
 kamilu.' Kahāng chi-aina āvāna āniwui vāng-aina lan ngayer-mi. Chimik sho
please-to-give.' Saying that-on his-father the-two for property divided. Days after
 khalailaga āgatona lan chi sāikora kuiphunglaga katāvali thuwa.
some younger-brother property that all taking-carrying afar-off went.
 Sākangāi-ngāi sāphā-phāda awūi lan sāikora chi kānsarhowa. Āwui lan
A-reckless-life leading his substance all that spent. His substance
 chi kānkabāi aina ngalai chili kashak-kazā saklākhowa; kasak
that spent on-being country in-that food dear-became; dear
 chiaina āna khananghōwa. Khanang-kabāi-aina ngalai chiwui mi
through-being he 'wretched-became. Wretched-on-becoming country of-that man
 ākali mashituwa. Āna hok tārākali homluda āwui luili
a-with joined. He swine many to-pasture his fields-to
 chihohāi. Āna hokwui zāt chi zāngāida āwuk
sent. He swine-of food that wishing-to-eat his-belly
 thongāiya; chithālala kikhana mamizāmana. Mami kazā chiaina āwukli
craved; but any-one gave-not-to-eat. Not-giving to-eat that-on his-mind-in
 phaṅgingunga, 'ishāvāwui rona kazāla-zāi katāila-tāi, ka ina hili
remembered, 'my-father's servants eat-in-plenty and-much-over, but I here
 kithāina thikijura. Ina angkar-thuida ishāvāwui ngalemli ina
with-hunger am-nearly-dying. I arising my-father's presence-to I
 ung-hāng-ga. 'Āvā, kachingramli imāi ngarai-thuida morai sāhowa,
returning-with-say, 'Father, to-heaven my-face turning-away sin have-done,

nawui mangālila morai sāhowa, nanona kachi matik makāmana; ili
your in-presence-also sin have-done, your-child saying worthy have-not-risen; me
 naro thāta āka sāngasakmilu." ' Chiaina angkar-thuida āvāwui chata. Chat-
your-servant like a cause-to-be." ' Accordingly arising to-his-father went. As-he-
 mamānlaga āvāvana āli thaida lumashenvāi; āna ngasamungda āgahungli
to-go-continued his-father him seeing had-compassion; he running-up on-his-neck
 ramkuida mayai. Kamaya chiaina āno mayāra āvāvali hānga, 'Āyā, kachingramli
embracing kissed. Kissing after his son to-his-father said, 'Father, to-heaven
 imāi ngarai-thuida morai sāhowa, nawui mangālila morai sāhowa; nanona
my-face turning-away sin have-done, your in-presence-also sin have-done; your-child
 kachi matik makāmana; nawui shimwui ro-thāta ili āka sāngasakmilu.' Ka āvāvana
saying worthy have-not-risen; your house servant-like me a make. But his-father
 āwui roli kasoya, 'sāikorawui kachonli phākamatāiya kuirālaga ngavāimilu;
his servants-to ordered, 'of-all garments the-very best bringing put-on;
 āwui pānglila khutop āka sangmilu, āwui phailila phaihop sangmilu; kala ithum
his hands-also ring one put-on, his feet-also sandals put-on; and we
 shohā aina zāt ngarumzāsa; kikhala-chila ino hi thikahāi thāta
gladness with feast together-let-eat; because my-son this dead as
 ringungluiya; shimānhāilaga samphangluiya.' Chiaina āthumna
again-living-has-become; after-being-lost again-has-been-found. Therefore they
 shohā aina manaya.
gladness with were-merry.

Āthumna shohā aina phāshak-kaza chi-thārān-li āno-mayāra kharara chi-na
They gladness with eating that-time-at his-son elder the
 luili laisāi. Thāta ungmanānlaga shimli ka-ung-aina la-kasāla
in-the-field was. So returning to-house at-coming songs-also
 phaichak kasāla shāda, āro ākali holaga ngabāna, 'khi khonkala?'
dancing also hearing, his-servant a-to calling asked, 'what noise?'
 Ārona āli ngahānkāi, 'nagato unga, kala nawui
His-servant to-him replied, 'your-young-brother has-retained, and your
 āvāva āli kazā malailada chāt khāngmi'-da hānga. Tui hi shāda āmana
father him illness not-finding feast is-giving'-saying said. Word this hearing his-brother
 malung-kangda, 'shimlung makāngāi,' jiya. Chiaina āvāvana shoklaga
becoming-angry, 'inside-house do-not-wish-to-go,' said. Thereupon his-father coming-out
 āli sihāsāi. Āna āvāvali ngahānkāi, 'kum hiyāka 'naro ina nawui
him-to entreated. He his-father-to replied, 'years so-many your-servant I your
 tui kikha mangachailākmana; chithālala iwui ngahān-kangāibingwui vāng thangka-
word ever not-been-disobedient; nevertheless my friends for one-day-
 nida meno ākala ili mathāithat milākmana: ka nano-mayāra hi
even kid-young a to-me killing have-not-given: but your-son this
 hāikayorali ngasoda nawui lan horsarhāida āna ka-unglāk-aina āwui
harlots together-with your property flinging-away he as-soon-as-he-returns him

vāng aina zāt khāngmizālamā.' Chiaina āvāvana hānga, 'Ino, na ini
for gladness feast do-give-to-eat. Thereupon his-father said, 'My-child, you with-me
 ngaso pamehinga; iwui khalai sāikora nawuina; ka ithumna mana kavāi
together always-live; mine whatever-is all yours-is; but we to-be-glad for
 lai: kikhala-chila nagato hi thikahāi thāta ringungluiya;
is-reason: because your-young-brother this dead as again-living-has-become;
 shimānhailaga samphangluiya.'
after-being-lost again-has-been-found.'

[No. 21.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

TĀNGKHUL.

SPECIMEN II.

(Rev. W. Pettigrew, 1898.)

(STATE, MANIPUR.)

Khanongvana kahāng ji, Ārarnona nganā kuimaronda hāngda :—
Medicine-men-by said it-is, Forefathers-by heard transmitting say :—
 ‘Ithum mikumo hi kathi maningmana,’ ji, ‘āphasā ngalaili phumbhāi-chingda
‘We mankind this die do-not,’ say, ‘his-body in-earth burying-always
 manglā Koktoli lai-a,’ ji. Kapā china nganālaga, ‘ino ngarā !
spirit Death-king-with remains,’ say. Madman that hearing-said, ‘my friends !
 ithumli āna shothatlada. I thihāiaka i Koktoli shothatka.’ Kumka shānglaga
us he does-kill. I when-dead I Death-king will-kill.’ One-year afterwards
 thihowa. Koktoli vāuwa. Koktoli kapāa china kazai aina
he-died. Death-king-to ascended. Death-king-at madman that spear with
 āpharuwa. Koktoli mazatumana. Koktina, ‘mikumo hi
at-him-threw. Death-king (acc.) did-not-touch(him). Death-king(said), ‘mankind this
 makaphāna; āli unguranu; āli marālākaranu; āli khi aina thirani-kala?’ Ā
is-bad; him let-return; him let-never-come-here; him what for died?’ He
 sāraka masina panthuranu. Ā ungrāsāi. Āli chisanugida laisāi.
after-doing by-wind blow-away. He returned-(to earth). His grave-at (men) were.
 ‘Nathum khi sānikala?’ ‘Na thihoda chisanuki kajina.’ ‘I mathimana;
‘You what are-doing?’ ‘You dying grave will-make’(said). ‘I am-not-dead;
 ringli. Ina Koktoli vāi; Koktoli ina kazai aina pharuwa;
am-alive. I Death-king-to went; Death-king-at I spear with threw;
 mazatumana. Koktona ili, “ungulu,” ji, “mikumo hi makaphāna
did-not-touch-(him). Death-king me-to, “return,” said, “mankind this is-bad
 marālākaranu,” ji. I mathilākmana, ili masina panthura.’
let-him-not-come-here,” said. I have-not-died, me the-wind blew-away.’

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

A piece of Folklore taken from the lips of a Tāngkhul Nāgā, dealing with their belief in the immortality of the soul.

Medicine men tell us by tradition from their forefathers that we men do not die, and that, when our bodies are buried in the earth, our spirits remain with the

Death-king. My friends, a madman once heard this and said, 'He kills us, so when I am dead I will kill the Death-king.' A year afterwards he died, and he ascended to the Death-king. The madman threw a spear at the Death-king, but it did not touch him. Then said the Death-king, 'This is a bad man. Send him back, and never let him come here. Why did he die?' Then the Death-king blew him back to earth in a puff of wind. Men were standing round his grave. He said to them, 'what are you doing?' 'You are dead,' said they, 'and we are making your grave.' 'I am not dead. I am alive. I went to the Death-king, and threw a spear at him, but it did not touch him. "Return," said he. "This is a bad man. Do not let him come here." I have not died. The wind blew me back here.'

PHADĀNG.

This dialect of Tāngkhul closely agrees with that spoken at Ukhrul, from which the village of Phadāng is only a few hours to the west. We have a vocabulary by McCulloch. Damant estimates the number of speakers at about 500. I have inserted in the list of standard words and sentences all the vocables which I could find therein.

The authorities on Phadāng are McCulloch and Damant, as quoted under Sopvomā. McCulloch (1859) gives a "Phudang" vocabulary on pp. vi and ff. of App. I. Damant gives a short account of the tribe on p. 246, and a short vocabulary taken from McCulloch on p. 256 of his *Note*.

KHANGOI.

This is the third village of the Tāngkhul Nāgās regarding whose language we have any information. It is a few hours' journey to the east of Ukhrul. Damant estimates the number of speakers at 300. McCulloch has given us a vocabulary of it, which partly agrees with Brown's Northern Tāngkhul.

So far as can be judged from this vocabulary, this language has much more of a Kuki complexion than the Tāngkhul of Ukhrul. It and Maring occupy the Kuki end of the chain connecting the Kuki with the Nāgā Languages. I have inserted in the list of standard words and sentences all the vocables which I could collect from McCulloch's vocabulary.

The following are the authorities dealing with Khangoi:—

BROWN, REV. N.—*Comparison of Indo-Chinese languages*, as quoted under Tāngkhul. Northern Tāngkhul Vocabulary on p. 1035. (1837).

MCCULLOCH, MAJOR W.—*Account of the Valley of Manipore*, as quoted under Sopvomā. App. I. pp. v. and ff., a Khoongooe Vocabulary. (1859).

DAMANT, G. H.—*Note*, etc., as quoted under Sopvomā. On p. 246 a brief account of the tribe. (1880.)

As already stated, Phadāng and Khangoi are only two of many dialects of Tāngkhul. Almost every village of the tribe has its own form of speech.

MARING.

Regarding this tribe Mr. Damant says:—

This tribe, which is generally called Nāgā, inhabit a few small villages on the Hloek range of hills which separates Manipur from Burma. They have 300 houses and a population of about 1,500. They are divided into two branches known as Khoibū¹ and Maring. They are said to have been formerly much more numerous than at present.

There is also a Maring colony at Lai Ching, in the Manipur valley, about 25 miles south of Manipur town.

¹ The original has *Saiba*, which is a misprint.

Brown gives vocabularies of both Khoibū and Maring, from which it is evident that they are closely related dialects.

Maring is the one of the Nāgā-Kuki languages, which most nearly approaches the languages of the Kuki-Chin group. The pronoun of the first person is the same as in Kuki.

The following are the authorities on the language of this tribe:—

BROWN, THE REV. N.,—*Comparison of Indo-Chinese Languages. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. vi, 1837, pp. 1023 and ff. On p. 1035 a Khoibū and a Maring Vocabulary.

McCULLOCH, MAJOR W.,—*Account of the Valley of Munnipore and of the Hill Tribes, with a Comparative Vocabulary of the Munnipore and other Languages. Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Foreign Department)*, No. 27. Calcutta, 1859. Account of the Tribe on p. 65. 'Murring' vocabulary on pp. vii and ff. of Appendix I.

DAMANT, G. H.,—*Notes on the Locality and Population of the Tribes dwelling between the Brahmaputra and Ningthi Rivers. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xii, 1880, pp. 228 and ff. On p. 242 an account of the tribe. On p. 255 a vocabulary taken from McCulloch. Damant classes Maring as a Kuki language.

The following sketch of Maring grammar is based on the specimens and list of words and sentences:—

Pronunciation,—The letters *r* and *l* are freely interchanged, the former being used after a vowel, as in Kabui. Thus *lal*, wealth, but *nai-ral*, your wealth. The vowels *o* and *āu* are interchangeable. Thus *ro* or *raū*, the suffix of the Locative case.

Prefixes and Suffixes,—As elsewhere the otiose prefix *ā*, properly meaning 'his,' but often with no meaning, is common. Thus *ā-chā*, a son; or *kai-chā*, my son, *nai-chā*, thy son, *ā-chā*, his son. Indeed *kai* and *nai* also appear to frequently lose their meanings, as *nai-pā*, your father or a father; *kai-nāū*, my brother or a brother.

The suffix *bā*, meaning 'he who is,' which also occurs in Meithei, Chutiā, Kwoireng and Khoirāo, and which corresponds in force to the Angāmi *u* and the Ṃo *er* is very common, especially at the end of adjectives. It is freely dropped. It is sometimes pronounced *wā*. Thus we have *ādong-bā*, (the son) who was the younger; *napāwa thangāi-bā*, the man who is good; but *nai-machal thangāi*, your conduct (was) good; *nai-pā*, *pā-bā* or *pā-wā*, all meaning 'father.' It occurs in Tibetan under the form *pa*.

There is a suffix *ri* added to the nominative and accusative of nouns and pronouns, which does not appear to affect the sense. Perhaps it gives a definitive force. Thus *kai-pā-ri*, my father (lives); *ānāi-ri* (my father's) servants (are eating); *lūpā kai-ri*, (give) this rupee. *Hai-ri*, this (my son has become alive); *sapūk ā-ri*, (how old is) this horse? In No. 96 of the List of the Standard Words *ri* is given as meaning 'but'.

In one instance *di* seems to be used in much the same way, viz. *nang-di*, you, on the one hand, (are always with me, while your brother, etc.)

Nouns.—*Gender*,—There is the usual rule about human beings. Thus,—

<i>nai-pā</i> , father.	<i>nai-pūi</i> , mother.
<i>kai-nāū</i> , brother.	<i>kai-chal</i> , sister.
<i>na-pāwā</i> or <i>thami</i> , man.	<i>na-pūiyā</i> , woman.
<i>kai-chā</i> , child.	
<i>kai-chā na-pāwā</i> , son.	<i>kai-chā na-pūiyā</i> , daughter.

For other animals the suffixes are (*ā*-)*pā*, male, and (*ā*-)*pūi*, female, as in Khoirāo.

Thus,—

<i>sapūk ā-pā</i> , horse.	<i>sapūk ā-pūi</i> , mare.
<i>ūi pā</i> , dog.	<i>ūi pūi</i> , bitch.

Number.—The Plural, as usual, is only indicated when this is rendered necessary by the context. The suffix for the plural of human beings is *ānām* (meaning 'all') and of other animals (*ka-*)*chūng*. Thus,—

<i>nai-pā</i> , father.	<i>nai-pā ānām</i> , fathers.
<i>sapūk</i> , horse.	<i>sapūk ka-chūng</i> , horses.
<i>āi</i> , dog.	<i>āi chūng</i> , dogs.

The pronouns form their plurals differently.

Case.—The *Nominative* takes the suffix *na* or *ni* before transitive verbs. Thus *kai-na ūm-lē*, I strike; *nan-ni chūk khāng-lā*, thou gavest a feast; *a-chū-ni sūn-lā*, his son said; but *kai chā-wā*, I go; *ā nan-orā*, he was distressed. *Ni* is, however, sometimes used before intransitive verbs also, as in *ā-ni tong-bai lai-lē*, he is sitting (on a horse).

The termination of the *Accusative* is *yā*, as in *chā-yā ūm-lā*, (I) have beaten the son. I have not come across any occurrence of the *Instrumental* case.

The suffix of the *Dative* is *nūng*, as in *pābā-nūng*, (he said) to the father. Motion towards is indicated by *rā*, as in *lāū-rā*, (he sent him) to the field. There is also *tānā laipāk khat dā chā-orā*, went to a far country.

The suffix of the *Ablative* is *ro-wē* or *nūngai*. Thus, *naipā khat-ro-wē*, from a father; *napū-wā thangāi-bā khat-nūngai*, from a good man; *ā-nūngai*, from him.

The *Genitive* takes the suffix *dai*, as in *thami khat-dai*, of a man (there were two sons). This *dai* sometimes combines with the noun to which it is attached, with elision of the *d*. Thus *nai-pā anām-ai*, of fathers; *nai-pā-i* (in the house) of your father. More usually, however, the genitive has no termination, but is simply prefixed to the noun indicating the thing possessed. Thus *kai-pā ānāi-ri*, my father's servants.

The suffix of the *Locative* is *ro*, sometimes pronounced *raū* or *laū*. Thus, *chim-laū*, in the house; *hai-raū*, thereupon; *hai-ro*, in that (country); *tāng-nā-ro*, on becoming dear; *ngak-sam-ro*, on (his) neck. Another suffix is *lā* or *rā*, as in *chim-lā* (would not go) into the house; *laū-rā*, (was) in the field; also, (sent) him to the field. In No. 226 of the list of words and sentences, *chim-airā*, is 'in the house.'

Adjectives.—These usually, but not always, follow the noun they qualify. We have *tānā laipāk*, a far country, in which *tānā* is the adjective. They do not change for gender, number or case, but freely drop the suffix *bā* mentioned under prefixes and suffixes.

Examples of *Comparison* are,—

<i>thangāi-bā</i> , good.	
<i>ānē thangāi</i> , better.	
<i>nāmē-raū ānē thangāi</i> , better than all, best.	
<i>kachaū-wā</i> , high.	
<i>ānē kachaū-wā</i> , higher.	
<i>nāmē-raū ānē kachaū-wā</i> , highest.	
<i>ā-char yā-ri ā-naū-ni ānē kachaū</i> , his brother is taller than his sister.	

Pronouns.—The following are the *Personal Pronouns*.—

<i>kai</i> , I.	<i>kai-yē</i> , we.
<i>nan</i> , thou.	<i>nā-ri-yā</i> , you.
<i>ā</i> , he.	<i>ā-ri-yā</i> , they.

These as a rule are declined regularly, but there are some abnormal forms.

A genitive is formed by suffixing *klaū*, as in,—

kai-yē klaū, of me, of us.

nai klaū, of thee.

nā klaū, of you.

ā klaū, of him, of them.

More usually, however, the simple pronoun is prefixed, as in *kai-pā*, my father; *nai-min*, your name; *ā-chā*, his son.

A genitive is also formed by suffixing *yē*, as in *kai-yē klaimakhai nai-yē*, whatever (is) mine (is) yours. In the third person we have *ā-yē* or *āi-yē*.

The *Demonstrative Pronoun* is *hai*, this or that. It takes the suffix *bā*, and has a genitive in *yē*. Examples are,—

laipāk hai-ro, in that country.

napāwā hai-bā-ni, that man (sent him).

hai-yē āmandi, the price of that.

lūpā hai-ri, this rupee.

The pronoun of the third person is also used as a demonstrative, as in *sapūk ā-ri*, this horse. In one case we have *yā-ri* meaning 'the,' viz., in *ā-char yā-ri*, his sister, literally, 'the his sister.' In the parable, *yā-rau* is translated 'among them'.

Interrogative Pronouns are,—*Hū(-wē)*, who? as in *hū-yē chā napāwā*, whose son? *kaū(-wē)*, what, as *nai-min kaū-si taū*, what is your name? *taū-hori kaū-taū-wo*, what is the matter? *kaū-ngat*, is 'how many?' Compare *ā-ngat*, so many.

Verbs.—The conjugation of the Maring verb is on the whole more definite than that in the other members of the group. Each tense has its own suffix, and the general scheme of conjugation is adhered to very fairly.

The *Verb Substantive* has two forms *oi* and *lai*, both of which are conjugated quite regularly.

The following is the conjugation of the *Finite Verb* :—

Present,—Suffix *lē*, as *ūm-lē*, strikes; *chā-lē*, eats; *chā-lē*, goes.

The suffix *wā* is also used as in *kai chā-wā*, I go. The suffix *lē* sometimes takes a final *i*, and the verb the prefix *ki*, as in *nang ki-chā-lēi*, thou goest.

Present Definite,—I have found one instance of a periphrastic present with the verb substantive *lai*, viz., *khāng-lai*, is giving (a feast).

Future,—The suffix is *ro*, as *ūm-ro*, will strike; *sūn-ro*, will say. Compare Tāngkhul *ra*.

N.B.—*ro*, also written *raū*, is also the suffix of the locative case.

Imperfect,
Past,
Perfect,
Pluperfect, } —Suffix *lā*,—*ūm-lā*, struck; *yel-pi-lā*, divided and gave; *ma chūp-lā*,
kissed; *mi-yēk-lā*, heard.

Suffix *khaū*,—*oi-khaū*, was; *lai-khaū*, were.

Suffix *khaū-lā*,—*chā-khaū-lā*, went.

Suffix *orā*,—*chā-orā*, went; *chā-orā*, sent (see causal verbs); *nang-orā*, was distressed; *māng-orā*, wasted.

Other forms,—*hūng-til-nā-wā*, joined; *nūng-āiyā-wā*, rejoiced; *hūng-ā*, came back; *kangāi*, asked.

Imperative,—Suffix *lak*,—*ūm-lak*, strike; *khlāk-lak*, put; *pi-lak*, give; *fan-lak*, bind; *yūsūk-lak*, draw (water); *ūp-yē-lak*, cause to wear; *na-yē-lak*, put on; *tūng-yē-lak*, cause to ride; *thi-lak*, look. So (with final *ā*) *pi-lak-ā*, give (my share).

Suffix *wā*,—*chā-wā*, go; *laū-chā-wā*, walk; *oi-ra-wā*, make (me one of your servants).

Suffix *yā-si*,—*lai-yā-si*, let us remain.

Verbal Nouns, etc.,—Suffix *nā*; Dative, *um-nā-nūng*, to beat; *oi-nā-nūng*, to be.

Locative, *tāng-nā-ro*, on becoming dear.

Suffix *bi*,—*ūm-bi*, striking; *oi-bi*, being; *chā-bi*, going, and many others.

Suffix *bai*,—*chā-bai*, having gone or having eaten; *kan-thaū-bai*, having arisen; *mū-bai*, having seen, and many others.

Prefix *ka*,—*ka-lai*, one who exists or remains, a resident.

Passive Voice,—As usual does not exist. 'I was struck' is rendered 'struck me,' *kai-yā ūm-lā*.

Negative Verb,—The negative particle is *mak*, as *thangāi*, good; *thangāi-mak*, bad. So *pi-mak-ā*, gave not; *ni-mak-ā*, am not (compare Tāngkhul verb substantive); *yā-mak*, refused; *khā-thūt-mak*, did not disobey. Note that the negative follows the word negated.

Causal Verb,—The use of the suffix *ni*, added to the nominative, seems to change an intransitive verb to a transitive one. Thus *chā-orā*, (he) went; but *napāwa hai-bā-ni chā-orā*, that man sent (him). Causal verbs are also formed by adding *yē* to the root. Thus, *ūp-yē-lak*, cause to wear; *na-yē-lak*, put on; *tūng-yē-lak*, cause to ride.

Interrogative Verb,—I have not traced any interrogative particle which is suffixed to verbs.

[No. 22.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

MARING.

SPECIMEN I.

(STATE, MANIPUR.)

(Babu Bisharup Singh, 1899.)

Thami khatdai āchā khani laikhaū. Yāraū khani ākhlyākraū
Man one-of his-son two were. Them-in two from-amongst
 ādongbā, 'kai-nūng piraū lal sarūk hai pilakā,' pābā-nūng sūn.
the-younger, 'me-to to-be-given wealth share that give,' father-to said.
 Āpāni āchā khani nūng lal yēlpilā. Bāi laikhaūbai lal hai
His-father his-son two to wealth divided. Sometime remaining wealth that
 ūlaū-haibai tānā laipāk khat dā chāorā. Laipāk hairo okmaknāro lal
carrying far country one to went. Country that-in wickedly wealth
 pūmnāmāk māngorā. Lāl pūmnāmāk māngor-chaiyā chāk tāngnāro
all was-wasted. Wealth all having-been-wasted rice being-dear
 ā nangorā. Laipāk hairo kalai napāwā khat-ko hūngtilnāwā.
he was-distressed. Country that-in residing man one-with joined.
 Napāwā haibāni hok silo taūbi laū-rā chāorā. Hokai-chāk haiyē
Man that-by swine pasture saying field-to was-sent. Swine's-food that-even
 chāisē taūhaū hūni pimakā. Laūsing hūngdāwābi āni sūnlā,
to-eat wished-although anyone gave-not. Sense having-retuned he said,
 'kaipā ānāiri lemthokpāthoknē chālē, kairi masūllā
'my-father's servants abundantly are-eating, I-whereas hungry-being
 hilayā. Kai pāwā-nūng chābai sūnro, "Pāwā, kai Tharāi-nūng
am-about-to-die. I father-to having-gone will-say, "Father, I God-to
 lālā, pāwā, nai-nūng-khi lālā. Kai naichā koi kamatik
did-wrong, father, you-to-also did-wrong. I your-son to-be-called worthy
 nimakā; kaiyā naināi khat oirawā." Āni kanthaūbai pāwā-nūng hūngā.
am-not; me your-servant one make." He getting-up father-to went-back.
 Āyē klai lainang āpāni mūbai malūngsibai, chanfābai,
His afar-off being-on his-father having-seen being-compassionate, running,
 ngaksamro rakolbai, machūplā. Achāni āpā-nūng sūnlā, 'pāwā, kai
neck-on embracing, kissed. His son his-father-to said, 'father, I

Tharāi-nūng lālā, pāwā, nai-nūng-khi lālā, kai naichā koi
God-to did-wrong, father, you-to-also did-wrong, I your-son to-be-called
 kamatik nimakā.' Hairaū āpāni anāiyā-nūng sūnlā, 'kaichā-nūng
worthy am-not.' Thereupon his-father his-servants-to said, 'my-son-to
fi thangāi pibai ūpyēlak; kaichāyā akhūtro khūsi khat nayēlak,
cloth good bringing cause-to-wear; my-son's hand-on ring one put-on,
āhoro khonghūp tūngyēlak; chāmāibai nūngkwāinē laiysi;
his-feet-on shoes let-ride; eating merrily let-us-remain;
 kaūsiyābi kaichā hairi hiworāhā, ringbāi-hūngthūkā; māngorāhā,
the-reason-being my-son this having-died, has-again-become-alive; having-been-lost,
 hanūi fālā.' Āsi sūnbai yāri nūngāiyāwā.
again has-been-found.' This saying they rejoiced.

Hai tamro āchā ūpā laūrā laūklē. Āni achim-ro
That time-at his-son elder field-to-(in) was. He his-house-to
 kalēngā fūng ngūm ānūi miyēklā. Āni anāi-khat ūngbai,
in-returning drum sound dancing heard. He his-servant-one calling,
 'taūhori kaūtaūwo?' sūnbai kangāi. Ānāi haini sūn, 'naināu
'the-matter what-is?' saying asked. His-servant that said, 'your-brother
 hūngā, nāmak sāmāknē hūngbai naipāni harāubai chāk khānglai.'
has-come, illness without on-coming your-father being-glad feast is-giving.'

Hairaū āchā ūpāni matūngkhābai chim-lā changlotaū yāmak.
Thereupon his-son elder getting-angry house-into to-go-in refused.

Hairaū āpāni wāthūkbai āyā wāmaninlā. Āchāni āpānūng sūnlā,
Thereupon his-father having-come-out him entreated. His-son father-to said,
 'pāwā, thilak, chahi āngatro naisēpā taūho nai khaūsūn hanūirakhi
'father, look, years so-many-in your-service in-doing your commandment even-once

khathūtma; haihakro kaiplūi-ko nūngkwāinē chānūngē tāngchā
did-not-disobey; yei my-friends-with merrily to-eat goat-young,
 khat-khē pimā; nai-ral hai ngakfā napūiyā-nūng piworbai
one-even was-not-given; your-wealth that all woman-to by-giving

māngorā, naichā hai hūngnāro nangni chāk khānglā.' Hairaū
who-wasted, your-son that on-coming you feast gave.' Thereupon

āpāni sūn, 'nangdi kai-ko tatmakai klai, kaiyē klaimakhai naiyē.
his-father said, 'you me-with always are, mine whatever-is yours-is.

Naināo haini libai, yēngkalēngā; māngonāi, fālā;
Your-brother this having-died, is-alive; having-been-lost, has-been-found
 āmaramē hākrāwāni chimā.
therefore to-be-glad it-is-proper'

[No. 23.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

NĀGĀ GROUP.

NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

MARING.

SPECIMEN II.

(STATE, MANIPUR.)

(Babu Bisharup Singh, 1899.)

A song sung at the death of aged or respectable men, and also the lamentation of friends and relatives of the deceased.

Kūlkūngā ūmlē piyo. Kandrāngrai ? Thihandrāngrē ?
What-was-created is-dead give. What-is-the-cause ? Is-it-caused-by-devil ?
 Pasāngo, samlē nungsam, hē, ponroikhā. Rūngtimā
Creator, death has-occurred, O, clothe-the-deceased (body). O-friend
 roikhā.
gone-to-nether-land.

Kaiplūi, nang lainang nai machat thangāi taūbai kā nūngkwāi.
My-friend, you when-living your conduct good being we were-happy.
 Āsinang, kaiplūi, nang hiworābai kā nūngāimakā. Plūiyo, Tharāi-
Now, my-friend, you on-being-dead we are-not-happy. O-friend, God-
 nangni chānpīyānang, hanūi mūrilānang kā nūngāiraūho, Nang
by being-kind, once-more if-allowed-to-see we would-be-happy. You-(from)
 kbāinānāraū kā lāwā. Kā āpangnakāni. Kaiplūi, nang
separation-on we are-grieved. We are-like-one-senseless. My-friend, you
 biyā, nang nūngai hall khlāklē, fi khē khlāklē, chāk khē
are-dead, you for cow is-given, cloths also are-given, rice also
 khlāklē, wā khē khlāklē, tūl khē khlāklē. Ā ānām chābai
is-given, fowl also is-given, wine also is-given. These all eating
 nūngkwāinē nang laūlailo.
happily (may)-you live.

The translation of the above is as given to me. It is not always easy to follow

STANDARD WORDS AND SENTENCES IN

English.	Sopromā.	Marām (McCulloch).	Kwoireng or Liyāng (McCulloch).	Tāngkhul Nāgā.
1. One	Kali	Hang-li-nē	Khat	Khatka
2. Two	Kālê	Hang-na	Niyā	Khau
3. Three	Kosa	Hang-tūm	Sūm	Khathum
4. Four	Pādai	Mu-dai	Madai	Mati
5. Five	Pongo	Mingū	Mang-yū	Pangā
6. Six	Choro	Sarrūk	Charūk	Tharuk
7. Seven	Chānē	Sin-nā	Chinyā	Shini
8. Eight	Chāchā	Sā-chat	Tā-chat	Chishat
9. Nine	Choko	So-ki	Chāk-yū	Chiko
10. Ten	Chiro	Ke-rō	Kar-yū	Tharā
11. Twenty	Makē	Mā-kēi	Mā-kai	Maga
12. Fifty	Rē pongo	Rengō	Ring-yū	Hang pangā
13. Hundred	Krē	Hai	Kai	Shaka
14. I	Yi	E-lē	I	I
15. Of me	Āchu pēwā			Iwui
16. Mine	Yi		Āeyū-gō	Iwaina (<i>is mine</i>)
17. We	Ikru		Ālyū	Ithum
18. Of us	Ikrochu			Ithumwui
19. Our	Inilekru		Ālyū-gō	Ithumwui
20. Thou	Niet	Nang-lē	Nang	Na
21. Of thee	Nichu			Nawni
22. Thine	Niyē		Nang-gō	Nawina (<i>is thine</i>)
23. You	Nilekru		Nyū	Nai nathum
24. Of you	Nilekruchu			Nawni
25. Your	Nilekru		Nyū-gō	Nawai nathumwui

LANGUAGES OF THE NĀGĀ-KUKI SUB-GROUP.

Phadāng (McCulloch)	Khangoi (Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
Kāseu-khet	Āmākuk, ka-tāng	Khat	1. One.
Kāncu	Kannī, kalī	Khani	2. Two.
Kā-thūm	Kāthūm, kathūng	Khiyūm	3. Three.
Mā-theu	Māli, matli	Fili	4. Four.
Phangcu	Phangā	Fangā	5. Five.
Tharūk	Tharūk, tārūk	Tharūk	6. Six.
Sin-nī	Sannī, chinī	Āni	7. Seven.
Chī-sāt	Chāchēt, chīsāt	Chot	8. Eight.
Chikū	Chāko,	Tako	9. Nine.
Tharrā	Tharrā	Chip	10. Ten.
Mākūi	Mākū het	Somni	11. Twenty.
Heng phangcu	Tāng phangā	Somngā	12. Fifty.
Shā-khet	Sēgē	Machā	13. Hundred.
Ī	Ī	Kai	14. I.
		Kaiyē klaū, kai-	15. Of me.
Ī-yōe	Ī-vē	Kaiyē	16. Mine
Ī-thūma	Ī-rō	Kaiyē	17. We.
		Kaiyē klaū	18. Of us.
	Ī-tō-tō-vē	Kaiyē	19. Our.
Nge	Naug	Naug	20. Thou
		Nai klaū, nai-	21. Of thee.
Nge-yōe	Nā-tang-ō	Naiyē	22. Thy
Nge-thūma	Nā-to	Naiyē	23. Yours
		Nā klaū	24. Of your.
	Nā-tō-vē	Naiyē	25. Your

English.	Sapron ā.	Marām (McCulloch).	Kwoireng or Līyāng (McCulloch).	Tānpkbul Nāgā.
26. He	Hana	Ā dō	Si	Ā
27. Of him	Hanachu . . . . .	...	...	Āwui
28. His	Hana . . . . .	...	Si-gō	Awuina (<i>is his</i>)
29. They	Poilekru . . . . .	...	Si-yū	Āthum
30. Of them	Poilekruchu . . . . .	...	...	Āthumwui
31. Their	Poilekru . . . . .	...	Palyū-gō	Āthumwui
32. Hand	Ubbā	Ā-vā (McCulloch), vān (Brown).	Chā-ben	Pāng
33. Foot	Upfi	Pē-pē-gō (McCulloch), phai (Brown).	Phā-di	Phai
34. Nose	Unghūng	Nā-kāng	Tānyū	Nātāng
35. Eye	Unghē	Ā-mek (McCulloch), mik (Brown).	Mit	Mik
36. Mouth	Ummē	Ā-mū-i (McCulloch), mǎthū (Brown).	Chā-mūn	Khamor
37. Tooth	Uhū	Ā-ghū (McCulloch), āghā (Brown).	Chā-hū	Hā
38. Ear	Nūbbi	Ā-ko-sī (McCulloch), inkon (Brown).	Pā-kong	Kharā
39. Hair	Pisū	Tam (McCulloch), thām (Brown).	Tā-tham	Āsam
40. Head	Uppi	Ā-pi	Chā-pi	Kui
41. Tongue	Māli . . . . .	...	...	Male
42. Belly	Uppū	Ā-moi	Chā-wōn	Wuk
43. Back	Upfē	Ā-pau	Chāngūm, tāting	Kbumkor
44. Iron	Unghūng	Ke-phū (McCulloch), kaphā (Brown).	Chagi	Mari
45. Gold	Sanā (Manupuri)	Sannā leppō	Kachyāk	Sinā
46. Silver	Kusba	Sannā	Lāng-kāng	Lupā
47. Father	Apū (<i>It is pronounced by placing the upper teeth on the under lip</i>)	Ā-phū (McCulloch), ā-pā (Brown).	Āpyū	Āvā
48. Mother	Apē (Do.)	Ā-pūi	Ā-pūi	Āva
49. Brother	Athēhū	Ā-song-kating-po (<i>elder</i>), tēngāro-po (<i>younger</i>).	Ā-chī (<i>elder</i>), āsā-karūbā (<i>younger</i>).	Āma (<i>elder</i>), āgato (<i>younger</i>)
50. Sister	Atūi (<i>elder</i>), thihū, thēhu (<i>younger</i>).	Ā-tī-pūi	Āchī (<i>elder</i>), ātan-pūi (<i>younger</i>).	Āchai (<i>elder</i>), āgatuiva (<i>younger</i>).
51. Man	Pūtomaī, maī, ma	Sa-phū-na-maī (McCulloch), mī (Brown).	Mpyū-maī	Mayāno
52. Woman	Nētomaī, nitomaī	Sa-pūi-nē-maī	Mpūi-maī	Shano

Phaḍāng (McCulloch).	Khang-i (Khoongee of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
Ai	Piḍ	Ā	26. He.
. . . . .	. . . . .	Ā-klaū. ā-	27. Of him.
Ai-yōe	Kā-tā-si	Āyē	28. His.
Āi-thūma	Pō-ro	Āriyo	29. They.
. . . . .	. . . . .	Ā-klaū	30. Of them.
.	Kā-tā-si-vē	Āyē	31. Their.
Pān	Ā-khūt	Khūt	32. Hand.
Phē-kūm	Ā-kong	Āho	33. Foot.
Nē-ghār	Kā-rū	Nāthūng	34. Nose.
Mik	Ā-mīt	Mit	35. Eye.
Mār-sū	Kā-mō	Mūr	36. Mouth.
Hā	Ā-hā	Āhā	37. Tooth.
Kā-nēu	Ka-nā	Khanābil	38. Ear.
Sam	Ā-kō-sā	Sam	39. Hair.
Kyēw	Ā-kau	Ālū	40. Head.
. . . . .	. . . . .	Malai	41. Tongue.
Ūk	Ā-pūk	Ūk	42. Belly.
Dūk-dēu	Ā-nā	Namkal	43. Back.
Ma-rī	Mārū	Thar	44. Iron.
Sin-nā	Sannī	Sanā	45. Gold.
Rū-pā	Lūphā	Lūpā	46. Silver.
Ī wau	Ā-vī	Naipā	47. Father.
Ī-wī	Ā-wū	Naipūi	48. Mother.
Ī-mī (<i>elder</i>), (<i>younger</i>).	ī-tau Amā (<i>elder</i>), (<i>younger</i>).	ikā-dō Kaināu (<i>younger</i>) (<i>my</i> <i>brother</i>).	49. Brother.
Ī-chōn (<i>elder and younger</i>).	Ī-joī (<i>elder</i>), (<i>younger</i>).	ichā-dō Kaichal (<i>elder</i>) (<i>my</i> <i>sister</i>).	50. Sister.
Mē, yā-nau	Kā-hai-rē	Napāwā. thamī	51. Man.
Ā-lā-nau	Ā-phāc nau	Napūiyā	52. Woman.

English.	Sopvoma.	Marām (McCulloch).	Kwoireng or Liyāng (McCulloch)	Tāngkhul Nāgā.
53. Wife	Akē			Prai
54. Child	Nātomai	...	Mā-nā	Noshino
55. Son	Nā-pū-tomai. unāpūto	Ā-nā-sa-phū-nē	Ānā-mpyū-mai	Noshino mayāno
56. Daughter	Unā-moni-tomai	Ā-nā-sa-pū-nē	Ānā-pū-mai	Noshino ngalāva
57. Slave	Chilēmai			Ro
58. Cultivator	Utākatamai			Lui kavā mi
59. Shepherd	Kolātūkāyē kokhomai			Yāo kahoma
60. God	Orāmē	Surā	Chā-rā	Varivarā
61. Devil	Khechirā			Chipi
62. Sun	Chēnghēng	Lai-mik (McCulloch), tāmik (Brown).	Ni-mit	Chimik
63. Moon	Ūkhro	Si-kō (McCulloch), (Brown).	thā Chā-hyū	Kachāng
64. Star	Ovū	Sag-ai (McCulloch), ghānthai (Brown).	chā Chā-ghāz	Surā
65. Fire	Ummi	Ā-mi (McCulloch), (Brown).	mai Chā-mi	Mai
66. Water	Uza	Ā-dū (McCulloch), (Brown).	athui Tā-dwī	Tara
67. House	Uchi	Ā-kē (McCulloch), (Brown).	kai Chā-ki	Slam
68. Horse	Kuri	Tā-kōi (McCulloch), kon (Brown).	chā Chā-goi	Sigui
69. Cow	Uto	Ā-tom	Mā-tom	Simuk
70. Dog	Usi	Ā-chi (McCulloch), (Brown).	ā-thi Tā-ki	Fa
71. Cat	Kosā	Chong-nā (McCulloch), tokpā (Brown).	Mi-nā	Lāmi
72. Clock	Uhū	Ā-rūi	Mārūi (hen)	Harvā
73. Duck	Kupi			Vano
74. Ass	Gālhi			Sigui
75. Camel	...			Ut
76. Bird	Rēhūr	Āro (Brown)	Thiknā	Vano
77. Goat	Tā	Tāh	Tā-sō	Kava, kachat (to goat)
78. Elephant	Koto	Tu-i	Tyū-lo	Kashai, phākaza (to eat)
79. Snake	Hebā	Bam-i	M-tan-lo	Kapam (to sit)

Phadāng (McCulloch).	Khangoi (Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
.....	.....	Kainū	53. Wife.
.....	.....	Kaichā	54. Child.
Chā-m-pā	Ī-ni-au-pā	Kaichā napāwā	55. Son.
Chā-nū-pī	Ī-ni-au-nū	Kaichā napūiyā	56. Daughter.
.....	.....	Kaināi	57. Slave.
.....	.....	Kailāū tūn	58. Cultivator.
.....	.....	Yāo sil thimi	59. Shepherd.
.....	.....	Tharāi	60. God.
Kim-yau	Kūng-yō	Tharāi	61. Devil.
Di-mit	Kā-jīng	Nūmit	62. Sun.
Kā-jēw	Kāng	Tānglā	63. Moon.
* Sār-hā	Marik	Sorawā	64. Star.
Mi	Mei	Mai	65. Fire.
Tūdūi	Dērū	Yūi	66. Water.
Sim	Sing	Chim	67. House.
Sā-koi	Si-gōl	Sapūk	68. Horse.
S-mūk	Si-mūk	Hall	69. Cow.
Hwī	Hū	Ūi	70. Dog.
Lāng-yau	Lā-mī	Ātūng	71. Cat.
Herr (<i>hen</i>)	Hā (<i>hen</i>)	Wā	72. Cock.
.....	.....	Ngānū	73. Duck.
.....	.....	Gādā	74. Ass.
.....	.....	Ut	75. Camel.
Wā-mā	Ā-tā	Wā	76. Bird.
Ret-lo	Nā-rē-to-mā	Chāwā	77. Go.
Sar-lo	Sī lō	Chalaga	78. Eat.
Pem-lo	Pāng-lō	Omlaga	79. Sit.

English.	Sopromā.	Maīām (McCulloch).	Kwoireng or Līyāng (McCulloch)	Tāngkhul Nāgā.
80. Come . . .	Hēko . . .	Pā-lō . . .	Pā-lō . . .	Kharā (<i>to come</i>) . . .
81. Beat . . .	Dāo . . .	Lāk-lō . . .	Lē-ā-kō . . .	Kasho (<i>to beat</i>) . . .
82. Stand . . .	Ālācho . . .	Sā-lō . . .	Chāp-ō . . .	Kanganing (<i>to stand</i>) . . .
83. Die . . .	Thiyē . . .	Tei-lō . . .	Sai-lō . . .	Kathi (<i>to die</i>) . . .
84. Give . . .	Piyo . . .	Pi-lō . . .	Pi-lō . . .	Kami (<i>to give</i>) . . .
85. Run . . .	Tū . . .	Pāk-lō . . .	Pakō . . .	Kangasam (<i>to run</i>) . . .
86. Up . . .	Āri . . .			Ātungshong . . .
87. Near . . .	Mollo . . .	Kanārlē . . .	Kānā-ghā . . .	Kangalem . . .
88. Down . . .	Ākhropo . . .			Āchingshong . . .
89. Far . . .	Kodopo . . .	Kādū-lam . . .	Kādū-lam . . .	Katāva . . .
90. Before . . .	Āja . . .			Rida . . .
91. Behind . . .	Āthēpo . . .			Ākharang, akhanuk . . .
92. Who . . .	Nēthiyē . . .			Kapākala . . .
93. What . . .	Adē . . .			Khi . . .
94. Why . . .	Adalē . . .	Kau-yai-yū . . .	N-dē-gō-lō . . .	Khisāta . . .
95. And . . .	Ongē . . .			Angka, la . . .
96. But . . .	Wā (<i>termination suffixed to the roots of verbs</i>). . .			Ka . . .
97. If . . .	Lali (<i>termination suffixed to the roots of verbs</i>). . .			—aka . . .
98. Yes . . .	O-ā . . .	Āmoi . . .	Yū . . .	Ma . . .
99. No . . .	Mo . . .	Hā . . .	Māyē . . .	Angga, maning mana . . .
100. Alas . . .	Iyā . . .			Iyāvo . . .
101. A father . . .	Apū kali . . .			Āvā āka . . .
102. Of a father . . .	Apū kali . . .			Āva akawui . . .
103. To a father . . .	Apū kali hī . . .			Āvā akali . . .
104. From a father . . .	Apū kali hī-ā . . .			Āva akawui aina . . .
105. Two fathers . . .	Apū kāhē . . .			Āva khani . . .
106. Fathers . . .	Apū inūi . . .			Avābing . . .

Phadāng (McCulloch).	Khangoi (Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
Trā-lō	Wā-lō	Ārwā	80. Come.
Mphit-lō	Kādāng-lō	Ūmlak	81. Beat.
Ling-lō	Māling-lō	Miyūngā	82. Stand.
Tsē-lō	Thi-lō	Hiworā	83. Die.
Mēw-lō	Pi-lō	Pilak	84. Give.
Sem-lō	Preng-lō	Chanlaka	85. Run.
.....	.....	Kaithak	86. Up.
Naiē	Ā-sō-yeng	Kaipang	87. Near.
.....	.....	Kaidāk	88. Down.
A-rāp	Ā-rē-sō	Klāūrā	89. Far.
.....	.....	Kaimāimang	90. Before.
.....	.....	Kaibinlā	91. Behind.
.....	.....	Hūwē	92. Who.
.....	.....	Kaūwē	93. What.
Kī-gā	Kī-kallō	Kaūwoiyābaiyo	94. Why.
.....	.....	Nūng (<i>It is a termination always suffixed to the root of the noun</i>).	95. And.
.....	.....	Ri (<i>It is a termination suffixed to a noun or verbal noun</i>).	96. But.
.....	.....	Nangdi	97. If.
Eh	Nō	Āmoi	98. Yes.
Māyē	Makē	Ningmakpi	99. No.
.....	.....	Lāwā khiyā	100. Alas.
.....	.....	Pāwā khat	101. A father.
.....	.....	Naipā khat dai	102. Of a father.
.....	.....	Naipā khat-ro	103. To a father.
.....	.....	Naipā khat-rowē	104. From a father.
.....	.....	Naipā khani	105. Two fathers.
.....	.....	Naipā ānām	106. Fathers.

English.	Sepwomā	Marāno (McCulloch).	Kworeng or Līyāng (McCulloch).	Tōngkhul Nāgā.
67. Of fathers	Apū inūi . . . .	.....	...	Avābngwui
68. To fathers	Apū inūi hī . . . .	.....	.....	Avābngli
69. From fathers	Apū inūi hīā . . . .	.....	.....	Avābngwui aina
70. A daughter	Unāmonitomai kali . . . .	.....	.....	Āno nga āvā āka
71. Of a daughter	Unāmonitomai kali . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāva ākawui
72. To a daughter	Unāmonitomai kali hī . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāva ākali
73. From a daughter	Unāmonitomai kali hī-ā . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāva ākawui aina
74. Two daughters	Unāmonitomai kāhē . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāva khani
75. Daughters	Unāmonitomai inūi . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāvabing
76. Of daughters	Unāmonitomai inūi . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāvabingwui
77. To daughters	Unāmonitomai inūi hī . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāvabingli
78. From daughters	Unāmonitomai inūi hī-ā . . . .	.....	.....	Āno ngalāvabingwui aina
79. A good man	Pūtomai kāyi kali . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphā ākana
80. Of a good man	Pūtomai kāyi kali . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphā ākawui
81. To a good man	Pūtomai kāyi kali hī . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphā ākahi
82. From a good man	Pūtomai kāyi kali hī-ā . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphā ākawui aina
83. Two good men	Pūtomai kāyi kāhē . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphā khami
84. Good men	Pūtomai kāyi krohī . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphābing
85. Of good men	Pūtomai kāyi krohī . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphābingwui
86. To good men	Pūtomai kāyi krohī hī . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphābingu
87. From good men	Pūtomai kāyi krohī hī-ā . . . .	.....	.....	Mi kaphābingwui aina
88. A good woman	Nitomai kāyi kali . . . .	.....	.....	Shano kaphā ākawui
89. A good boy	Unātomaipūto kasi kali	See (a)	See (a) (b) (c)	Nashano ngalāva āvā āka kaphā ākana
90. Good women	Nitomai kāyi kru . . . .	.....	.....	Shano kaphā ākawui
91. Good girl	Unātomaipūto kasi kono . . . .	.....	.....	Nashano ngalāva āvā āka kaphā ākana
92. Good	Kāyi	Bi te	Kau-wé-lu	Kaphā
93. Better	Kāhē kono kaliyi . . . .	.....	.....	Phāngma

Phadāng (McCulloch).	Khangoi (Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
.....	Naipā ānāmai . . .	107. Of fathers.
.....	Naipā ānām nūng . . .	108. To fathers.
.....	Naipā ānām nūngai . . .	109. From fathers.
.....	Naichā napūiyā khat . . .	110. A daughter.
.....	Naichā napūiyā khat dai . . .	111. Of a daughter.
.....	Naichā napūiyā khat ro . . .	112. To a daughter.
.....	Naichā napūiyā khat rowē . . .	113. From a daughter.
.....	Naichā napūiyā khani . . .	114. Two daughters.
.....	Naichā napūiyā ānām . . .	115. Daughters.
.....	Naichā napūiyā ānāmai . . .	116. Of daughters.
.....	Naichā napūiyā ānām nūng . . .	117. To daughters.
.....	Naichā napūiyā ānām nūngai . . .	118. From daughters.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā khat . . .	119. A good man.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā khat dai . . .	120. Of a good man.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā khat nūng . . .	121. To a good man.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā khat nūngai . . .	122. From a good man.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā khani tam . . .	123. Two good men.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā ānām . . .	124. Good men.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā ānāmai . . .	125. Of good men.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā ānām nūng . . .	126. To good men.
.....	Napāwā thangāibā ānām nūngai . . .	127. From good men.
.....	Napūiyā thangāibā khat . . .	128. A good woman.
Ma-twi-nē (bad) . . .	Ma-phēm-ne (bad) . . .	Hodwāchā thangāimak khat . . .	129. A bad boy.
.....	Napūiyā thangāibā ānām . . .	130. Good women.
.....	Pūiyāchā thangāimak khat . . .	131. A bad girl.
Twī-lē . . .	Tu-kā-phē-nē . . .	Thangāibā . . .	132. Good.
.....	Ānē thangāi . . .	133. Better.

English.	Sopvomä.	Marām (McCulloch).	Kwoireng or Liyāng (McCulloch).	Tāngkhul Nāgā.
134. Best . . .	Mainiū kono kaliyi . . .	.....	.....	Phāmaikapa . . .
135. High . . .	Atukru . . .		Kā-ko-bā . . .	Kachui . . .
136. Higher . . .	Kāhē kono kali atukru . . .			Chuikamai . . .
137. Highest . . .	Mainiū kono kali atukru . . .			Chuimaikapa . . .
138. A horse . . .	Kuri fodo kali . . .			Signi . . .
139. A mare . . .	Kuri kru kali . . .			Signi alā . . .
140. Horses . . .	Kuri fodo inūi . . .			Signi tārāka . . .
141. Mares . . .	Kuri kru inūi . . .			Signi alā tārāka . . .
142. A bull . . .	Uto fodo kali . . .			Simuk avā aka . . .
143. A cow . . .	Uto kru kali . . .			Simuk alā aka . . .
144. Bulls . . .	Uto fodo inūi . . .			Simuk avā tārāka . . .
145. Cows . . .	Uto kru inūi . . .	.....	....	Simuk alā tārāka . . .
146. A dog . . .	Usi silo kali . . .			Fa aka . . .
147. A bitch . . .	Usi sikru kali . . .			Fa alā aka . . .
148. Dogs . . .	Usi silo inūi . . .			Fa tārāka . . .
149. Bitches . . .	Usi sikru inūi . . .		.....	Fa alā tārāka . . .
150. A he goat . . .	Uhi fodo kali . . .	Ā-mī (goat) . . .	Kā-mī (goat) . . .	Me vā aka . . .
151. A female goat . . .	Uhi kru kali . . .		.....	Me alā aka . . .
152. Goats . . .	Uhi inūi . . .		.....	Me tārāka . . .
153. A male deer . . .	Ukhro fodo kali . . .		.....	Sāngai avā . . .
154. A female deer . . .	Ukhro tukru kali . . .		.....	Sāngai alā . . .
155. Deer . . .	Ukhro . . .		.....	Sāngai . . .
156. I am . . .	Yinā soē . . .		.....	I-na . . .
157. Thou art . . .	Nēnā soē . . .		.....	Na-na . . .
158. He is . . .	Hananā soē . . .		.....	Ā-na . . .
159. We are . . .	Ikrunā soē . . .		.....	Ithum-na . . .
160. You are . . .	Nilākrunā soē . . .	.....	.....	Na-na, nathum-na . . .

Phadāng (McCulloch).	Khangoi (Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
.....	Nāmēraū ānē thangāi	134. Best.
Kā-chūē .	Hū-lai	Kachūwā . . .	135. High.
.....	Ānē kachaūwā . .	136. Higher.
.....	Nāmēraū ānē kachaūwā	137. Highest.
.....	Sapūk āpā khat . .	138. A horse.
.....	Sapūk āpūi khat . .	139. A mare.
.....	Sapūk āpā kachūng . .	140. Horses.
.....	Sapūk āpūi kachūng . .	141. Mares.
.....	Hall pā khat . . .	142. A bull.
.....	Hall pūi khat . . .	143. A cow.
.....	Hall pā chūng . . .	144. Bulls.
.....	Hall pūi chūng . . .	145. Cows.
.....	Ūi pā khat . . .	146. A dog.
.....	Ūi pūi khat . . .	147. A bitch.
.....	Ūi pā chūng . . .	148. Dogs.
.....	Ūi pūi chūng . . .	149. Bitches.
Hā-meng (a goat, a Mani- puri word).	Mē-krēk (a goat)	Klāng pā khat . . .	150. A he goat.
.....	Klāng pūi khat . . .	151. A female goat.
.....	Klāng chūng . . .	152. Goats.
.....	Sangāi āpā khat . . .	153. A male deer.
.....	Sangāi āpūi khat . . .	154. A female deer.
.....	Sangāi . . .	155. Deer.
.....	Kai oilē . . .	156. I am.
.....	Nang oilē . . .	157. Thou art.
.....	Ā oilē . . .	158. He is.
.....	Kana oilē . . .	159. We are.
.....	Nāna oilē . . .	160. You are.

English.	Sopromā.	Marāu (McCulloch).	Kwoireng or Liyāng (McCulloch).	Tānghul Nāgā.
161. They are . . .	Poilekrunā soē . . .	.....	.....	Āthum-na . . .
162. I was . . .	Yinā soē . . .	.....	.....	Ina sāsai . . .
163. Thou wast . . .	Nilēnā soē . . .	.....	.....	Nana sāsai . . .
164. He was . . .	Hananā soē . . .	.....	...	Āna sāsai . . .
165. We were . . .	Ikrunā soē . . .	.....	.....	Ithumna sāsai . . .
166. You were . . .	Nilēkrunā soē . . .	.....	.....	Nathumna sāsai . . .
167. They were . . .	Poilekrunā soē . . .	.....	.....	Āthumna sāsai . . .
168. Be . . .	Sokaūtē . . .	Mē-lo . . .	Nāng-tē . . .	(Become) kangasā, kasā . . .
169. To be . . .	Solikosa . . .	.....	.....	Kangasā . . .
170. Being . . .	Soliliē . . .	.....	.....	Sāda . . .
171. Having been . . .	Soliliē . . .	.....	.....	Sāhāirada . . .
172. I may be . . .	Yi solisē . . .	.....	.....	Ina sāpāi . . .
173. I shall be . . .	Yi nolē . . .	.....	.....	Ina sāra . . .
174. I should be . . .	Yi nolē . . .	.....	.....	Ina sārāli . . .
175. Beat . . .	Dāo . . .	.....	.....	Kasho . . .
176. To beat . . .	Dālētichū . . .	.....	.....	Sholu . . .
177. Beating . . .	Dālīē . . .	.....	.....	Shoda . . .
178. Having beaten . . .	Dālīē . . .	.....	.....	Shohāirada . . .
179. I beat . . .	Yinā dāi . . .	.....	.....	Ina showa . . .
180. Thou beatest . . .	Nēnā dāwā . . .	.....	.....	Nana showa . . .
181. He beats . . .	Hananā dāi . . .	.....	.....	Āna showa . . .
182. We beat . . .	Ikrutā dāi . . .	.....	.....	Ithumna showa . . .
183. You beat . . .	Nilēkrunā dāi . . .	.....	.....	Nathumna showa . . .
184. They beat . . .	Poilekrunā dāi . . .	.....	.....	Āthumna showa . . .
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Yinā dābbē . . .	.....	.....	Ina showa . . .
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Nēno dābbewā . . .	.....	.....	Nana showa . . .
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Hananā dāi . . .	.....	.....	Āna showa . . .

Phadāng (McCulloch).	Khangoi (Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
.....	Āna oilē . . .	161. They are.
...	Kaina oikaū . . .	162. I was.
.....	Nangna oikhaū . . .	163. Thou wast.
.....	Āna oikaū . . .	164. He was.
.....	Kāna oikhaū . . .	165. We were.
.....	Nāna oikhaū . . .	166. You were.
.....	Āna oikhaū . . .	167. They were.
Sā-lō	Wāng-lō	Oiyā	168. Be.
.....	Oinānūng	169. To be.
.....	Oibi	170. Being.
.....	Oibi	171. Having been.
.....	Kai koikiyā	172. I may be.
.....	Kai oiro	173. I shall be.
.....	Kai oiro	174. I should be.
.....	Ūmlak	175. Beat.
.....	Ūmnānūng	176. To beat.
.....	Ūmbi	177. Beating.
.....	Ūmbi	178. Having beaten.
.....	Kaina ūmlē	179. I beat.
...	Nangna ūmlē	180. Thou beatest.
...	Āna ūmlē	181. He beats.
...	Kāna ūmlē	182. We beat.
.....	Nāna ūmlē	183. You beat.
.....	Āna ūmlē	184. They beat.
.....	Kaina ūmlā	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Nangna ūmlā	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Āna ūmlā	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Sopvomā.	Maīām (McCulloch)	Kwoireng or Liyāng (McCulloch)	Tāngkhul Nāgā
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Ikrunā dai . . .			Ithumna showa . . .
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Nilēkrunā dai . . .	...		Nathumna showa . . .
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Poilekrunā dai . . .	....		Āthumna showa . . .
191. I am beating . . .	Yinā dāwē . . .	....		Ina shoda laiī . . .
192. I was beating . . .	Yinā dākhē . . .	...		Ina shosāi . . .
193. I had beaten . . .	Yinā dābbē . . .	....		Ina shohāirasāi . . .
194. I may beat . . .	Yinā dāsē . . .	.....		Ina shopai . . .
195. I shall beat . . .	Yinā dālē . . .	Yē tāting-lē (<i>I shall go</i>)	Ī tā-nē (<i>I shall go</i>) . . .	Ina shora, shoga . . .
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Nēno dālēwā . . .	...		Nana shora . . .
197. He will beat . . .	Hanana dālē . . .			Āna shora . . .
198. We shall beat . . .	Ikrunā dālē . . .	.....		Ithumna shora . . .
199. You will beat . . .	Nilēkrunā dālē . . .			Nathumna shora . . .
200. They will beat . . .	Poilekrunā dālē . . .	.....		Āthumna shora . . .
201. I should beat . . .	Yinā dālē . . .	.....		Ina shorali . . .
202. I am beaten . . .	Āi dai . . .			Ili showa . . .
203. I was beaten . . .	Āi dābbē . . .			Ili shosāi . . .
204. I shall be beaten . . .	Āi dālēsa . . .			Ili shorasāra . . .
205. I go . . .	Yi talē . . .	Yē tāto-lē . . .	Ī tā mengē . . .	I chata . . .
206. Thou goest . . .	Nē talēwā . . .		Nang tā mengē . . .	Na chata . . .
207. He goes . . .	Hana talēwā . . .		Sī tā mengē . . .	Ā chata . . .
208. We go . . .	Ikru talē . . .		Ālyū tā mengē . . .	Ithum chata . . .
209. You go . . .	Nilēkru talē . . .		Nyū tā mengē . . .	Nathum chata . . .
210. They go . . .	Poilekru talē . . .		Siyū tā mengē . . .	Āthum chata . . .
211. I went . . .	Yi titāwē . . .	Yē rō-i-māng-lē . . .	Ītā meng mātai . . .	I chattuwa . . .
212. Thou wentest . . .	Nē titālēwā . . .	.....		Na chattuwa . . .
213. He went . . .	Hana talēwa . . .			Ā chattuwa . . .
214. We went . . .	Ikrunā tāwē . . .			Ithum chattuwa . . .

Phadāng (McCulloch).	Khangoi (Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
.....	..	Kāna ūmlā . . .	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	..	Nāna ūmlā . . .	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Āna ūmlā . . .	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	...	Kaina ūmlēhūi . . .	191. I am beating.
.....	Kaina ūmkhaulā . . .	192. I was beating.
.....	Kaina ūmkhaulā . . .	193. I had beaten.
.....	.	Kaina ūmkhi kiyā . . .	194. I may beat.
Ī wā-chē (<i>I shall go</i>)	Ī rē-gē-bā (<i>I shall go</i>)	Kaina ūmro . . .	195. I shall beat.
.....	Nangna ūmro . . .	196. Thou wilt beat.
.....	Āna ūmro . . .	197. He will beat.
.....	Kāna ūmro . . .	198. We shall beat.
.....	Nāna ūmro . . .	199. You will beat.
.....	Āna ūmro . . .	200. They will beat.
.....	Āna ūmro . . .	201. I should beat.
.....	Kaiyā ūmlē . . .	202. I am beaten.
.....	Kaiyā ūmlā . . .	203. I was beaten.
..	Kaiyā ūmliyāni . . .	204. I shall be beaten.
Ī rēt-ū-kū . . .	Ī chālē . . .	Kai chāwā . . .	205. I go.
Ngē rēt-lē	Nang ki-chālēi . . .	206. Thou goest.
Ai rēt-lē	Ā chālē . . .	207. He goes.
.....	..	Ka chālē . . .	208. We go.
.....	Nā chālē . . .	209. You go.
.....	Ā chālē . . .	210. They go.
Ī-wā-ē . . .	Ī rē-rū-ē . . .	Kai chākhaulā . . .	211. I went.
.....	Nang chākhaulā . . .	212. Thou wentest.
.....	Ā chākhaulā . . .	213. He went.
.....	Kā chākhaulā . . .	214. We went.

English.	Sopvoma.	Marām (McCulloch).	Kwoireng or Liyāng (McCulloch)	Tāngkhul Nāgā.
215. You went . . .	Nilēkru tāwēwā . . .	.....	.....	Nathum chattuwa . . .
216. They went . . .	Poilēkru tāwē . . .	.....	.....	Athum chattuwa . . .
217. Go	Tāo	Tallō	Tā sō	Chatlu
218. Going	Tāno . . . . .	.....	.....	Chatta
219. Gone	Takochithē . . . . .	.....	.....	Chat-howa
220. What is your name ? .	Ni jū thētē ? . . . . .	.....	.....	Naming khi hokala ? .
221. How old is this horse ?	Kuri hē mapo chiwē ? .	.....	.....	Sigui hi kum kayāka rarakala ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Hēno Kashmir lochi chis- āwē ?	...	.....	Hiwui totaina Kashmiri karankakala ?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Ni pū chilē ūnāmaipūto chiaboē ?	.. ..	.....	Nashāvāwui shimli no mayarā kayāka laikala ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Iyo yi tā soē . . . . .	.....	.....	Āja katāvali yamthuihowa .
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Apū-jaro nāno hana thihū manawē.	.. ..	.....	Ishiwui āwōwui no mayā- rana āwui āgatuili ngā- kumhowa.
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Kuri kakrā sabam chāhā- boē.	.....	...	Shimlungli sigui kachara chiwui sāpal lai.
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Kafēkhē sabam khēlū .	.. ..	...	Āwui khumkorli sāpal chi sanghāilu.
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Po-nā yinā ūkhrābino pāji dāudē.	.....	.. ..	Āwui no mayārāli ina shājai aina tārāka ngaphithowa.
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Hana pukimatē ūto khoē .	.. ..	.....	Kaphungwui ātungshongli āna sai homda laili.
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Hana usafinu kuri napēwē .	.....	.. ..	Āna thing kharinga chiwui achingli sigui tongda laili.
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Hana athēhū atūinā soē .	.....	.. ..	Āgatona āgatuivali āsān sāngmai.
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Hēmūhē kashā kāhē ūpo .	.. ..	.. ..	Chiwui āman lupa khani aina makhāina.
233. My father lives in that small house.	Uchi katē nēhē apūnā boē .	.. ..	.....	Ishāvāna shim kateo chili pama.
234. Give this rupee to him	Kasha hē lēnāhē piyo .	.. ..	...	Lupā hi āli miholu . . .
235. Take those rupees from him.	Pohino kasha ti polo .	.. ..	...	Lupā chi āwui aina kuitulu
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Poē dādāpiyo urēnā fulo .	.. ..	.....	Āli tārāka sholaga khara aina khalaphālu.
237. Draw water from the well.	Ubbālētino ūza sithēpalo .	.. ..	...	Rakhongwui aina tara sokkulu.
238. Walk before me . . .	Ājino tāo . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	Hi rida chatlu
239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Nithē thēnāno lēnā ?	.. ..	.....	Nakharangli khara noshino mayar chili kachipāwui- kala ?
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Nē ti thēhino hralina ?	.. ..	.....	Chi kali lolakala ? . . .
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Perumai chino trekālō kājiū hino hralē.	.. ..	.....	Khawui dukan akali loi .

Phadāng (McCulloch).	Khangoi Khoongoe of McCulloch).	Maring Nāgā.	English.
...	...	Nā chākhaulā . . .	215. You went.
...	Ā chākhaulā . . .	216. They went.
Ngē rēt-lō . . .	Nā rē-tō-mā . . .	Chāwā . . .	217. Go.
...	Chābi . . .	218. Going.
...	Chāorā . . .	219. Gone.
.....	Naimin kau si tau ? . . .	220. What is your name ?
.....	Sapūk āri chahi kau ngat dū ?	221. How old is this horse ?
.....	Ārauwē Kāshmir fāi kau ngat lā ?	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
.....	Naipāi chimlāu naichā napāwā kaungat lai ?	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
.....	Kai angtū kat lāni chā khaulā.	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
.....	Pātūlai āchāni āchar wālaulā.	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
.....	Sapūk khangāu sāpal chimāirā lailē.	226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.
.....	Namkal lā sāpal khlāklak .	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
.....	Āiyē chāyā kaina chaini chūngnē ūmlā.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
.....	Āni chinglā halchāk pisaile	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
.....	Āni hing haidāk lao sapūk tongbai lailē.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
.....	Āchar yāri ānāuni ānē kachaū.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
.....	Haiyē āmandi lūpā khani makhāi.	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
.....	Kaipāri chim chāchārao lailē.	233. My father lives in that small house.
.....	Lūpā hairi ānūng pilak .	234. Give this rupee to him.
.....	Ānūngai lūpā kachūng wālaū haiyā.	235. Take those rupees from him.
.....	Āyā kannā ūmbi rūini fanlak.	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
.....	Kūbārē yui yū-ūklak .	237. Draw water from the well.
.....	Kaimābauglā lauchāwā .	238. Walk before me.
.....	Nahinlā hūyē chā napāwā hinglai ?	239. Whose boy comes behind you ?
.....	Hū nang laiklo ? .	240. From whom did you buy that ?
.....	Kūyūl tūkālē klo .	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

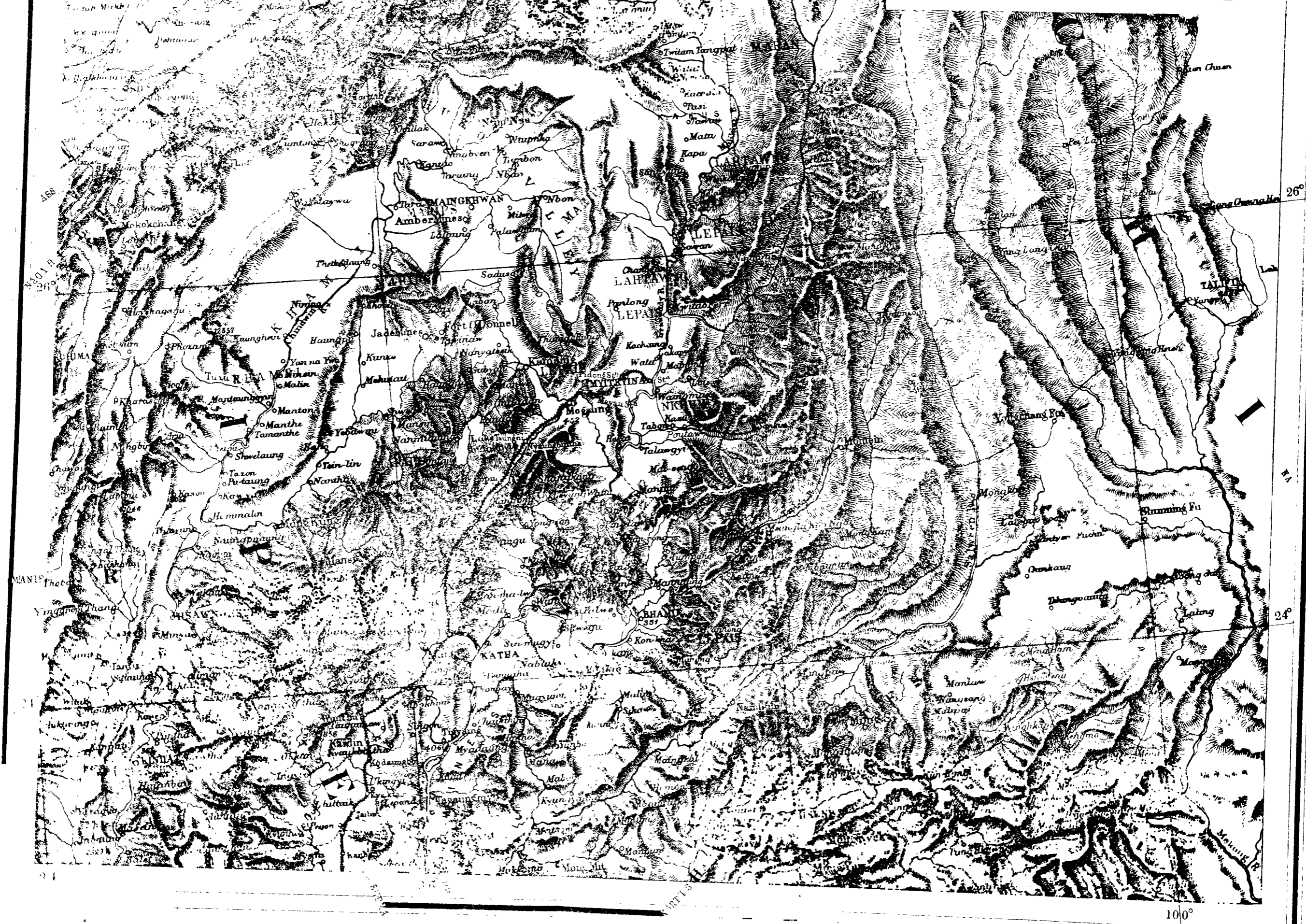
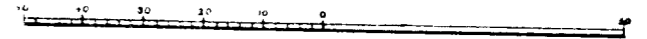
96°

98°

100°

Map of the DIALECTS OF THE KACHIN GROUP OF THE TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.



100°

THE KACHIN GROUP.

The Singphōs or Kachins are a numerous race, covering a large area, from Upper Assam across Northern Burma beyond the Chinese boundary into Yünnan. In Burma they presently extend as far south as 22° 30' N. L. Their villages are scattered throughout the hills and mountains, and they have, to quote Mr. George, 'a horror for the plains, and but rarely come down to settle.' Only a small portion of them live within the territory included in the Linguistic Survey, in the Lakhimpur district of Assam, chiefly on the Buri Dihing, Noa Dihing, and Tengapani. A few Singphōs are also returned from Sibsagar. They are here called Doāniyās, from the Assamese *doān*, language, foreign language. The Doāniyās are said to be half-breeds begotten by Singphōs on Assamese slaves.

The numbers of Singphō speakers returned from Assam are :—

[illegible]

The number of Singphōs outside Assam cannot be estimated. At the Census of 1891, 2,684 were numbered in Burma, but their chief places of residence lay outside of the territory included in the census operations. The following account of their gradual spread is taken from the Rev. J. N. Cushing's Grammatical Sketch of the Kakhyen Language:—

The time of the appearance of the Kakhyen in the mountainous region of the extreme north of Burma is uncertain. Their advent in Assam, and their advance southward and south-eastward in Burma, are comparatively recent. Dalton, evidently depending on Hannay, fixes the date of their appearance in Assam about 1793. A linguistic fact shows that they entered Assam after a long contact with the Burman. The Assamese Kakhyen have in common with those of Burma certain words of Burman origin which must have been the result of considerable intercourse with the Burman. Thus, in Bronson's Singpho Spelling Book, we find *sanat*, 'a gun', *apet*, 'sin', *ngrai*, 'hell', *hprah*, 'god', which were manifestly obtained from the Burman.

The Kakhien made their first advances among the mountains between Bhamo and China, and began to displace the Shan population about two centuries ago. A Chinese Shan prince told me, that less than two hundred years ago there was not a Kakhien village between Bhamo and Sanda. Now, the mountains are occupied by a large Kakhien population . . . The Kakhien are still pressing slowly southward and eastward, and displacing the Shan and Burman. In 1868 the writer was prevented from reaching the town of Theinni because the mountains were held by a strong force of Kakhien at war with the Shan prince. Anxious reference was made to the fact, that they were increasing in number in the district. In such thinly-peopled regions, where the indigenous population is constantly diminishing, the Burman and Shan still cling to the banks of the rivers, while the Kakhien cease to confine themselves altogether to the mountains.'

Though several writers had formerly mentioned this tribe, it was not till the annexation of Upper Burma that we became closely acquainted with them. In Burma they are called Kachins. The Burmese word *chin* is applicable to any hill tribe of barbarous habits. Thus, the Chins are called so by the Burmans, but they have nothing to do with the Kachins. The spelling Kakhyen represents the older form, which still lives in the mouth of the people in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma *khy* and *ky* are pronounced *ch*, though the older form is written. The Kachins call themselves Ching-pâ or, dialectically, Sing-phō. In the western dialect this word is said to mean 'man,' but not so, according to Dr. Cushing, on the Burman side, where it only means a Singpho.

The Tai call the Kachins Kang; the Chinese call them Yê-jên, wild men, or when they choose to be polite, Shan-teo, heads of the hills.

According to Mr. George, 'the Kachin, taken generally, is a small man, averaging 5 feet 4, while the woman averages 3 or 4 inches less . . . The number of types met with is bewildering. The prevailing feature among all Kachins is the oblique eye and a tendency to high cheek-bones.' Logan describes the Assam Singphôs as 'indolent, fickle, and so improvident that, although possessed of a fertile portion of the province and in the vicinity of markets, they do not produce enough of the materials of food to place themselves above want. Nationally they are rapacious, cruel, revengeful, crafty and treacherous.' The following extracts are taken from Mr. George's interesting account in the Burma Census Report:—

'As a rule the Kachin cannot be said to be courageous. He generally resorts to ambuscade, and will not attack unless in what he considers overwhelming force and by surprise . . . Slavery is prevalent . . . Cannibalism is unknown among the true Chinpaws, though Captain Fenton, speaking of the Kalangs, Kanôns, or Kamans, says their chief peculiarity seems to be that they eat their elderly relations when they (not the elderly relations) think they have lived long enough . . . The most common and universal form of agriculture is *taungya* or hill-clearing . . . The method employed is to select a virgin site on a hillside and fell the jungle about March, and let it lie on the ground till thoroughly dry. This is set fire to in June and July, and the surface of the earth broken up by hand with a rude hoe, the ashes being thus mixed therewith. The sowing is of the roughest description. As the worker dibbles away with the hoe in his right hand, he throws in a grain or two with his left . . . They possess no knowledge of writing, the legend being that the Nats gave all nations writing, but unfortunately that given to the Kachins was written on hide, which, they being hungry and ignorant of the value of what they were destroying, cracked and ate . . . The Kachins worship "Nats or spirits", of whom the numbers are endless, for any one may become a Nat after his death . . .

The Kachins divide themselves into two great divisions, the Kakhus, *i.e.*, Kachins of the river sources [of the Chindwin and the Irrawaddy], and the Zinpyaw (or Jân-piaw) or eastern Kachins, including generally all Kachins to the south of the confluence, and who are found of course in the greatest numbers to the east of the Irrawaddy, distinguished from each other by dress and dialectic differences.

There is a constant tendency, as Lieutenant Elliott has observed, on the part of the Kachins, to disintegrate and reform themselves into minor clans, which, after a short time, become independent of the parent stock.'

The division into Kakhus and Zinpya is only a geographical one and does not imply difference in race or language.

The Kachins are also divided into Kamsa Kachins and Kumlao Kachins. The Kamsa Kachins are those who have a *Duwa*, or ruler. The word *kumlao* is said to mean 'rebel.' The Kumlaos are said to consist of rebels from the various Kachin tribes. They did not elect a Duwa because the members of one tribe would not have recognised a ruler belonging to another.

The traditions of the race point to the head-waters of the Irrawaddy as their original home. Their first ancestor lived on the hill Majaw-shingrâ-pum, from which they think that the Irrawaddy rises. The Singphôs or Kachins proper are derived from his eldest son, while his younger sons became the progenitors of several tribes which are now practically assimilated to the Kachins.

The Kachins themselves are divided into five tribes, which all claim to be descended from the grandson of the first ancestor. These tribes are the Marips, Lathawngs, Lepais, 'Nkhums, and Marams.

The Marips are found west of the Mali Kha in the Hukawng valley, and north of this up to the Kakhu country; round the jade and amber mines; and also to the west of lake Indawgyi. East of the Irrawaddy there are only a few scattered villages belonging to the tribe.

There are numerous sub-tribes :—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Singdonkha. | 9. Tingrum. |
| 2. Om. | 10. Singlwi. |
| 3. Ningrong. | 11. N'ding. |
| 4. Lema. | 12. Lasum. |
| 5. N'kang. | 13. P'howlu. |
| 6. Demao. | 14. Waja. |
| 7. Gawlu. | 15. Maraw. |
| 8. Lakang. | |

The **Lathawngs** are supposed to have come from the country between Mali Kha and N'mai Kha. They have spread southwards over all the country north of the upper defile of the Irrawaddy; from the Mali Kha west to the Kuman range; along both banks of the N'mai Kha for some distance above the confluence; along the right bank of the Irrawaddy nearly as far south as Myitkyina; west of this to the Shwedaunggyi range of hills; on the Chinese frontier just below the head-waters of the Molè and into North Hsenwi and Mōng Mit.

The following sub-tribes are said to exist :—

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Tabor. | 10. Kaddaw. |
| 2. Salor. | 11. Tingut. |
| 3. Sana. | 12. Waga. |
| 4. Tmgra. | 13. Ninglaw. |
| 5. Malu. | 14. Selawng Ngawn. |
| 6. Lawkhum. | 15. Thinmut Selawng. |
| 7. Kashu. | 16. Lamun Selawng. |
| 8. Paochan. | 17. Tingsa Selawng. |
| 9. Nawkhum. | 18. Phaoyan Selawng. |

The **Lepais** are said to be the largest and most powerful of the Kachin tribes. They are found in the Shwedaunggyi hills to the north and north-east of Mogaung; in the tract of country between the two arms of the Irrawaddy; along the right bank of that river about Myitkyina; and in the Pōnkan Hills south-east of Bhamo. But they are also found scattered about all over the Kachin country and in north Hsenwi and Mōng Mit.

The following sub-tribes are known :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Thama. | 10. Singma. |
| 2. Kaori. | 11. Lakhum. |
| 3. Sampawng. | 12. Pa'an. |
| 4. Szi or Asi or Ithi. | 13. Khunro. |
| 5. Samkha. | 14. Krawn. |
| 6. Lassa. | 15. Kara. |
| 7. Wawang. | 16. Tingsa. |
| 8. Phunkan. | 17. Mōngsi. |
| 9. Sadan. | |

Of these the Kaoris and Szis are said to have distinct dialects of their own.

The Kaori Lepais live in the hills to the east and south-east of Bhamo. Their dialect has been described by the Rev. J. N. Cushing: see **Authorities**.

The Szi Lepais are found all along the frontier from a point east and south-east of the head-waters of the Nantabet and south of Sadōn. They also hold the hills west of the Namyin, south of Mogaung as far as lake Indawgyi. A few seem also to be found in Mōng Mit and Tawng Peng. They are said to have lived originally near Myitkyina. A vocabulary by Captain H. R. Davies has been published in the Upper Burma Gazetteer. The dialect differs from other Kachin languages, and the Szis must no doubt be considered as half-breeds.

The 'Nkhums seem to have come from the country south of Khāmti Lōng and west of the Mali Kha. They are found on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, north of Maingna, and also on both banks of the N'mai Kha some way from the confluence and near the head-waters of the Natmyin stream, which enters the Irrawaddy from the east near the village of Ywapaw (situated in latitude $25^{\circ} 17'$). There are a few scattered villages of the tribe along the frontier, and south of the Taping river the 'Nkhums inhabit the tract of country on the borders of the Shān-Chinese States of Ho-Hsa and La-Hsa. The principal sub-tribes are :—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Mashan. | 5. Panma. |
| 2. Chikyet. | 6. Nawgo. |
| 3. Shirè. | 7. Wurung. |
| 4. Watao. | 8. Kalangcha. |

The Marans are found all along the frontier in scattered villages, though north of the sources of the Molè river they seem to extend further into British territory. They are also found west of Sinbo, and in the Kauk-kwe valley; and to the west of the Mali Kha north of the Shwedaunggyi range and about the Amber mines. They have also spread southwards as far as Mōng Mit on the east of the Irrawaddy and Mohnyin in the Katha district on the west, and also south-east into Tawng Peng and North Hsen Wi.

The principal sub-tribes are :—

1. Lana.
2. Laika.
3. N'ting or Ningting.
4. Makan Ningting.

Several other tribes are regarded by the Kachins as probably descended from the same ancestor. The chief of these are the Sassans, the Marus, the Lashis, and the Yawyins or Lihsaws. Their dialects differ, so far as we know, widely from Kachin, and their alleged connection with them does not seem to have any foundation. Some of them, such as the Marus and Lashis, are apparently half-breeds, and they seem to have intermarried with the Kachins.

Besides these tribes the Kachins regard several others as connected with them. They are found between 25° and 28° north latitude. They are the Khangs, the Kaphawks, the Kaluns, the Tarens or Tarengs, also called Maingthas, the Khenungs, the Khunnongs, the Murus, the Sōns and Bilus. All these tribes seem, however, to be quite distinct from the Kachins.*

The Rev. O. Hanson divides the Kachin dialects into three classes, the Northern, Kaori, and the Southern Kachin. They differ, to some extent, in vocabulary. But

* The preceding notes on the Kachin tribes have been taken from the Upper Burma Gazetteer, quoted under authority.

most points of disagreement are due to different pronunciation and the use of different prefixes. The whole structure of the language is, on the other hand, the same in all these dialects.

The Southern Kachin, spoken in the Bhamo district, has been described by Messrs. Hertz and Hanson; the Kaori dialect is the foundation of the grammatical sketch by the Rev. J. N. Cushing; and the Assamese Singphō is known through the grammars of Messrs. Logan, Macgregor, and Needham. The last named dialect is the only one which falls within the limits of this Linguistic Survey.

The Kachin dialects have many points of resemblance with the Kuki-Chin languages, especially Meithei, and with the Nāgā and Bodo languages. Thus, the numerals and personal pronouns correspond to forms found in those dialects. A few instances will show this :—

	<i>Kachin.</i>		<i>Other languages.</i>
One	<i>ai, ngai</i>	Meithei	<i>a-mā</i>
Two	<i>n'khong, ni</i>	„	<i>a-ni</i>
Three	<i>ma-sūm</i>	Kwoireng	<i>sum, Kuki-Chin thum.</i>
Four	<i>ma-li</i>	Meithei	<i>ma-ri</i>
Five	<i>ma-ngā</i>	„	<i>ma-ngā</i>
Six	<i>khrū</i>	Gārō	<i>krok, Rāngkhōl ga-rūk.</i>
Seven	<i>sinit</i>	Bârâ	<i>sni</i>
Eight	<i>ma-sat</i>	Ēmpēo	<i>da-sāt</i>
Nine	<i>cha-khū</i>	Kabui, Khoirāo	<i>cha-kū</i>
Ten	<i>sī</i>	Namsangiā	<i>ichhi</i>
Hundred	<i>la-chā</i>	Meithei	<i>chā-mā</i>
I	<i>ngai</i>	Tamlu	<i>ngai</i>
Thou	<i>nāng</i>	Kuki-Chin, Bodo, Nāgā-Bodo, and Eastern Nāgā groups	<i>nang</i>
He	<i>khī, shī</i>	Banparā, Kwoireng	<i>si</i> ; Lai <i>khī</i> , this ; Meithei <i>a-si</i> , this.

Similar forms occur in many other languages of the groups in question. With regard to the vocabulary there are many points of correspondence. Mr. Gait, in the Assam Census report, compared 22 common Singphō words with the corresponding words in other Tibeto-Assamese languages, and found that half of them were identical with the forms occurring in some of the dialects compared. A greater number of words have been compared in the introduction to the Kuki-Chin group, with the same result. There are, however, so many points of difference that the Kachin dialects must be considered as quite independent forms of speech.

A comparison of the grammatical features of Kachin and other Tibeto-Burman languages shows the same relation. The general tendencies and the whole structure is identical in all. We even find the same prefixes and suffixes used in Kachin and in other Tibeto-Burman dialects. Thus, the prefix *ga* or *ka*, which is used in the formation of nouns and adjectives in Kachin, has the same function in Bodo and Nāgā languages. The Kachin plural suffix *ni* is used to form the plural of personal pronouns in the Central Chin and the old Kuki dialects; and the plural suffix *thē* in Southern Kachin apparently corresponds to the suffix *tē* in Lushēi and connected languages.

But there are also many points of difference. More especially, Kachin has developed a copious system of verbal suffixes, which is more akin to Burmese than to the dialects mentioned above. It also agrees with Burmese in the use of the prefix *a* to form nouns and adjectives, though the same prefix is perhaps also used in the Nāgā and Kuki languages. It is of importance that Kachin uses a prefixed negative in the Burmese way. Āo, Lhōtā, and Tamlu, however, have the same principle for the formation of the negative verb.

In one essential point, Kachin differs from Burmese and from the neighbouring dialects in the west. The Kachin system of tones is quite peculiar to itself. The best description of the Kachin tones is given by the Rev. O. Hanson. He mentions five, while the Rev. J. N. Cushing knows of six. He describes them as follows:—

‘The first tone is the natural pitch of the voice, with a slight rising inflection at the end. It may be called the *natural* tone.

The second is a bass tone; it may be called the *grave* tone.

The third is a slightly higher tone than the second, being pronounced with an even prolonged sound: it may be called the *rising* tone.

The fourth tone is very short and abrupt; it may be called the *abrupt* tone.

The fifth tone is somewhat higher than the third and is uttered with more emphasis; it may be called the *emphatic* tone.’

This richness in tones shows that Kachin is more closely connected with Tibetan, and that it must be classed as a link between that language in the north, the Nāgā and Kuki-Chin languages in the west, and Burmese in the south.

The following is a list of the authorities dealing with Singphōs which I have come across:—

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- HANNAY, MAJOR S. F.—*Sketch of the Singphos, or the Kakhyens of Burma: the position of this tribe as regards Burma, and the inland trade of the valley of the Irrawaddy with Yunnan, and their connection with the North-Eastern Frontier of Assam*. Calcutta, 1847.
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM.—*Notes on the Languages spoken by the various tribes inhabiting the Valley of Assam and its mountain confines*. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. XVIII, p. i, 1849, pp. 183 and ff., and 310 and ff. Contains a grammatical sketch on pp. 315 and ff. and a comparative vocabulary of Singpho, etc., on pp. 342 and ff.
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- BEANES, J.—*Outlines of Indian philology, with a map showing the distribution of Indian languages*. Calcutta, 1867. Appendix A contains numerals in Kakhjen etc.

- HUNTER, W. W.,—*A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia*. London, 1868.
- ANDERSON, J.,—*A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan viâ Bhamô*. Calcutta, 1871. Contains vocabularies, Kakhyin, etc. The vocabulary is reprinted, and a sketch of the people is given in Anderson's *Mandalay to Momien. A Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1876 under Colonel E. B. Sladen and Colonel Horace Browne*. London, 1876.
- DALTON, EDWARD TUITE,—*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*. Calcutta, 1872. Contains notes on the Singphos, pp. 9 and ff., and a vocabulary, pp. 69 and ff.
- CAMPBELL, SIR G.,—*Specimens of Languages of India, including those of the aboriginal Tribes of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Frontier*. Calcutta, 1874. Singpho Vocabulary, pp. 221 and ff.
- STRETTELL, G. W.,—*The ficus elastica in Burma proper or a narrative of my journey in search of it*. Rangoon, 1876. Contains account of the Kakhyens pp. 67 and ff., pp. 89 and ff., pp. 107 and ff.
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- NEEDHAM, J. F.,—*Outline Grammar of the Singpho Language as spoken by the Singphos, Dowanniyas, and others residing in the neighbourhood of Sadiya, with illustrative sentences, phrase-book, and vocabulary*. Shillong, 1889.
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The following sketch of the Assamese Singphō is based on Mr. Needham's grammar, to which the student is referred for further details :—

Pronunciation.—The system of transliteration adopted for the survey suits the phonetical system of Singphō fairly well. *ā* is the sound of *a* in 'all', and *ui* the French *ui* in 'huit.' The vowels *a* and *e* are often interchangeable, thus *kashā* and *keshā*, young; *ai* sometimes becomes *a*, thus *rai*, thing, matter, *makhai-mā ra-dai*, what is the matter. The consonants *d* and *t* are often interchangeable, thus *deng* and *teng*, then. In the same way we find eastern *k* corresponding to western *g* in *k'wah*=*ga-wā*, father, etc. The sounds *ch*, *ts*, and *s*, seem to be confounded, thus *ka-chī*, *ka-tsī*, and *ka-sī*, cold; *Sing-phō*, *Tsin-pō*, and *Ching-pā*, man; *ning-sāng-ī* and *ning-tsāng-ī*, upon, etc. The accent generally rests on the penultimate, but on the last syllable in adjectives beginning with *ga*; thus, *ga-jā*, good; *ga-bā*, great. Compound verbs carry the accent on the last root, thus *bai-lū*, find again. Many words have the suppressed sound of *m* or *n*

before them; thus, *m'phū*, approximately; *n'tā*, a house; *n'khong*, two. Only the smallest stress is required on such initial consonants, but they can be distinctly heard while the word is being uttered. Singphō is rich in tones. Cushing mentions six in Eastern Singphō. Needham seems not to know more than four, and no attempt has been made to note these tones in writing.

Prefixes and suffixes.—There are in Singphō, as in other cognate languages, many prefixes and suffixes used to express the various meanings which a root can assume. The most important of them will be explained in the following pages. But there are also several prefixes which seem to have no longer any special meaning of their own, and are frequently dropped. Such prefixes are:—

chi, *ga*, *gi*, *gū*, *ka*, *ke*, *la*, *li*, *m'*, *ma*, *mo*, *n'*, *ning*, *si*, *sī*, etc.

Thus, *chi-krong*, mosquito; *ga-jā*, good; *gi-gin* or *gū-gin*, ant; *ka-tūn*, short; *ke-shā*, son; *la-gōng*, foot; *li-ning*, year; *m'bā*, cloth; *ma-nau*, dance; *mo-gui*, elephant; *n'tā*, house; *ning-sā*, old; *si-ban*, flower; *sī-rōng*, tiger, etc.

The prefix *ga*, especially, besides being used in the formation of adjectives, must be added to nouns expressing relationship, when no pronoun is prefixed, thus *ga-wā*, father.

Articles.—The numeral *ai-mā*, one, is used as an indefinite article; thus, *sing-phō ai-mā*, one man. Sometimes *mā* is used alone; thus, *li-ning mā*, one year. But often no article is used. There is no definite article. Definiteness is indicated by demonstrative pronouns and relative participles.

Nouns.

Gender.—This is only apparent in the case of animate nouns. In the case of nouns of relationship it is indicated (a) by the use of different words; (b) by prefixing *lā-shā*, male, and *nūm-shā*, female; (c) by suffixing *wā*, male, and *jan*, female. Thus *wā*, father; *nū*, mother; *sa-brāng*, young man; *ma-khon*, young woman; *lā-shā māng*, son; *nūm-shā māng*, daughter; *nūm-dū wā*, master; *nūm-dū jan*, mistress. Where no ambiguity arises the same word may be used for both genders; thus, *nau*, brother and sister, in the specimens.

In the case of inferior animals the suffixes are *lā*, male, and *vī* or *wī*, female. Sometimes the noun or, if it is dissyllabic, its last syllable, is reduplicated. Thus *gui-lā* (or *gui-gui-lā*), dog; *gui-vī*, bitch. In the case of birds *rāng* may be substituted for *lā*, thus *wū-rāng* or *wū-lā*, a cock.

Number.—Number is only marked when it is not evident from the context. The plural is indicated by adding some word meaning heap, crowd, etc., such as *nī*, *bok*, *theng*, *yōng*. Thus *m'bā-nī*, clothes; *rai-bok*, goods; *n'dai sing-phō-theng*, these men; *rai-yōng*, all goods, etc.

Case.—Cases are formed by suffixes.

The genitive always precedes the noun on which it is dependent. The nominative generally, and the accusative often takes no suffix. The suffix *ī*, denoting the agent, is usually added to the subject of a transitive verb. The vocative is expressed by the simple stem, or by adding the particle *ā*. The suffix of the genitive is often dropped. The usual suffixes are:—

fē, dative or accusative;

nan, *goi-nan*, ablative;

nā, genitive;

goi, *ī*, locative

Examples of the various cases are the following:—

Nominative,— miyam wā-dai.

the-servant says.

ke-shā-ī ga-wāfē ngū-dai . . . ga-wā-ī miyam-bok-fē
the-son his-father-to says the-father the-servants-to
 ngū-dai.
says.

Accusative,— lākchop jō-ū.

a-ring give.

ngai khi-nā n'tā n'sā.
I his house-to not-went.

khi miyam ai-mā-fē shī-gā-dai.
he slave one calls.

Dative,— sī-dai-fē nāng peyen jō.
him-to you feast give.

Ablative,— ngai nam-(goi-)nan lū-hā.
I jungle-from got.

Genitive,— ga-nau-nā giyā.
his-sister's shame.

sī-rōng li-min ma-dai.
tiger's claws sharp-are.

Locative,— n'tā-goi makhai-mā ra-dai.
house-in what matter-is.
 ma-nāp-ī wū goi-dai.
dawn-at cocks crow.

Vocative,— wā-ē, O father.

Other suffixes are: *dē*, in the direction of; *sī-rá* (or *tsī-rá*) and *da-pham-ī*, with, by means of; *tha-rá*, *tha-rá-ī*, together with; *tagui*, into; *tagui-ī*, inside; *mason*, near, etc.

Often more than one suffix is added. Thus in the ablative the locative suffix *goi* generally precedes the ablative suffix *nan*. Further we find combinations like *mūng sī-dai-goi-nā*, of (the men) in that country, and so forth. When an adjective, pronoun or numeral follows a noun, the suffixes are added to the former, thus *sing-phō ai-mā-nā*, man one-of.

Adjectives.—Comparison is expressed by putting the noun in the ablative case, or by adding *n'lō*, than. The adjective may be repeated with *mang*, and, also, and *gran*, very, exceedingly, may be added. Thus—

gūm-rāng nan (or n'lō) ga-bā.
a-horse than large

ōrā m'bā n'lo n'dai m'bā ning-nān mang ning-nān.
that cloth than this cloth new and new.

The superlative degree is expressed in the same way, with *yōng-a*, all, thus,—

yōng-a n'lō m'bā ga-jā.
all than cloth good.

The comparative is expressed by the use of different words in *ka-shā*, young; *yut*, younger; *dīnglā* old; *lāt*, older.

Numerals.—The numerals are given in the list of words. Singphōs can count up to 10,000; above that they use terms such as 'very many.' There are no ordinals. The suffix *mā*, which is always added to *ai*, one, is often used to denote an approximate number, thus *khṛū-mā*, about six. *M'phū* is also used in the same way.

Pronouns.—The following are the *personal pronouns* :—

Singular,—*ngai*, I; *nāng*, thou; *khī*, he, she, it; *ngai-nā*, *nyē-nā*, *nyē*, my; *nā-nā*, *nā*, thy; *khī-nā*, his, her.

Plural,—*ī*, we; *nī*, you; *khī-nī*, they.

Pronouns are inflected in the same way as substantives. The suffix of the agent is *gā*. It is sometimes added to the nominative. Thus *ngai-gā kāsī-dī sī-dai*, I starving, am dying. When a word denoting relationship governs the genitive of the second person, it is preceded by *n'* or *ning*, thus *nā ning-shā*, your son; *nā n'nan*, your brother.

The *reflexive pronoun* is *tingnāng*; thus, *ngai tingnāng dī-gā*, I myself will do it.

The *demonstrative pronouns* are *n'dai*, this; *sī-dai*, that; *ōrā-wā*, that, yonder. The plural is formed by adding *nī*. Instead of *sī-dai* we also find *dai*, thus *Sing-phō dai*, that man.

There is no *relative pronoun*. The participle ending in *dai* is used as a relative participle. Thus *Dhonirām-goi marī-dai kinsū*, the cow which was bought from Dhanirām. Sometimes also the interrogative pronoun is used as a relative. Thus,—

ga-dai nāng-ī ma-sū-dī mang sī-dai-fē dūp rā
what boy lying even that beat necessary,

the boy that has told a lie, must be beaten.

The *interrogative pronouns* are *da-mā*, who? *makhai*, what? *ga-dē-na-wā*, which? *ga-dē-mā*, how much? how many? The interrogative particle *mā* is also often added to *makhai*. Thus *n'tā-goi makhai-mā ra-dai*, what is the matter in the house?

Verbs.—The roots *ngā* and *rai* are used to perform the office of a verb substantive; *tai* is 'to become', and the particle *rē* is used in the meaning 'is indeed.'

Verbs do not change for gender, number, or person. The mere root is freely used to denote the different tenses. Thus *nāng phā-mang n'dī*, you anything not-do, you do nothing; *khī makhai-mā sū*, what did he say; *dainī ngai n'sā*, to-day I will not go. But the different tenses are also formed by suffixes, as follows :—

The suffix of the *present* tense is *dai*, in form identical with the demonstrative pronoun, thus *dī-dai*, does; *ngā-dai*, is. This form is also commonly used as a historical present, thus *kinsū māt-dai*, the cow was lost.

The suffix of the *past* tenses is *hā*, to which *dai* may be added. Thus *hai-lā-hā*, brought back; *sū-hā-dai*, told. The past tenses of *ngā* and *rai*, to be, are also formed irregularly *ngāng-dai*, *rēng-dai*.

The suffix of the *future* tense is *ā*, in the first person also *gā*; thus, *khī sā ā*, he will go; *ngai wā-ā* (or *wā-gā*), I will say.

The suffix of the *imperative* is *ū*, thus *jō-ū*, give. *Gá* may be added as in *sā-ū-gá*, let him go. When a pronoun of the first person is dependent on the imperative, the suffix *ī* may be used, thus *ngai-fē yā-ī*, give me. The prohibitive form is made by placing *khūm* or *phūng* before the imperative. See below, Negative particle.

The suffix of the *conditional* is *yāng*; thus, *māng dūp-yāng-gá*, if I beat the child. This tense is really an adverbial participle. A past conditional may be formed from the participle in *dī*, with *gá* added. Thus *ngai khī-fē mū-dī-gá*, if I had seen him.

The *infinitive* is formed without a suffix; thus, *ngai ngā mit-dai*, I wish to remain. The suffix of the infinitive of purpose is *a-joi*, thus *magap-a-joi*, in order to conceal.

The suffix *yāng* is also used in the sense of an *Adverbial participle*, thus *Dihong khā rap-yāng*, on crossing the river Dihong. The *Conjunctive participle* ends in *dī*; thus, *ngai sā-dī wā-gá*, I having gone will say. To denote continuance of an action this participle is repeated, and *krai* is then sometimes substituted for the first *dī*; thus, *tam-dī* (or *tam-krai*) *tam-dī*, having continually searched. The participle in *dī*, or the root of the verb, is very frequently used in the formation of compound tenses, thus *khī yūp-dī* (or *yūp*) *ngā-dai*, he is sleeping.

The suffix of the *Relative participle* is *dai*. See above Relative pronouns.

Potentiality is indicated by the word *ngūt*, thus *ngai pōn ngūt-ā*, I will be able to lift.

Causatives are formed by adding the verb *sī-nūn* (*tsī-nūn*) to the root, thus *Sing-phō dai khī-fē wā yā-sī-nūn-dai*, that man causes him to tend pigs. Transitives are formed by prefixing *sī* (*tsī*) to a root, thus *sī-krá*, to dry; *sī-krit*, to frighten.

Compound verbs are very extensively used. Compounds with *ngūt*, *sī-nūn*, and others have already been mentioned. Other instances are *bai-lū*, to get again; *yū-sā-dai*, he comes to see (*yū*), etc.

The *Negative particle* is a suppressed *n'* prefixed to the word, or, in compound verbs, to the second part of the compound; thus, *n'lū-dai*, does not get; *shā-n'sī-nūn-dai*, to eat not cause. For *n'ngā-dai*, is not, *ka-tā*, without, destitute, may be substituted. Thus, *nyē-nā yām ka-tā*, to me powder is not. With imperatives the particles *khūm* and *phūng* are used; thus, *khūm dūp-ū*, don't beat; *phūng sā-ū*, don't go.

The *Interrogative particles* are *ī*, *mā*, and *khā*; thus, *nāng ká-sī-dai-ī*, are you hungry? *Sāheb-fē mū-hā-khā*, did you see the Sahib? In alternative questions the particle *kūm* is used; thus, *nāng khī-fē dūp kūn n'dūp*, did you strike him or not? *khī nāng-goi dū kūn-ī*, did he arrive here?

Any word may be treated as a verbal root and conjugated throughout; thus, *rai*, thing, matter, *rai-dai*, is; *māsū-dai*, is false; *ka-chī-hā*, it was cold. A noun, or, if dissyllabic, its last syllable, is occasionally repeated in the verb; thus, *manau-nau-dī*, dancing.

Order of Words.—The usual order of words is subject, direct object, indirect object, verb. In interrogative sentences the indirect object usually precedes the direct. Adjectives and numerals generally follow, but occasionally precede the noun. Adverbs generally precede adjectives and verbs.

The particles *nā* and *lō* are often added at the end of a sentence.

Nā is apparently a sort of persuasive particle, though often a mere expletive, and *lō* is apparently an emphatic, pure and simple.

Concerning other Singphō dialects we are acquainted with Southern Kachin and Kaori.¹ The differences to be found in the latter dialect are of relatively small importance. We have seen that even within the Assamese Singphō, soft and hard consonants are, to some extent, interchangeable. This fact accounts for a good deal of the dialectic differences between Eastern and Western Singphō. Thus Eastern *tūng*, Western *dūng*, to sit; Eastern *n'tai*, Western *n'dai*, that; Eastern *k'wā*, Western *ga-wā*, father. Or we find different prefixes used, thus Eastern *tūm-sū*, Western *kin-sū*, cow.

In the declension of nouns we find the following suffixes peculiar to Eastern Singphō:—

jan, nominative, Western *ī*;
phai, jai, dative, Western *yē*;
nai, dē-nai, ablative, Western *nan, goi-nan*;
eh, genitive, Western *nā*;
ū-ai, vocative, Western *ē*.

The comparative particle is *thā-krau*, compare Western *grau*. The noun seems not to be inflected.

The Eastern numerals are the following:—

1, *l'ngai*; 2, *l'khaung*; 3, *m'hsūm*; 4, *m'li*; 5, *m'ngū*; 6, *krū*; 7, *hsa-nit*; 8, *m'sat*; 9, *ja-khū*; 10, *shi*; 11, *shi l'ngai*; 20, *khūm*; 30, *hsūm-shi*; 40, *m'li shi*; 100, *lā-sā*; 200, *mi-sā*; 300, *m'hsūm sā*; 1000, *khing-mi*. The only difference from Western Singphō is *l'ngai*, one, Western *ai*.

In the conjugation of verbs we may note the following suffixes:—

present tenses *ai*, Western *dai*;
 past tenses *hsa*, Western *hā*;
 „ „ *ngūt-hsa*, Western *hā-dai*;
 future *nā*, Western *ā*;
 imperative *mū*, Western *ū*.

All these points are relatively unimportant, and Cushing is quite right when he says: 'Considering the extent of the region occupied by this people, and the fact that they have been without books, the dialectic differences are less than might be expected. Many words are identical in all the dialects, while some words are peculiar to a single dialect. A large class of words exists, which have been subject to more or less dialectic change of form, but show clearly their original identity.'

The Kaori dialect forms a link between Northern Singphō and the Southern Dialect of Burma. The latter has been described by Messrs. Hertz and Hanson, and the student is referred to these handbooks for further information. I have added a translation of the Parable of the Prodigal Son in the Southern Dialect. It has been taken from the Rev. O. Hanson's translation of the Gospel according to St. Luke, and an interlinear translation has been added.

¹ In the following I have altered Cushing's transliteration so as to accord with the system used in the Survey. I have retained *hs* for aspirated *s*; *kh* German *ch*.

[No. 1.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

KACHIN GROUP.

SINGPHŌ OR KACHIN.

SPECIMEN I.

NOTE.—The apostrophe in words like *n'khong* indicates a very slight pause after the *n*, and before the rest of the word is spoken.

(F. J. Needham, Esq., 1896.)

(DISTRICT, LAKHIMPUR.)

Singphō aimā-nā keshā n'khong ngā-dai. Keshā kachī ga-wā
Man a-of sons two were.¹ Son (the)-younger (his)-father
 fē ngā-dai, 'nyē-nā man gadē-mā-ngā-dī-mang² jō-ū.' Deng ga-wā gam-dī
to says, 'my share whatever give.' Then father dividing
 jō-dai. Ga-wā rai gam-jō-dī³ n'thomī keshā kachī sībā
gives. Father property having-divided after son the-younger many
 yā n'kring-dī num chān goi dām⁴ sā-hā-dai. Khī mūng sīdai goi
days not-staying country a-far in to-visit has-gone. He country that in
 khī-nā rai-bok⁵ kām-mō-kām-rūm-shā-thūm-hā-dai. Rai-bok⁵ yōng rūm-shā-thūm
his goods has-wasted. Goods all wasting
 n'thomī mūng sīdai goi khū gabā rai-hā-dai. Khī shā-phā n'ngā-
after country that in famine a-great has-occurred. He food not-been-
 hā-dai khī mūng-sīdai-goi-nā singphō aimā goi mūnglī-dī sā-dai. Singphō
has he country-that-on-of man a with work-to-do goes. Man
 dai khī-fē nā goi wā yā-sinūn-dai. Khī wā-nā 'ngām mang
that him the-fields in swine to-tend-orders. He pigs' husks even
 lū-dī-mang shā-phā dai-dī shā n'lū-dai. Khī mit
getting-even (would-have)-eaten-(them) but food (he)-not-gets. He coming-to-himself
 n'thomī wā-dai, 'nyē wā-nā miyam lō-lō shā lū-dī chandi ngai-gā
after says, 'my father's slaves heaps to-eat getting to-spare I
 kāsī-dī⁶ sī-dai. Ngai wā goi sā-dī wā-gā, "wāē, ngai niyon
hungering dying-am. I father to going will-say, "father, I against
 Phrā-goi dai-n'thomī nāng-goi phit-hā; nā-nā ningshā dai-n'thēkā;
God-to also you-to sinned; your son am-not-fit(to-be);
 ngai-fē miyam sitai lau-ū." Deng khī wā-fē-goi sā-dai. Ga-wā-wā
me a-slave as take"" Then he father-in-to goes. His-father

¹ Here, as elsewhere, the present tense is used instead of the past. Singphōs are very careless in their use of these tenses, especially when the past meaning can be gathered from the context.

² *Gadē-mā* = as many as, *ngā-dī* = being *ngā* substantive verb, to be, with past participial suffix *dī* added, so that *gadē-mā-ngā-dī-mang* means 'as many as being even' (*mang* = even, and).

³ *Gam-jō-dī* is a compound verb: *gam*, to divide; *jō*, to give.

⁴ *Dām* means to stroll, visit, etc.

⁵ *Bok* is the plural suffix.

Kāsī = hunger; *dī* = past participial suffix, *sī* = *dī*, with present tense suffix *ū* attached; so that *ngai-dī sī-ū* means 'hungering am dying'.

khī-fē chān-da-goi mū-dī n'gā-hā lagat-sā-dī dū jūm-dī pūp-dai.
him a-distance-at seeing pitied-(him)-(and) run-going (his)-neck falling kisses.
 Keshā-ī¹ ga-wā-fē ngū-dai, 'Wāē, ngai niyon Phrā-fē mang nāng-fē
The-son his-father-to says, 'Father, I against God-to also yourself-to
 mang phit-hā, ngai nā-nā ningshā n'thēkā.' Deng-ī khī-nā ga-wā-ī
also sinned, I your son am-not-fit-(to-be).' Then his his-father
 miyam-bok-fē ngū-dai, 'yōnga n'lō m'bā gajā lau-dī, khī-fē
slave-company-to says, 'all than cloth good having-brought him-to
 cha-fūn-ū;² latā goi lākchop jō-ū, lagōng goi lēvē
put-(it)-(upon); (his)-finger upon a-ring give, (his)-feet upon shoes
 degrā-jō-ū; Ī-bok lū-shā sipiō-gā, n'dai-ning-khānī nyē shā
put; We drink-eat (and)-be-merry-will, for my son
 sī-dai, yā krūng-dī-ngā-dai; khī māt-dī, bai-prū-lū-dai.' Deng-ī
dead-that-was, now alive-is; he lost-being, again-found-is.' Then
 khī-nī piō-dī-ngā-hā.
they merry-made.

Deng keshā gabā nā goi ngā-dai. Khī wā-dī³
At-that-time son the-elder the-fields in is. He on-returning
 n'tā mason dū-dai ning-chin-dai manau-nau-dī nang-dai. Khī
(the)-house near on-arriving singing (and)-dancing hears. He
 miyam aimā-fē⁴ shīgā-dī san-dai, 'n'tā goi makhai-mā-ra-dai?' Miyam
slave a-to calling asks (him), '(our) house in what-is-the-matter?' The-slave
 wā-dai, 'nā ning-nau-fē gajā-dī bai-lū; sīdai-ning-khānī nā ning-wā
says, 'your your-brother well-being recovered; this-reason-for your your-father
 lū-shā jō-dai.' Deng-ī khī pot-dī n'tā tagui n'shāng-dai.
drinking-eating giving-is.' Then he angering (the)-house inside not-enter-does.
 Deng-ī ga-wā sing-ganī dū-dī keshā-fē pom-dī shīgā-dī. Keshā gabā
Then his-father outside coming the-son-to entreating called. Son the-elder
 nyē wā-fē wā-dai, 'wāē, ngai n'theng-ning nā mūnglī dī-dai, galoi-yang
my father-to says, 'father, I many-years your work doing-am, ever
 mang nā gā n'makau-dai.⁵ Dai-dī-mang, nāng ngai-fē bainam-keshā⁶
and your commands not-transgressed. Notwithstanding, you me-to kid
 aimā mang nūmnang tharā-ī shā-n'sinūn-dai.⁷ Nā ning-shā kachī
one even my-friends with to-eat-do-not-order. Your son younger

¹ The *ī* in *keshā-ī* is merely the nominative particle.

² *Cha-fūn* means 'to put on' clothes.

³ *Wā-dī dū-dai* is a compound verb. *Wā* = return, *dū* = arrive.

⁴ *Fē* = dative case suffix.

⁵ *Makau* means to throw away, abandon, etc.

⁶ *Bainam* = great, *keshā* = young, *bainam-keshā* = kid.

⁷ *Sinūn* is a causal imperative verb. The literal rendering of the passage being *you-to-nang* = nevertheless, *nang* = you, *ngai-fē* = me-to, *bainam-keshā* = a kid, *mang* = even, *nūmnang* = with friends, *shā-n'sinūn-dai* = to eat do not order.

rai yōng shā-simā-dī mang sīdai-fē nāng peyen jō.' Deng-ī khī khī-nā
(his)-goods all having-wasted although to-him you a-feast give.' Then he his
 ke-shā-fē ngū-dai, 'ke-shāē, nāng-gá¹ nong ngai-tharā ngā-dai; nyē-nā rai yōng
son-to says, 'son, you always me-with are; my property all
 nā-nā rē. Ī ong-phā, dai-ning-khānī nā ning-nau sī-dī,
yours is-indeed. We should-be-merry for your your-brother being-dead,
 yā krūng-dī ngā-dai; khī māt-dī, bai-lū-hā-dai.'
now living is; he lost-being, found-has-been.'

¹ *Gá* is here an emphatic personal pronoun suffix.

[No. 2.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

KACHIN GROUP.

SINGPHŌ OR KACHIN.

SPECIMEN II.

(F. J. Needham, Esq., 1899.)

(DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR.)

N'dai trā māsū-dai. Ngai khi-nā n'tā phāmang lagū n'sā.¹
This case false-is. I his house anything to-steal not-went.

Gā-gā n'dai rē.² Lining-mā nyē-nā Dhonirām goi mari-dai kinsū
Facts these are-indeed. Last-year my Dhanirām from purchased cow
 māt-dai. Kinsū n'dai ngai siron-dī rem-dī mang, moi-nā numdū-nā
lost-is. Cow this I carefully having-kept though, former owner's
 n'tā goi yā-yā phrong-dī-ngā-dai.³ Sīdai-ning-khānī ngai nong-nong
house to often fled. On-that-account I always
 sā-dī bai-lā-hā. Dhonirām-nā sū-dai sinī goi nyē-nā kinsū
going brought-back. Dhanirām's saying day on my cow
 sā-dī-kūn ngā-dī⁴ ngai khi-nā n'tā goi sā-hā-dai. Sīdai-yang jān-khab
gone-or-not saying I his house to have-gone. At-that-time sunset
 ningdimī. Nyē-nā kinsū khi-nā shōnī ngā-dai-kūn ngā-dī ngai khi-nā
after. My cow his compound is-or-not saying I his
 shōnī goi dām-hā-dai. Tengī (or dengī) khi-nā ga-nau sī-masat-ning
compound in have-strolled. Then his his-sister 18-years-(old)
 makhon Malotī khi-nā latā goi n'chin eng lāng-dī shōnī
young-woman Mālatī her hand in water jug carrying the-compound
 goi prū-dai. Tengī aidi n'chin-hā. Ngai khi-fē n'mit-hā.
to arrives. Then (it-was)-still dark. I her not-noticed.

Dai-dī-mang khi-gā⁵ ngai-fē khi magā-goi sā mū-dai. Khi ngai-fē
Even-so she me her direction-to go sees. She me
 lasop sē-dū-dī krit-dī sabam-hā-dai. N'tā-nā singphō-bok
a-ghost imagining been-frightened has-screamed. The-house-of people company
 Dhonirām tharā sā-dī ngai-fē garūn-dī wā, 'nāng Malotī yū sā-dai.'
Dhanirām with coming me seizing said, 'you Mālatī to-see come.'

¹ Lagū is root of the verb 'to steal.' Sā is root of verb 'to go.' The infinitive suffix of the former, and the past tense suffix of the latter, are omitted, as is common in Singphō.

² Rē is a verb of emphatic assertion equivalent to the Bengali বরু.

³ Phrong-dī-ngā-dai is a compound verb meaning, literally, 'having fled is.'

⁴ Kūn is a particle denoting uncertainty. Sā-dī-kūn is 'gone whether,' ngā-dī, saying; like the Assamese গুণিচুলিয়ী.

⁵ Gā is used here as an emphatic personal pronoun suffix.

Gā-sīdai Dhonirām polis goi sū-hā-dai, sū-dī-mang¹ ning-dimī rung
Story-this Dhanirām the-police to has-told, though afterwards court
goi Dhonirām khī-nā ga-nau-nā giyā magap ajoin wā-dai ngai khī-nā
in Dhanirām his his-sister's shame hide to says I his
mamung lagū sā-dai, Malotī ngai-fē phūn goi singoi mū-hā-dai.
mangoes (to)-steal come, Mālatī me tree up first has-seen.

¹ Literally, 'saying (this) although.'

[No. 3.]

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

KACHIN GROUP.

KACHIN.

SOUTHERN DIALECT.

(Rev. O. Hanson, 1896.)

Ma-shā la-ngai-mi sha-dang shā la-khâng lu-ai. Shan tha ka-shā
Man one male child two had. Them among son
ka-ji ma-thang ka-wā-phe tsun-wu-ai-gâ, 'Ngai la-ang-ai a-rai dà
small which father-to said, 'I getting property share
gâ ngai-phe ka-ran-yā-e,' ngu-wu-ai. Sha-loi shan-phe dai a-rai
that me-to divide-give,' said. Then them-to that property
ka-ran-yā-mu-ai. Dai phang nthoi ga-de-n-nā-yang ka-shā ka-ji-gâ
divided-gave. That after days how-many-after-when son small
a-rai ma-khra ka-khyin-gum-din-lā-nnā tsan-tsan mung de sa-nthâm
property all collected-gathered-taken-having far-far country to gone-having
dai sha-rā ē ngang-ngā-ai-rai-nnā shi a-rai ginlut mat-lu-ai.
that place in riotously-lived-having his property all(?) lost-was.
Lu-ma-lu sha-mat-kau-ai-sha-loi, dai mung ē khu
Substance wasted-thrown-away-when, that country in famine
ka-bā-wā-ai-rai-nnā shi-gâ ma-tsan mat-wā-ai. Sha-loi shi sâ-nnā dai
great-become-having he helpless exhausted-became. Then he going that
mung nā ma-shā la-ngai-mi kâ sha-myet-sha-nat-ngā-ai. Dai wā-chyâm-gâ,
country of man one with took-shelter. That man,
'wā rem-u-gâ,' shi-a prang de shi-phe sha-ngun-dat-wu-ai. Sha-loi wā-ni
'pigs tend,' his fields to him sent-let-go. Then pigs
shā-ai sha-pre-phe shi shā-ma-yū-khrā-khrā-rai-ngā-ti-mung ga-de-ai-muk shi-phe
eaten plants he to-eat-wished-although anyone him-to
n-jâ-mu-ai. Dai sha-loi shi myit-dum-myit-phrang-nnā tsun-ai-gâ, 'Nyē wā-ā
not-gave. That time he mind-conscious-mind-awakened said, My father
sha-brai shā-ai-ni ga-de-wā-rai-ti-mung khru-khru kat-kat shā-lu-mā-ai,
wages eating how-many-being-even satisfied-satisfied enough-enough eat-can,
ngai-chyâm-gâ nang-ē khu-khu-ai-the then-byak-ai khрум-ngā-nngai.
I-on-the-other-hand here hungering-with ruined-spoiled-being suffering-am.
Ngai rât-nnā nyē wā phang-de wā-nthâm shi-phe ning ngai ngu-nā-we-ai,
I arising my father to returning him-to thus I say-will,
'Wā-ē, la-mu gâ-phe mung, nā-ā man ē mung ngai shut-ni-ai,
'Father-O, heaven's word-against also, thy face in also I sinned,

nā n-shā ngu-nā ngai phā n-ging-n-dan-nngai; nā-ā sha-brai shā-ai
thy thy-son say-to I any-how not-worthy-not-fit-am; thy wages eating
 ma-shā la-ngai-mi-phe zān ngai-phe tân-dā-e-lā,"' ngā-ai. Sha-loi shi rāt-nnā
man one as me appoint-me,"' said. Then he arising
 shi-ā ka-wā kâ du-wā-ai. Shi tsan-tsan nā rai-ngā-yang, shi-ā ka-wā
his father to came. He far-far yet was-when, his father
 shi-phe khap-mu-nnā, ma-tsan-dum-ai myit the gat-sā-wā-ntbām shi-ā du
him getting-sight-of, helpless-feeling mind with running-going his neck
 thā noi-gin-shum-let shi-phe pup-wu-ai. Dai ka-shā chyām shi-phe
on hanging-grasping him kissed. That son in-his-turn him-to
 tsun-wu-ai-gā, 'Wā-ē, la-mu gā-phe mung, nā-ā man-ē mung ngai
said, 'Father-O, heaven's word-to also, thy sight-in also I
 shut-ni-ai; nā n-shā ngu-nā ngai phā n-ging n-dan-nngai, nā-ā sha-brai
sinned; thy son say-to I any-how not-worthy not-fit-am, thy wages
 shā-ai ma-shā la-ngai-mi-phe zān ngai-phe tân-dā-e-lā,' ngu-wu-ai. Dai
eating man one as me make-me,' said. That
 ka-wā shi-ā ma-yām-ni-phe tsun-mu-ai-chyām-gā, 'Reng-thum-ai nbā
father his servants-to said-in-his-turn, 'Good-perfectly-being cloth
 ā-la-wan lā-wā-nnā shi-phe ja-phun-ma-ru, shi-ā la-tā thā mung la-chyāp
quickly taking-coming him cause-to-wear, his hand on also ring
 chyāp-yā-ma-ru, la-gā thā mung kyep-din din-yā-ma-ru, kân-da-ai dum-su
to-wear-give, foot on also shoes to-put-on-give, fatted-being cow
 ka-shā mung la-sat-nthām, an-thē shā-let ka-bu-ga-rā-ngā-gā, ka-ning-rai-nme-lā,
young also taking-killing, we eating happy-glad-be-will, because (lit. how?),
 ndai ngai shā-gā si-mat-ai, yā-bai khrung-sa-li-ai, mat-mat-ai mung
this my son dead-lost-was, now-again alive-came, lost-was also
 yā-bai mu-lu-se-ai,' ngu-mu-ai. Sha-loi shan-thē ka-bu-ga-rā
now-again to-see-able-I-was,' he-said. Then they happy-glad
 rai-ngā-mā-ai.
being-were.

Shi-ā ka-shā ka-bā-chyām-gā yi-de ngā-ngā-ai. Shi wā-nnā
His son big-on-the-other-hand paddy-land-in was. He returning
 ntā-ē du-ma-gang-ai sha-loi dum-ai the ka-ai mung shi nā-wu-ai.
house-to coming-approaching when playing and dancing also he heard.
 Dai-ma-jā mā la-ngai-mi-phe shi sha-gā-lā-nnā 'Dai phā rai-ngā-ai-kun?'
Therefore servant one he calling 'That what is?'
 shi-phe sau-wu-ai. Shi-chyām shi-phe tsun-wu-ai-gā, 'Nā n-nau
him asked. He-again him-to said, 'Thy thy-younger-brother
 du-wā-rā-ai-rai-nnā, nā n-wā mung shi-kham ka-jā-ngā-ai-phe khap-mu-
come-arrived-having, thy thy-father also him well-being received-saw-

lā-wu-ai-ma-jà dai kân-da-ai dumsu ka-shā-phe sat-nu-ai,' ngu-wu-ai.
again-because that fatted cow young killing-was,' said.

Shi-chyân-gâ ma-sin-pât-nnā nkhu-de n-shang-wā-khrâ-ai. Shi-ā ka-wā
He-again mind-angry-getting inside not-to-enter-agreed. His father
 ma-thang pru-sā-nnā shi-phe nem-lā-wu-ai. Than-let shi-ā ka-wā-phe
therefore(?) out-coming him entreated. Answering his father-to
 shi tsun-wu-ai-gâ, 'Yu-u, nde-nlā ning tup nā-ā nchyang amu ngai
he said, 'Behold, these years all thy service work I
 ga-lā-ni-ai, nang tân-dā-ai khu ga-loi-mung ngai n-lai-nngai, rai-ti-mung
did, thy established path any-time I not-transgressed, nevertheless
 nyē jingku-ni the rau ngai-phe pyā-pyā-rai-ngā-u-gā bainam ka-shā
my friends with together me-for rejoicing-for goat young
 la-ngai-mi lang-mi-muk nang ngai-phe n-jâ-ndai; sha-wā-num-ni the ka-nân-nnā
one once-even thou me-to not-gavest; public-women with associating
 nā-ā a-rai ginlut kau-ai, ndai nshā wā-du-jang-chyâm-gâ shi ma-tu
thy property all(?) threw-away, this thy-son returned-came-when-but him for
 dai kân-dā-ai dumsu ka-shā nang sat-ndai,' ngu-wu-ai. Shi-phe shi
that fatted cow young thou killed-hast,' said. Him-to he
 tsun-wu-ai-gâ, 'Ngai shā ē, nang-gâ tut-tut ngai the rau ā-ngā-ngā-dai,
answered, 'My son O, thou always me with together continually-art,
 myē-ā a-rai ngā-ma-ngā nā-ā a-rai rai-ngā-ai; rai-ti-mung pyā-ai-the
my property all-that-is thy property is; how-ever happy-being
 ka-bu-ga-rā rai mai-ngā-ai; ka-ning-rai-nme-lā ndai nā n'nau-gā si-mat-ai
happy-glad to-be proper-is; because this thy brother dead-was
 yā-bai khrung-sa-lit-dai, mat-mat-ai-mung yā-bai mu-lā-nu-ai,' ngu-wu-ai
now-again alive-came, lost-was-also now-again saw-again,' told
 ngā-ai.
said.

English.	Singphō (Lakhimpur).
1. One	Ai.
2. Two	N'khong.
3. Three	Masūm.
4. Four	Mali.
5. Five	Mangā.
6. Six	Khrū.
7. Seven	Sinit.
8. Eight	Masat.
9. Nine	Cha'kū.
10. Ten	Si or tsi.
11. Twenty	Khūn.
12. Fifty	Mangā si.
13. Hundred	La'chā.
14. I	Ngai.
15. Of me	} Ngai-nā or Nyē-nā.
16. Mine	
17. We	Ī.
18. Of us	} Ī-nā.
19. Our	
20. Thou	Nāng.
21. Of thee	} Nā-nā or nā.
22. Thine	
23. You	Ni.
24. Of you	Ni-nā.
25. Your	Ni-nā.

English.	Singphō.
26. He	Khi.
27. Of him	} Khi-nā.
28. His	
29. They	Khi-nī.
30. Of them	} Khi-ni-nā.
31. Their	
32. Hand	Latā.
33. Foot	Lagōng.
34. Nose	Nādī.
35. Eye	Mit.
36. Mouth	Ning gūp.
37. Tooth	Wā.
38. Ear	Nā.
39. Hair	Karā.
40. Head	Bōng.
41. Tongue	Singlet.
42. Belly	Kan.
43. Back	Singmāng.
44. Iron	M'phrī.
45. Gold	Jā.
46. Silver	Kūmphrōng.
47. Father	Wā.
48. Mother	Nū.
49. Brother	Nau.
50. Sister	Nau.
51. Man	Singphō or tsinphō.
52. Woman	Nūmshā.

English.	Singphō.
53. Wife . . .	Nūmshā.
54. Child . . .	Māng.
55. Son . . .	Lā-shā māng (<i>male child</i>).
56. Daughter . . .	Nūmshā māng (<i>female child</i>).
57. Slave . . .	Miyam.
58. Cultivator . . .	No word.
59. Shepherd . . .	No word.
60. God . . .	Phrā (<i>Khāmṭi word</i>).
61. Devil . . .	Naṭ (<i>evil spirit</i>).
62. Sun . . .	Jān.
63. Moon . . .	Sitā.
64. Star . . .	Tsigan.
65. Fire . . .	Wan.
66. Water . . .	N'chin.
67. House . . .	N'tā.
68. Horse . . .	Gūmrāng.
69. Cow . . .	Kinsū.
70. Dog . . .	Gui.
71. Cat . . .	Ningyau.
72. Cock . . .	Wū.
73. Duck . . .	Kaipet.
74. Ass . . .	No word.
75. Camel . . .	No word.
76. Bird . . .	Wū.
77. Go . . .	Sā = <i>to pass from one place to another.</i>
78. Eat . . .	Shā.
79. Sit . . .	Dūng.

English.	Singphō.
80. Come . . .	Sā.
81. Beat . . .	Dūp.
82. Stand . . .	Chāp = <i>stand up</i> (Miri).
83. Die . . .	Si. (<i>Same as Míi.</i>)
84. Give . . .	Yā, also jō.
85. Run . . .	Lagat.
86. Up . . .	Ning-sāng.
87. Near . . .	Ni or masōn.
88. Down . . .	Katā.
89. Far . . .	Chān.
90. Before . . .	Singoi.
91. Behind . . .	Ningdimī.
92. Who . . .	Damā.
93. What . . .	Makhai.
94. Why . . .	Makhai dī.
95. And . . .	Mang.
96. But . . .	<i>Made by using participles.</i>
97. If . . .	<i>Ditto.</i>
98. Yes . . .	Rai-dai or rē (<i>substantive verbs</i>).
99. No . . .	N'rē.
100. Alas . . .	<i>No word.</i>
101. A father . . .	Wā.
102. Of a father . . .	Wā-nā.
103. To a father . . .	Wā-gei.
104. From a father . . .	Wā-nan.
105. Two fathers . . .	Wā n'k'ong.
106. Fathers . . .	Wā Fō.

English.	Singphō.
107. Of fathers . .	Wā bok-nā.
108. To fathers . .	Wā bok-goi.
109. From fathers . .	Wā bok-nan.
110. A daughter . .	Nūmshā māng.
111. Of a daughter . .	Nūmshā māng-nā.
112. To a daughter . .	Nūmshā māng-goi.
113. From a daughter . .	Nūmshā māng-nan.
114. Two daughters . .	Nūmshā māng n'khong.
115. Daughters . .	Nūmshā māng bok.
116. Of daughters . .	Nūmshā māng bok-nā.
117. To daughters . .	Nūmshā māng bok-goi.
118. From daughters . .	Nūmshā māng bok-nan.
119. A good man . .	Singphō gajā.
120. Of a good man . .	Singphō gajā-nā.
121. To a good man . .	Singphō gajā-goi.
122. From a good man . .	Singphō gajā-nan.
123. Two good men . .	Singphō gajā n'khong.
124. Good men . .	Singphō gajā bok.
125. Of good men . .	Singphō gajā bok-nā.
126. To good men . .	Singphō gajā bok-goi.
127. From good men . .	Singphō gajā bok-nan.
128. A good woman . .	Nūmshā gajā.
129. A bad boy . .	Māng n'gajā.
130. Good women . .	Nūmshā gajā bok.
131. A bad girl . .	Nūmshā māng n'gajā = <i>female child not good.</i>
132. Good	Gajā.
133. Better	Gajā grau.

English.	Singphō.
134. Best . . .	Yōnga n'lō gajā (<i>all than good</i>).
135. High . . .	Chā.
136. Higher . . .	Chā grau.
137. Highest . . .	Yōnga n'lō chā.
138. A horse . . .	Gūmrāng.
139. A mare . . .	Gūmrāng nūmshā.
140. Horses . . .	Gūmrāng bok.
141. Mares . . .	Gūmrāng nūmshā bok.
142. A bull . . .	Ken-sū lā.
143. A cow . . .	Ken-sū vī.
144. Bulls . . .	Ken-sū lā bok.
145. Cows . . .	Ken-sū vī bok.
146. A dog . . .	Gui lā.
147. A bitch . . .	Gui vī.
148. Dogs . . .	Gui lā bok.
149. Bitches . . .	Gui vī bok.
150. A he goat . . .	Bainam lē.
151. A female goat . . .	Bainam vī.
152. Goats . . .	Bainam bok.
153. A male deer . . .	<i>No general name.</i>
154. A female deer . . .	.....
155. Deer . . .	.....
156. I am . . .	Ngai ngā.
157. Thou art . . .	Nāng ngā.
158. He is . . .	Khī ngā.
159. We are . . .	Ī ngā.
160. You are . . .	Nī ngā.

English.	Singphô.
161. They are . . .	Khi-ni ngă.
162. I was . . .	Ngai ngă hă.
163. Thou wast . . .	Năng ngă hă.
164. He was . . .	Khi ngă hă.
165. We were . . .	Ĭ ngă hă.
166. You were . . .	Ni ngă hă.
167. They were . . .	Khi-ni ngă hă.
168. Be . . .	Ngă-ũ.
169. To be . . .	Ngă.
170. Being . . .	Ngă-yâng.
171. Having been . . .	Ngă-di.
172. I may be . . .	.....
173. I shall be . . .	Ngai ngă-ă.
174. I should be . . .	.....
175. Beat . . .	Dũp.
176. To beat . . .	<i>Same.</i>
177. Beating . . .	Dũp dai.
178. Having beaten . . .	Dũp di.
179. I beat . . .	Ngai dũp.
180. Thou beatest . . .	Năng dũp.
181. He beats . . .	Khi dũp.
182. We beat . . .	Ĭ dũp.
183. You beat . . .	Ni dũp.
184. They beat . . .	Khi-ni dũp.
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Ngai dũp-hă.
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Năng dũp-hă.
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Khi dũp-hă.

English.	Singphô.
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Ī dūp-hā.
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Nī dūp-hā.
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Khī-nī dūp-hā.
191. I am beating . . .	Ngai dūp-dī ngā-dai.
192. I was beating . . .	Ngai dūp-dī ngā-hā.
193. I had beaten . . .	Ngai dūp-hā-dai (<i>I beat. or had beaten</i>).
194. I may beat . . .	.....
195. I shall beat . . .	Ngai dūp-ā.
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Nāng dūp-ā.
197. He will beat . . .	Khī dūp-ā.
198. We shall beat . . .	Ī dūp-ā.
199. You will beat . . .	Nī dūp-ā.
200. They will beat . . .	Khī-nī dūp-ā.
201 I should beat . . .	.....
202. I am beaten . . .	.....
203. I was beaten . . .	.....
204. I shall be beaten . . .	.....
205. I go . . .	Ngai sâ-dai or ngai sâ.
206. Thou goest . . .	Nāng sâ-dai.
207. He goes . . .	Khī sâ-dai.
208. We go . . .	Ī sâ-dai.
209. You go . . .	Nī sâ-dai.
210. They go . . .	Khī-nī sâ-dai.
211. I went . . .	Ngai sâ-hā or sâ-hā-dai.
212. Thou wentest . . .	Nāng sâ-hā.
213. He went . . .	Khī sâ-hā.
214. We went . . .	Ī sâ-hā.

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